

## Product datasheet

anti-Synaptopodin/SYNPO (internal N-terminus) guinea pig  
 polyclonal, serum

### Short overview

**Cat. No.** GP94-INN  
**Quantity** 100 µl

### Product description

**Host** Guinea pig  
**Antibody Type** Polyclonal  
**Immunogen** Synthetic peptides (mouse internal N-terminal sequence), coupled to KLH  
**Formulation** Contains 0.09% sodium azide and 0.5% BSA  
**UniprotID** Q8N3V7 (Human), Q91YE8 (Mouse)  
**Synonym** Synaptopodin, SYNPO, KIAA1029  
**Note** Centrifuge prior to opening  
**Conjugate** Unconjugated  
**Purification** Stabilized antiserum  
**Storage** Short term at 2-8°C; long term storage in aliquots at -20°C; avoid freeze/thaw cycles  
**Intended use** Research use only  
**Application** ICC/IF, IHC, WB  
**Reactivity** Human, Mouse

### Applications

**Immunocytochemistry (ICC)** Assay dependent  
**Immunohistochemistry (IHC) - frozen** 1:50  
**Immunohistochemistry (IHC) - paraffin** 1:50 (microwave treatment recommended)  
**Western Blot (WB)** 1:500

### Background

The antibody reacts specifically with an epitope in the internal part of synaptopodin/SYNPO, a prolin-rich actin-binding protein with 2 binding sites for actin. Synaptopodin belongs to actin-binding pro-teins, it has first been localized in podocytes and a subset of telencephalic postsynaptic densities. In human tissue synaptopodin has a molecular weight of 73.7 kD and pI of 9.38 (calculated from sequence data); in mouse the corresponding data are 74 kD, pI 9.27. In SDS-PAGE the antigen appears as 100 kD polypeptide in brain and 110 kD polypeptide in kidney (attributed to posttranslational modifications). In Western blot analysis the antibody also reacts with a 44 kD degradation fragment of synaptopodin.

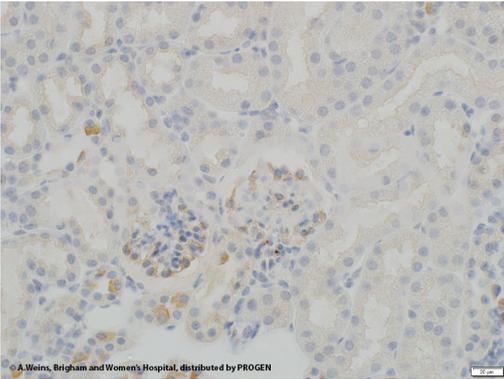
The antibody recognizes differentiated podocytes (glomerular visceral epithelial cells) in vivo and in vitro (weaker additional reaction with arterial endothelial cells), co-localization with alpha-actinin. Reacts with a subset of exclusively telencephalic synapses. Differentiation-dependent expression during postnatal maturation of murine brain. Differentiation-dependent expression in cultured hippocampal neurons.

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## Product images



Synaptopodin staining in human glomeruli (GP94-INN; dilution 1:100) (Image courtesy of A. Weins, Brigham and Women's Hospital)