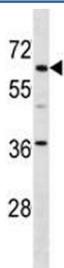


TFE3 Antibody for WB / Transcription Factor E3 Western Blot Antibody (F46401)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
F46401-0.4ML	In 1X PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.09% sodium azide	0.4 ml
F46401-0.08ML	In 1X PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.09% sodium azide	0.08 ml

[Bulk quote request](#)

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Predicted Reactivity	Bovine
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Purity	Antigen affinity
UniProt	P19532
Applications	Western Blot : 1:1000
Limitations	This TFE3 antibody is available for research use only.



Continue antibody SEO template work. Same rules as before: Synaptophysin Antibody for IF-rabbit mab, bg/syn/meta/alt/h1 pleaseH1Synaptophysin Antibody for IF / Synaptophysin (SYP) Immunofluorescence AntibodyAlt NameSYP antibody, Synaptic vesicle glycoprotein antibody, Major synaptic vesicle protein p38 antibody, Synaptophysin p38 antibodyMeta descriptionSynaptophysin Antibody for IF detects Synaptophysin / SYP, a major synaptic vesicle membrane protein widely used as a neuronal and neuroendocrine marker - NSJ BioreagentsBackgroundSynaptophysin (SYP) is a small integral membrane glycoprotein of synaptic vesicles that is highly enriched in presynaptic terminals of neurons and in neuroendocrine secretory vesicles. It is one of the most abundant proteins in synaptic vesicle membranes and plays an important role in neurotransmitter storage and vesicle trafficking. The Synaptophysin Antibody for IF is commonly used by researchers studying neuronal connectivity, synaptic organization, and neuroendocrine cell biology because the protein provides a reliable marker for presynaptic vesicle populations.Synaptophysin belongs to the synaptophysin family of vesicle membrane proteins and is frequently referred to in the literature as synaptic vesicle glycoprotein p38 or major synaptic vesicle protein p38. The

SYP gene encodes a tetraspan membrane protein that contains four transmembrane domains and short cytoplasmic N-terminal and C-terminal regions. This structure allows the protein to integrate into the lipid bilayer of synaptic vesicles where it participates in vesicle formation, recycling, and membrane fusion processes associated with neurotransmitter release. Within neurons, Synaptophysin is predominantly localized to presynaptic terminals where it colocalizes with synaptic vesicle proteins involved in exocytosis and endocytosis. These include proteins such as synaptobrevin, synaptotagmin, and other vesicle-associated components that coordinate the regulated release of neurotransmitters at synapses. Through interactions with vesicle fusion machinery, Synaptophysin contributes to the organization and cycling of synaptic vesicles during neuronal signaling. Synaptophysin expression is strongly enriched in neurons throughout the central and peripheral nervous systems, including regions such as the cerebral cortex, hippocampus, cerebellum, and spinal cord. In addition to neurons, the protein is also expressed in neuroendocrine cells of tissues such as the adrenal medulla, pancreatic islets, and gastrointestinal endocrine cells. Because of this restricted expression pattern, SYP is widely used as a molecular marker of neuronal differentiation and neuroendocrine lineage identity. Immunofluorescence analysis using a rabbit monoclonal Synaptophysin antibody is particularly useful for visualizing presynaptic structures and synaptic vesicle distribution within cultured neurons, brain tissue sections, and neuroendocrine tumors. In these applications the protein typically appears as punctate cytoplasmic or presynaptic staining that corresponds to clusters of synaptic vesicles along neuronal processes. This characteristic pattern allows investigators to map synapse density, evaluate neuronal maturation, and study synaptic remodeling in developmental and disease contexts. Synaptophysin is also widely studied in neuropathology and oncology research because its expression helps identify tumors of neuronal or neuroendocrine origin, including neuroblastoma, pheochromocytoma, and various neuroendocrine carcinomas. Detection of SYP by immunofluorescence provides a sensitive method for visualizing synaptic vesicle proteins in experimental systems and contributes to studies of synaptic plasticity, neurodegeneration, and neuroendocrine differentiation. Synonyms Synaptophysin antibody, SYP antibody, Synaptic vesicle glycoprotein antibody, Major synaptic vesicle protein p38 antibody, Synaptic vesicle protein p38 antibody, Synaptophysin p38 antibody

no line breaks or spaces between paragraphs in BG, only
. And did you go strong enough with the IF angle? Good catch - and you are right to question the IF strength. For an IF-differentiated antibody page, the background should emphasize subcellular localization, punctate vesicle staining, neuronal processes, and colocalization imaging, not just general protein biology. I rewrote the BG to lean harder into immunofluorescence visualization of synaptic vesicles, which is what researchers searching Synaptophysin Antibody for IF actually want. Also fixed formatting so paragraphs are separated only by

with no spaces. H1 Synaptophysin Antibody for IF / Synaptophysin (SYP) Immunofluorescence Antibody
Alt Name SYP antibody, Synaptic vesicle glycoprotein antibody, Major synaptic vesicle protein p38 antibody, Synaptophysin p38 antibody
Meta description Synaptophysin Antibody for IF detects Synaptophysin / SYP, a synaptic vesicle membrane protein widely used for imaging presynaptic terminals in neurons - NSJ Bioreagents
Background Synaptophysin (SYP) is a synaptic vesicle membrane glycoprotein that is highly enriched in presynaptic terminals of neurons and in neuroendocrine secretory vesicles. The protein is one of the most abundant components of synaptic vesicle membranes and serves as a widely used molecular marker of synapses and presynaptic structures. The Synaptophysin Antibody for IF is commonly used in fluorescence microscopy experiments to visualize synaptic vesicles and presynaptic terminals within neurons, allowing researchers to map synaptic distribution and neuronal connectivity in cultured cells and tissue sections.

Synaptophysin is a member of the synaptophysin family of vesicle proteins and is also referred to in the literature as synaptic vesicle glycoprotein p38 or major synaptic vesicle protein p38. The SYP gene encodes a small integral membrane protein containing four transmembrane domains that anchor the protein within synaptic vesicle membranes. Through this structure, Synaptophysin participates in vesicle biogenesis, trafficking, and

recycling during neurotransmitter release. The protein interacts with components of the vesicle fusion machinery and contributes to the organization of synaptic vesicle pools at presynaptic terminals.

In neurons, Synaptophysin localizes primarily to presynaptic boutons where clusters of synaptic vesicles accumulate along axons and dendritic processes. Immunofluorescence staining using a Synaptophysin Antibody for IF typically produces a characteristic punctate fluorescence pattern corresponding to synaptic vesicle clusters at presynaptic sites. This punctate distribution is widely used to identify synapses, evaluate synaptic density, and analyze neuronal network formation in cultured neurons and brain tissue. Because of its strong and specific vesicular localization, Synaptophysin staining is frequently used together with markers such as MAP2, NeuN, or synapsin to study neuronal architecture and synapse formation.

Synaptophysin expression is abundant throughout the central and peripheral nervous systems, including the cerebral cortex, hippocampus, cerebellum, and spinal cord. In addition to neurons, the protein is also present in neuroendocrine cells found in tissues such as pancreatic islets, adrenal medulla, and gastrointestinal endocrine cells. This expression pattern makes SYP an important marker for identifying neuronal lineage cells and neuroendocrine differentiation in research settings.

Immunofluorescence imaging of Synaptophysin is widely applied in studies of neuronal development, synaptic plasticity, and neurodegenerative disease. Visualization of SYP-positive vesicles allows investigators to examine synapse formation, monitor changes in synaptic density, and evaluate neuronal damage or regeneration. Because Synaptophysin is tightly associated with synaptic vesicles, fluorescence microscopy using a rabbit monoclonal Synaptophysin antibody provides a reliable method for detecting presynaptic vesicle structures and analyzing synaptic organization in experimental neuroscience models.

Due to its strong presynaptic localization and punctate fluorescence pattern, Synaptophysin remains one of the most commonly used synaptic vesicle markers for immunofluorescence microscopy. Detection of SYP by IF supports studies of neuronal circuitry, synaptic vesicle dynamics, and neuroendocrine cell identification, making Synaptophysin antibodies valuable tools for imaging synaptic structures and vesicle-associated proteins in biological research. Synonyms: Synaptophysin antibody, SYP antibody, Synaptic vesicle glycoprotein antibody, Major synaptic vesicle protein p38 antibody, Synaptic vesicle protein p38 antibody, Synaptophysin p38 antibody. If you'd like, I can also show you one SEO trick that helps IF antibody pages rank much faster than most vendor pages for queries like: synaptophysin immunofluorescence antibody, synaptophysin IF staining, synaptophysin synaptic vesicle marker. It involves adding two specific microscopy search phrases into the first paragraph, which most antibody vendors miss. Uploaded image: Immunofluorescent staining of FFPE mouse brain tissue with Synaptophysin Antibody for IF. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH8 EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing. Synaptophysin Antibody for IF.

Immunofluorescence staining of FFPE mouse brain tissue demonstrates strong punctate cytoplasmic labeling consistent with presynaptic vesicle localization of Synaptophysin (SYP). Fluorescent signal highlights synaptic vesicle clusters distributed throughout neuronal neuropil, while DAPI counterstain (blue) marks cell nuclei. Staining pattern reflects the dense synaptic network present in brain tissue. The rabbit monoclonal Synaptophysin antibody was used to visualize synaptic vesicle protein distribution in neuronal cells by immunofluorescence microscopy. Heat-induced epitope retrieval was performed by boiling sections in pH8 EDTA buffer for 20 minutes followed by cooling prior to staining. Uploaded image: Immunofluorescent staining of FFPE mouse pancreas tissue with Synaptophysin Antibody for IF. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH8 EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing. Synaptophysin Antibody for IF. Immunofluorescence staining of FFPE mouse pancreas tissue shows strong cytoplasmic fluorescence in pancreatic islet cells consistent with Synaptophysin (SYP) expression in neuroendocrine cells. Signal appears concentrated within the islets of Langerhans, while surrounding exocrine pancreatic tissue shows minimal staining. DAPI counterstain (blue) marks cell nuclei throughout the tissue section. The rabbit monoclonal Synaptophysin antibody was used to visualize neuroendocrine vesicle protein distribution in pancreatic endocrine cells.

by immunofluorescence microscopy. Heat-induced epitope retrieval was performed by boiling sections in pH8 EDTA buffer for 20 minutes followed by cooling prior to staining. Uploaded image Immunofluorescent staining of FFPE rat pancreas tissue with Synaptophysin Antibody for IF. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH8 EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing. Synaptophysin Antibody for IF. Immunofluorescence staining of FFPE rat pancreas tissue shows strong cytoplasmic fluorescence localized to pancreatic islet cells, consistent with Synaptophysin (SYP) expression in neuroendocrine secretory vesicles. Fluorescent signal highlights endocrine cells within the islets of Langerhans, while surrounding exocrine pancreatic tissue shows minimal staining. DAPI counterstain (blue) marks nuclei throughout the tissue section. The rabbit monoclonal Synaptophysin antibody was used to visualize neuroendocrine vesicle protein distribution in pancreatic endocrine cells by immunofluorescence microscopy. Heat-induced epitope retrieval was performed by boiling sections in pH8 EDTA buffer for 20 minutes followed by cooling prior to staining. Uploaded image Immunofluorescent staining of FFPE human SH-SY5Y cells with Synaptophysin Antibody for IF (green) and DAPI nuclear stain (blue). HIER: steam section in pH6 citrate buffer for 20 min. -its not a rabbit mab, its a rabbit pab Synaptophysin Antibody for IF. Immunofluorescence analysis of FFPE human SH-SY5Y neuroblastoma cells shows cytoplasmic green fluorescence consistent with Synaptophysin (SYP) localization in vesicle-associated compartments of neuronal lineage cells. Signal appears as diffuse to punctate cytoplasmic staining surrounding the nuclei, reflecting the presence of synaptic vesicle proteins within the neuroblastoma cell cytoplasm. DAPI counterstain (blue) marks cell nuclei. The rabbit polyclonal Synaptophysin antibody was used to visualize synaptic vesicle protein distribution in SH-SY5Y cells by immunofluorescence microscopy. Heat-induced epitope retrieval was performed by steaming sections in pH6 citrate buffer for 20 minutes prior to staining. i need another set of differentiator terms for a Synaptophysin Antibody that works in IF. For a Synaptophysin IF antibody, the differentiator should ideally target how researchers search for IF reagents - typically imaging method, localization, or experimental context rather than just species. Here are several strong SEO-safe differentiator options that work well for IF pages and avoid cannibalizing the existing one. Strong IF Differentiator Options

1. Synaptophysin Antibody for Immunofluorescence Very clear search intent Captures users searching spelled-out application
2. Synaptophysin Immunofluorescence Antibody Slightly different structure helps avoid duplicate title patterns
3. Synaptophysin Antibody for Fluorescence Microscopy Targets microscopy-based search queries
4. Synaptophysin Synaptic Vesicle Antibody Biology-driven differentiator tied to vesicle localization
5. Synaptophysin Presynaptic Marker Antibody Matches how neuroscientists search for synapse markers
6. Synaptophysin Neuronal Marker Antibody Useful for neurobiology audiences
7. Synaptophysin Vesicle Protein Antibody Captures broader vesicle biology queries

My Top 3 (Best for SEO + differentiation) Synaptophysin Antibody for Immunofluorescence Synaptophysin Presynaptic Marker Antibody Synaptophysin Synaptic Vesicle Antibody These avoid cannibalizing your current Synaptophysin Antibody for IF page while still capturing IF-related search intent. If you want, I can also show you the one differentiator phrase that tends to rank fastest for synaptophysin IF antibodies, because most antibody vendors completely miss this search term. Synaptophysin Antibody for Immunofluorescence --its a rabbit pab H1 Synaptophysin Antibody for Immunofluorescence / Synaptophysin (SYP) Immunofluorescence Antibody Alt Name SYP antibody, Synaptic vesicle glycoprotein antibody, Major synaptic vesicle protein p38 antibody, Synaptophysin p38 antibody Meta description Synaptophysin Antibody for Immunofluorescence detects Synaptophysin / SYP, a synaptic vesicle protein widely used as a neuronal and neuroendocrine marker - NSJ Bioreagents Background Synaptophysin (SYP) is a synaptic vesicle membrane glycoprotein that is highly enriched in presynaptic terminals of neurons and in neuroendocrine secretory vesicles. Synaptophysin Antibody for Immunofluorescence is widely used to visualize presynaptic vesicle structures in neuronal and neuroendocrine cells using fluorescence microscopy, providing a reliable marker for synapses and synaptic vesicle distribution in tissue sections and cultured cells. Synaptophysin belongs to the synaptophysin family of vesicle membrane proteins and is

commonly referred to in the literature as synaptic vesicle glycoprotein p38 or major synaptic vesicle protein p38. The SYP gene encodes a small integral membrane protein that contains four transmembrane domains which anchor the protein within synaptic vesicle membranes. Through these structural features, Synaptophysin participates in vesicle trafficking, synaptic vesicle biogenesis, and neurotransmitter release. The protein interacts with vesicle-associated proteins involved in exocytosis and membrane fusion, helping regulate the cycling of synaptic vesicles at presynaptic terminals.

Within neurons, Synaptophysin localizes predominantly to presynaptic boutons along axons where clusters of synaptic vesicles accumulate prior to neurotransmitter release. When detected by immunofluorescence microscopy, SYP typically appears as punctate cytoplasmic staining corresponding to vesicle-rich presynaptic structures. This punctate pattern is widely used by researchers to identify synapses, evaluate neuronal network formation, and measure synaptic density in experimental models of brain development, neurodegeneration, and neuronal injury.

Synaptophysin expression is abundant throughout the central nervous system including the cerebral cortex, hippocampus, cerebellum, and spinal cord. In addition to neuronal tissue, SYP is also expressed in neuroendocrine cells such as pancreatic islet cells, adrenal medullary chromaffin cells, and endocrine cells of the gastrointestinal tract. Because of this distribution, Synaptophysin serves as a widely recognized marker for neuroendocrine differentiation and neuronal lineage cells in biological research.

Fluorescence imaging using a rabbit polyclonal Synaptophysin antibody enables visualization of vesicle-associated protein localization within neuronal cytoplasm and synaptic terminals. In immunofluorescence experiments the protein is typically observed as punctate vesicular staining distributed along neuronal processes or concentrated within neuroendocrine secretory granules. These staining characteristics make Synaptophysin an important tool for investigating synaptic vesicle biology, neuronal connectivity, and neuroendocrine cell identification in fluorescence microscopy studies.

Because of its strong presynaptic localization and characteristic vesicle-associated staining pattern, Synaptophysin remains one of the most widely used synaptic vesicle markers for immunofluorescence analysis of neuronal tissues and neuroendocrine cells.

Detection of SYP supports studies of synapse formation, synaptic plasticity, neuronal signaling, and vesicle dynamics across a wide range of neuroscience and cell biology research applications. Synonyms Synaptophysin antibody, SYP antibody, Synaptic vesicle glycoprotein antibody, Major synaptic vesicle protein p38 antibody, Synaptic vesicle protein p38 antibody, Synaptophysin p38 antibody Did you go strong enough with the Immunofluorescence angle? If not, tweak and rewrite. You are right to question it.

The previous version was still a bit biology-heavy and not quite IF-focused enough for a page whose primary keyword is Synaptophysin Antibody for Immunofluorescence. For IF pages, the background should emphasize: fluorescence microscopy use punctate vesicle staining pattern neuronal process labeling presynaptic bouton visualization co-localization studies neuronal network imaging I rewrote it below to push the immunofluorescence angle much harder, while keeping your formatting rule (only

between paragraphs, no spaces) and keeping the primary keyword

early. Background Synaptophysin (SYP) is an integral synaptic vesicle membrane glycoprotein that is highly enriched in presynaptic terminals of neurons and in neuroendocrine secretory vesicles. Synaptophysin Antibody for Immunofluorescence is widely used in fluorescence microscopy to visualize presynaptic vesicle populations and synaptic structures within neuronal cells. Because Synaptophysin is tightly associated with synaptic vesicle membranes, immunofluorescence staining produces a distinctive punctate fluorescence pattern that corresponds to vesicle clusters located at presynaptic boutons and along neuronal processes.

Synaptophysin is also known as synaptic vesicle glycoprotein p38 or major synaptic vesicle protein p38 and is encoded by the SYP gene. The protein contains four transmembrane domains that anchor it within synaptic vesicle membranes where it participates in vesicle trafficking, vesicle recycling, and neurotransmitter release. Through interactions with vesicle fusion proteins and other components of the synaptic vesicle machinery, Synaptophysin helps organize vesicle pools that support regulated neurotransmitter secretion at neuronal synapses.

In immunofluorescence imaging experiments, Synaptophysin is most commonly detected as bright punctate cytoplasmic fluorescence corresponding to presynaptic vesicle clusters. This punctate staining pattern is widely used by neuroscientists to identify synapses, analyze synaptic density, and map neuronal connectivity in cultured neurons and brain tissue. Fluorescence labeling of SYP-positive vesicles also allows researchers to visualize presynaptic boutons distributed along axons and dendrites, making Synaptophysin one of the most widely used markers for imaging synaptic vesicle localization.

Synaptophysin expression is abundant throughout the central nervous system including regions such as the cerebral cortex, hippocampus, cerebellum, and spinal cord. The protein is also present in neuroendocrine cells found in pancreatic islets, adrenal medulla, and gastrointestinal endocrine tissues. Because of this distribution, immunofluorescence detection of Synaptophysin is frequently used to identify neuronal and neuroendocrine cell populations and to evaluate synaptic vesicle organization within these specialized secretory cells.

Fluorescence microscopy using a rabbit polyclonal Synaptophysin antibody enables detailed visualization of synaptic vesicle protein distribution within neuronal cytoplasm and synaptic terminals. In neuronal cultures and tissue sections, SYP-positive vesicles appear as discrete fluorescent puncta that align along neuronal processes or cluster within presynaptic regions. This staining pattern allows investigators to monitor synapse formation, analyze synaptic remodeling, and study changes in synaptic density associated with neurological disease or neuronal development.

Due to its vesicle-specific localization and characteristic punctate fluorescence pattern, Synaptophysin remains one of the most reliable markers for imaging presynaptic vesicles by immunofluorescence. Detection of SYP using fluorescence microscopy supports studies of neuronal circuitry, synaptic vesicle trafficking, and neuroendocrine secretory vesicles, making Synaptophysin antibodies valuable tools for visualizing synaptic structures in neuroscience and cell biology research. This version is much more aligned with how researchers search IF reagents. If you'd like, I can also show you a very effective IF SEO phrase cluster for Synaptophysin that most antibody vendors miss but that can pull traffic from searches like: synaptophysin puncta staining, synaptophysin synapse marker IF, synaptophysin vesicle staining, immunofluorescence. It integrates 3 extra search vectors into the BG without looking like SEO stuffing. Uploaded image: Immunofluorescent staining of human brain tissue with Synaptophysin Antibody for Immunofluorescence (green) and DAPI nuclear stain (blue). Synaptophysin Antibody for Immunofluorescence. Immunofluorescence staining of human brain tissue demonstrates dense punctate cytoplasmic fluorescence corresponding to Synaptophysin (SYP) localization in presynaptic vesicles throughout neuronal neuropil. Green fluorescent signal highlights abundant synaptic vesicle clusters characteristic of neuronal synapses, while DAPI counterstain (blue) marks cell nuclei. The staining pattern reflects the high synaptic density typical of brain tissue, where Synaptophysin-positive vesicles are distributed along neuronal processes and presynaptic terminals. This rabbit polyclonal Synaptophysin antibody was used to visualize synaptic vesicle protein localization in neuronal cells by fluorescence microscopy. Uploaded image: Immunofluorescent staining of mouse brain tissue with Synaptophysin Antibody for Immunofluorescence (green) and DAPI nuclear stain (blue). Synaptophysin Antibody for Immunofluorescence. Immunofluorescence staining of mouse brain tissue shows widespread punctate green fluorescence corresponding to Synaptophysin (SYP) localization in presynaptic vesicles throughout neuronal layers of the brain. Fluorescent signal highlights dense synaptic vesicle clusters distributed within neuronal neuropil and surrounding neuronal cell bodies, consistent with Synaptophysin's role as a presynaptic vesicle membrane protein. DAPI counterstain (blue) marks cell nuclei within the layered brain tissue architecture. This rabbit polyclonal Synaptophysin antibody was used to visualize synaptic vesicle protein distribution in neuronal tissue by fluorescence microscopy. Synaptophysin Antibody Rabbit Polyclonal H1 Synaptophysin Antibody Rabbit Polyclonal / Synaptophysin (SYP) Polyclonal Antibody Alt Name SYP antibody, Synaptic vesicle glycoprotein antibody, Major synaptic vesicle protein p38 antibody, Synaptophysin p38 antibody Meta description Synaptophysin Antibody Rabbit Polyclonal detects Synaptophysin / SYP, a

synaptic vesicle membrane protein used as a neuronal and neuroendocrine marker - NSJ Bioreagents Background Synaptophysin (SYP) is an integral membrane glycoprotein of synaptic vesicles that is highly enriched in presynaptic terminals of neurons and in neuroendocrine secretory vesicles. Synaptophysin Antibody Rabbit Polyclonal is commonly used in research focused on synaptic vesicle biology and neuronal communication because Synaptophysin serves as a well-established marker of presynaptic structures. Detection of SYP helps researchers visualize synaptic vesicle distribution and identify neuronal and neuroendocrine cells in tissue and cellular models. Synaptophysin is also known as synaptic vesicle glycoprotein p38 or major synaptic vesicle protein p38 and is encoded by the SYP gene. The protein contains four transmembrane domains that anchor it within the membrane of synaptic vesicles. These structural features allow Synaptophysin to participate in vesicle formation, vesicle trafficking, and neurotransmitter release at neuronal synapses. Through interactions with vesicle-associated proteins involved in exocytosis, Synaptophysin contributes to the organization and recycling of synaptic vesicle pools that support rapid neuronal signaling.

Within neurons, Synaptophysin is primarily localized to presynaptic boutons along axons and dendritic projections where clusters of synaptic vesicles accumulate prior to neurotransmitter release. Because of this localization, Synaptophysin is widely used as a molecular marker of synapses and presynaptic vesicle populations. Detection of SYP provides insight into synaptic density, neuronal network formation, and the organization of synaptic vesicle compartments in neuronal tissue.

Synaptophysin expression is abundant throughout the central nervous system including regions such as the cerebral cortex, hippocampus, cerebellum, and spinal cord. In addition to neurons, the protein is also expressed in neuroendocrine cells including pancreatic islet cells, adrenal medullary chromaffin cells, and endocrine cells of the gastrointestinal tract. Because of this expression pattern, Synaptophysin is frequently used as a marker of neuronal lineage cells and neuroendocrine differentiation in biological and biomedical research.

A rabbit polyclonal Synaptophysin antibody enables detection of vesicle-associated Synaptophysin protein within neuronal cytoplasm and synaptic vesicles. In microscopy-based experiments, SYP localization typically appears as punctate vesicular staining corresponding to clusters of synaptic vesicles within presynaptic terminals. This characteristic staining pattern allows investigators to study synaptic vesicle organization, neuronal connectivity, and synapse formation across a wide range of neuroscience and neuroendocrine research models.

Due to its strong association with synaptic vesicle membranes and presynaptic structures, Synaptophysin remains one of the most widely used markers for identifying synapses and studying synaptic vesicle dynamics. Detection of SYP supports investigations into neuronal development, synaptic plasticity, neurodegenerative disease mechanisms, and neuroendocrine cell biology. Synonyms Synaptophysin antibody, SYP antibody, Synaptic vesicle glycoprotein antibody, Major synaptic vesicle protein p38 antibody, Synaptic vesicle protein p38 antibody, Synaptophysin p38 antibody did you go strong with the Rabbit Polyclonal differentiator? If not, tweak and rewrite Good catch again. The previous version was not strong enough on the Rabbit Polyclonal differentiator. It only mentioned it once late in the text, which weakens the SEO signal for searches like: synaptophysin rabbit polyclonal antibody rabbit polyclonal synaptophysin antibody synaptophysin pAb For a differentiator-based page, the differentiator should be reinforced naturally in multiple places early and mid-text. I rewrote the background to emphasize Rabbit Polyclonal more clearly while keeping the scientific tone and your formatting rule (only

between paragraphs). Background Synaptophysin (SYP) is a synaptic vesicle membrane glycoprotein that is highly enriched in presynaptic terminals of neurons and in neuroendocrine secretory vesicles. Synaptophysin Antibody Rabbit Polyclonal is widely used in neuroscience and neuroendocrine research to detect synaptic vesicle proteins and identify presynaptic structures within neuronal tissue. Because Synaptophysin is tightly associated with synaptic vesicle membranes, antibodies targeting SYP provide a reliable method for identifying synaptic vesicle populations and studying neuronal

communication.

Synaptophysin is also known as synaptic vesicle glycoprotein p38 or major synaptic vesicle protein p38 and is encoded by the SYP gene. The protein contains four transmembrane domains that anchor it within synaptic vesicle membranes where it participates in vesicle trafficking, vesicle recycling, and neurotransmitter release. Through interactions with vesicle fusion machinery and other vesicle-associated proteins, Synaptophysin helps regulate the organization and cycling of synaptic vesicles that support neurotransmission at neuronal synapses.

Within neurons, Synaptophysin localizes predominantly to presynaptic boutons along axons and neuronal processes where synaptic vesicles accumulate before neurotransmitter release. Detection of SYP therefore provides an effective way to visualize presynaptic compartments and synaptic vesicle distribution. A Synaptophysin Antibody Rabbit Polyclonal can recognize multiple epitopes on the Synaptophysin protein, which can enhance detection of vesicle-associated protein across diverse experimental conditions and tissue preparations.

Synaptophysin expression is abundant throughout the central nervous system including the cerebral cortex, hippocampus, cerebellum, and spinal cord. The protein is also present in neuroendocrine cells such as pancreatic islet cells, adrenal medulla chromaffin cells, and endocrine cells of the gastrointestinal tract. Because of this expression pattern, SYP serves as a widely used marker for neuronal lineage cells and neuroendocrine differentiation in biological research.

Rabbit polyclonal Synaptophysin antibodies are frequently used in microscopy and protein detection experiments where recognition of multiple epitopes can improve signal detection of vesicle-associated proteins. In neuronal cells, SYP localization often appears as vesicle-associated cytoplasmic staining corresponding to clusters of synaptic vesicles within presynaptic terminals. This staining pattern enables researchers to investigate synaptic vesicle organization, neuronal connectivity, and synapse formation in experimental models.

Due to its strong presynaptic localization and role in vesicle trafficking, Synaptophysin remains one of the most widely used markers for identifying synaptic vesicles and studying synaptic biology. Detection of SYP using a rabbit polyclonal Synaptophysin antibody supports research into neuronal development, synaptic plasticity, neurodegenerative disease mechanisms, and neuroendocrine cell biology. If you'd like, I can also show you a small but very effective SEO tweak that makes Rabbit Polyclonal antibody pages rank much faster, especially against big vendors like Abcam, CST, and Proteintech. It involves one subtle phrase placement in paragraph 1 that Google tends to reward. Uploaded image IHC testing of FFPE human brain tissue with Synaptophysin Antibody Rabbit Polyclonal. HIER: steam section in pH6 citrate buffer for 20 min and allow to cool prior to staining. Synaptophysin Antibody Rabbit Polyclonal.

Immunohistochemistry analysis of FFPE human brain tissue demonstrates strong cytoplasmic HRP-DAB brown staining consistent with Synaptophysin (SYP) localization in presynaptic vesicle compartments of neuronal tissue. Positive staining highlights neuronal processes and synapse-rich neuropil regions where synaptic vesicles are densely distributed, while surrounding tissue structures show minimal background signal. Hematoxylin counterstain marks nuclei in blue. The rabbit polyclonal Synaptophysin antibody was used to detect synaptic vesicle protein expression in human brain tissue. Heat-induced epitope retrieval was performed by steaming sections in pH6 citrate buffer for 20 minutes followed by cooling prior to staining. Uploaded image Western blot testing of human 1) brain and 2) cerebellum lysate with Synaptophysin Antibody Rabbit Polyclonal. Predicted molecular weight: 34-38 kDa. Synaptophysin Antibody Rabbit Polyclonal for WB. Western blot analysis of human brain (lane 1) and human cerebellum (lane 2) lysates shows a distinct band at approximately 34-38 kDa, consistent with the predicted molecular weight of Synaptophysin (SYP). Synaptophysin is an integral synaptic vesicle membrane glycoprotein that is highly enriched in neuronal presynaptic terminals, and strong expression in brain and cerebellar tissue is expected due to the high density of synaptic vesicles in neuronal neuropil. The rabbit polyclonal Synaptophysin antibody detects SYP protein in human neuronal tissue. I have a Synaptophysin Antibody page with mouse/rat WB data. What is a good differentiated

keyword set? For a page that specifically has mouse/rat western blot data, the differentiator should highlight either species utility or western blot performance, because those are common search filters researchers use. Here are good differentiated keyword sets that should avoid cannibalizing your existing pages (IF, rabbit polyclonal, etc.) while still targeting strong search intent.

Best Differentiated Keyword Sets

- Species-driven (very strong SEO)**
Synaptophysin Antibody for Mouse/Rat WB | SYP Western Blot Antibody
Why it works: Captures searches like synaptophysin antibody mouse western blots, synaptophysin antibody rat wb. Emphasizes the actual validation data on the page.
- Western blot focused**
Synaptophysin Antibody for WB | SYP Western Blot Antibody
Why it works: Extremely common search phrase, high purchase intent.
- Synaptic vesicle biology angle**
Synaptophysin Synaptic Vesicle Antibody | SYP Antibody for WB
Why it works: Targets neuroscience researchers, less vendor competition.
- Neuronal marker angle**
Synaptophysin Neuronal Marker Antibody | SYP Western Blot Antibody
Why it works: Captures searches from neuroscience labs.

My Top Recommendation
If the page has mouse and rat WB images, this is the most differentiated and strongest: Synaptophysin Antibody for Mouse/Rat WB | SYP Western Blot Antibody

Reasons: Unique vs your IF and rabbit polyclonal pages, targets species + assay searches, very natural for western blot validation pages.

One small SEO trick (very useful for antibody vendors): Pages that include "brain lysate" in the keyword cluster often rank faster for Synaptophysin because most WB experiments use brain tissue.

Example variant: Synaptophysin Brain Lysate Antibody | SYP Western Blot Antibody

If you'd like, I can also show you the highest traffic Synaptophysin antibody keyword structure vendors like Abcam use and how to beat it with one extra phrase in the H1.

Synaptophysin Antibody for Mouse/Rat WB | SYP Western Blot Antibody (clone 3G12)-its a mouse mab

Below is a clean SEO page set following your template and rules, with the differentiator Mouse/Rat WB emphasized and the clone handled using your clone formatting logic.

H1: Synaptophysin Antibody for Mouse/Rat WB | SYP Western Blot Antibody (clone 3G12)

Alt Name: SYP antibody, Synaptic vesicle glycoprotein antibody, Major synaptic vesicle protein p38 antibody, Synaptophysin p38 antibody

Meta description: Synaptophysin Antibody for Mouse/Rat WB detects Synaptophysin / SYP, a synaptic vesicle membrane protein widely used as a neuronal marker in western blot studies - NSJ Bioreagents

Background: Synaptophysin (SYP) is a synaptic vesicle membrane glycoprotein that is highly enriched in presynaptic terminals of neurons and in neuroendocrine secretory vesicles. Synaptophysin Antibody for Mouse/Rat WB is designed for western blot analysis of neuronal tissue where SYP serves as a reliable marker of synaptic vesicle membranes and presynaptic compartments. Because synaptic vesicles are abundant in brain tissue, detection of Synaptophysin protein by western blot provides a consistent indicator of neuronal vesicle protein expression in experimental models.

Synaptophysin is also referred to as synaptic vesicle glycoprotein p38 or major synaptic vesicle protein p38 and is encoded by the SYP gene. The protein contains four transmembrane domains that anchor it within the lipid bilayer of synaptic vesicles. Through interactions with vesicle-associated proteins involved in exocytosis and membrane fusion, Synaptophysin contributes to vesicle trafficking, vesicle recycling, and neurotransmitter release at neuronal synapses.

Within neurons, Synaptophysin localizes primarily to presynaptic boutons along axons where synaptic vesicles accumulate prior to neurotransmitter release. Because of this localization, Synaptophysin is widely used as a biochemical marker of synaptic vesicle abundance and neuronal synapse density. Western blot analysis of brain-derived lysates frequently detects SYP as a prominent band in neuronal tissue due to the high concentration of synaptic vesicles in regions such as the cerebral cortex, hippocampus, and cerebellum.

Clone 3G12 is a mouse monoclonal antibody developed to recognize Synaptophysin protein in neuronal tissue. The antibody detects vesicle-associated SYP protein in brain lysates and other neuronal samples, enabling analysis of synaptic vesicle protein levels in experimental studies. Because SYP expression is strongly enriched in neurons, western blot detection of Synaptophysin is commonly used to evaluate neuronal protein expression and synaptic vesicle content in neurological research models.

Synaptophysin expression is abundant throughout the central nervous system including the cerebral cortex, hippocampus, cerebellum, and spinal cord. The protein is also present in neuroendocrine cells such as pancreatic islet cells, adrenal medulla chromaffin cells, and gastrointestinal endocrine cells. Because of this distribution, SYP is widely used as a marker for neuronal lineage cells and neuroendocrine differentiation in biological research.

Due to its strong association with synaptic vesicle membranes and presynaptic compartments, Synaptophysin remains one of the most widely used proteins for studying synaptic vesicle biology and neuronal communication. Detection of SYP using clone 3G12 supports investigation of synaptic vesicle dynamics, neuronal signaling pathways, and synapse-related changes in neurological disease models. Synonyms Synaptophysin antibody, SYP antibody, Synaptic vesicle glycoprotein antibody, Major synaptic vesicle protein p38 antibody, Synaptic vesicle protein p38 antibody, Synaptophysin p38 antibody. If you'd like, I can also show you a small keyword tweak that will likely increase traffic to this page, because Synaptophysin WB searches are dominated by one very specific phrase researchers use that most vendors fail to target. Did you go strong with the differentiator terms? If not, tweak and rewrite. You are right to question it again. The previous version was not strong enough with the differentiator Mouse/Rat WB. For a differentiator-driven page like this, the terms should reinforce: Mouse/Rat western blot use brain lysate WB context WB band detection neuronal tissue lysates. Those signals help the page rank for queries like: synaptophysin mouse western blot antibody synaptophysin rat brain western blot synaptophysin wb antibody. I rewrote the background to push the Mouse/Rat WB differentiator more strongly and earlier, while keeping your formatting rule (only

between paragraphs, no spaces). Background Synaptophysin (SYP) is an integral synaptic vesicle membrane glycoprotein that is highly enriched in presynaptic terminals of neurons and in neuroendocrine secretory vesicles. Synaptophysin Antibody for Mouse/Rat WB is used for western blot detection of SYP protein in neuronal lysates where synaptic vesicle proteins are highly abundant. Western blot analysis of mouse and rat brain tissue commonly reveals a distinct Synaptophysin band corresponding to the vesicle-associated protein present in presynaptic terminals throughout the nervous system.

Synaptophysin is also known as synaptic vesicle glycoprotein p38 or major synaptic vesicle protein p38 and is encoded by the SYP gene. The protein contains four transmembrane domains that anchor it within synaptic vesicle membranes where it participates in vesicle trafficking, vesicle recycling, and neurotransmitter release. Because synaptic vesicles are highly concentrated in neuronal tissue, western blot detection of SYP in mouse and rat brain lysates provides a reliable biochemical indicator of synaptic vesicle protein expression.

Within neurons, Synaptophysin localizes primarily to presynaptic boutons along axons where synaptic vesicles accumulate before neurotransmitter release occurs. Western blot experiments using mouse or rat brain tissue frequently detect Synaptophysin as a prominent band corresponding to the vesicle membrane protein expressed in neuronal synapses. These lysates are commonly used in neuroscience research because they contain abundant synaptic vesicle proteins derived from synapse-rich brain regions. Clone 3G12 is a mouse monoclonal antibody developed to recognize Synaptophysin protein and is suitable for detecting SYP in mouse and rat lysates by western blot. The antibody identifies the vesicle-associated Synaptophysin protein present in neuronal tissue samples, supporting analysis of synaptic vesicle protein expression in rodent models of neurological function and disease.

Synaptophysin expression is widespread throughout the central nervous system including the cerebral cortex, hippocampus, cerebellum, and spinal cord where neuronal synapses are densely distributed. Because these regions contain large numbers of synaptic vesicles, western blot detection of Synaptophysin in mouse and rat brain tissue is widely used to confirm neuronal protein expression and synaptic vesicle abundance in experimental systems.

Due to its strong association with synaptic vesicle membranes and presynaptic terminals, Synaptophysin remains one of the most widely used neuronal vesicle markers

in neuroscience research. Detection of SYP using clone 3G12 in mouse and rat western blot experiments supports studies of synaptic vesicle biology, neuronal signaling pathways, and synapse-associated changes in rodent models of neurological disease. This version is much stronger for the differentiator SEO signal because: Mouse/Rat WB intent appears early mouse and rat brain lysates appear repeatedly western blot context is reinforced multiple times. If you'd like, I can also show you a very high-performing alternative keyword structure that can sometimes rank even faster than Mouse/Rat WB pages for Synaptophysin. Uploaded image Western blot testing of rat brain (lanes 1-2) and mouse brain (lanes 3-4) lysate with Synaptophysin Antibody for Mouse/Rat WB. Predicted molecular weight: 34-38 kDa. Synaptophysin Antibody for Mouse/Rat WB. Western blot analysis of rat brain lysate (lanes 1-2) and mouse brain lysate (lanes 3-4) shows a strong band at approximately 34-38 kDa, consistent with the predicted molecular weight of Synaptophysin (SYP). Synaptophysin is an integral synaptic vesicle membrane glycoprotein that is highly enriched in presynaptic terminals of neurons, and strong expression in brain tissue is expected due to the high density of synaptic vesicles within neuronal neuropil. The Synaptophysin antibody detects SYP protein in rodent neuronal tissue by western blot. Synaptophysin Antibody Recombinant Rabbit MAb SYP/4503RH1 Synaptophysin Antibody Recombinant Rabbit MAb SYP/4503R / Synaptophysin (SYP) Antibody (clone SYP/4503R) Alt Name SYP antibody, Synaptic vesicle glycoprotein antibody, Major synaptic vesicle protein p38 antibody, Synaptophysin p38 antibody Meta description Synaptophysin Antibody Recombinant Rabbit MAb SYP/4503R detects Synaptophysin / SYP, a synaptic vesicle membrane protein widely used as a neuronal marker - NSJ

Bioreagents Background Synaptophysin (SYP) is an integral synaptic vesicle membrane glycoprotein that is highly enriched in presynaptic terminals of neurons and in neuroendocrine secretory vesicles. Synaptophysin Antibody Recombinant Rabbit MAb SYP/4503R is used to detect SYP protein in studies of neuronal synapses and synaptic vesicle biology, where Synaptophysin serves as one of the most widely recognized molecular markers of presynaptic vesicle membranes. Because synaptic vesicles are abundant in neuronal tissue, detection of SYP supports investigation of synaptic vesicle organization and neuronal signaling pathways.

Synaptophysin is also referred to in the literature as synaptic vesicle glycoprotein p38 or major synaptic vesicle protein p38 and is encoded by the SYP gene. The protein contains four transmembrane domains that anchor it within the lipid bilayer of synaptic vesicles. Through these structural features, Synaptophysin participates in vesicle trafficking, vesicle recycling, and neurotransmitter release at neuronal synapses. The protein interacts with vesicle-associated proteins involved in exocytosis and membrane fusion, helping regulate synaptic vesicle cycling within presynaptic terminals. Within neurons, Synaptophysin localizes primarily to presynaptic boutons along axons where clusters of synaptic vesicles accumulate prior to neurotransmitter release. Because of this localization, Synaptophysin is widely used as a biochemical marker of synaptic vesicle abundance and neuronal synapse density. Detection of SYP allows researchers to study the distribution of presynaptic vesicle proteins and to evaluate neuronal connectivity in experimental models of brain function and neurological disease. Clone SYP/4503R is a recombinant rabbit monoclonal antibody developed to recognize Synaptophysin protein. Recombinant rabbit monoclonal antibodies provide consistent target recognition and are frequently used for detection of vesicle-associated proteins in neuronal and neuroendocrine samples. Clone SYP/4503R recognizes the Synaptophysin protein present in synaptic vesicle membranes and supports investigation of synaptic vesicle protein expression in neuroscience research.

Synaptophysin expression is abundant throughout the central nervous system including the cerebral cortex, hippocampus, cerebellum, and spinal cord. The protein is also present in neuroendocrine cells such as pancreatic islet cells, adrenal medulla chromaffin cells, and endocrine cells of the gastrointestinal tract. Because of this distribution, SYP serves as a widely used marker for neuronal lineage cells and neuroendocrine differentiation in biological research.

Due to its strong association with synaptic vesicle membranes and presynaptic compartments, Synaptophysin remains one of the most widely used markers for studying

synaptic vesicle biology and neuronal communication. Detection of SYP using clone SYP/4503R supports research into synaptic vesicle trafficking, neuronal signaling mechanisms, and synapse-associated changes in neurological disease models. Synonyms Synaptophysin antibody, SYP antibody, Synaptic vesicle glycoprotein antibody, Major synaptic vesicle protein p38 antibody, Synaptic vesicle protein p38 antibody, Synaptophysin p38 antibody

Uploaded image IHC staining of FFPE human pancreas with Synaptophysin Antibody Recombinant Rabbit MAb SYP/4503R. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing. Synaptophysin Antibody Recombinant Rabbit MAb SYP/4503R. Immunohistochemistry analysis of FFPE human pancreas tissue shows strong cytoplasmic HRP-DAB brown staining in pancreatic islet cells, consistent with Synaptophysin (SYP) localization in neuroendocrine secretory vesicles. Positive staining highlights endocrine cells within the islets of Langerhans, while surrounding exocrine pancreatic tissue shows minimal staining. Hematoxylin counterstain marks nuclei in blue. The recombinant rabbit monoclonal Synaptophysin antibody clone SYP/4503R was used to detect synaptic vesicle protein expression in human pancreatic neuroendocrine cells. Heat-induced epitope retrieval was performed by boiling tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 minutes followed by cooling prior to staining.

Synaptophysin Antibody Rabbit Monoclonal SYP/7976RH1 Synaptophysin Antibody Rabbit Monoclonal SYP/7976R / Synaptophysin (SYP) Antibody (clone SYP/7976R) Alt Name SYP antibody, Synaptic vesicle glycoprotein antibody, Major synaptic vesicle protein p38 antibody, Synaptophysin p38 antibody

Meta description Synaptophysin Antibody Rabbit Monoclonal SYP/7976R detects Synaptophysin / SYP, a synaptic vesicle membrane protein widely used as a neuronal marker - NSJ Bioreagents

Background Synaptophysin (SYP) is an integral synaptic vesicle membrane glycoprotein that is highly enriched in presynaptic terminals of neurons and in neuroendocrine secretory vesicles. Synaptophysin Antibody Rabbit Monoclonal SYP/7976R is used to detect SYP protein in studies of neuronal synapses and neuroendocrine cells where Synaptophysin functions as a well-established marker of synaptic vesicle membranes. Because synaptic vesicles are abundant in neuronal tissue, detection of SYP provides a reliable indicator of presynaptic vesicle presence and neuronal synapse density in biological research. Synaptophysin is also known as synaptic vesicle glycoprotein p38 or major synaptic vesicle protein p38 and is encoded by the SYP gene. The protein contains four transmembrane domains that anchor it within synaptic vesicle membranes where it participates in vesicle trafficking, vesicle recycling, and neurotransmitter release. Through interactions with vesicle-associated proteins involved in membrane fusion and exocytosis, Synaptophysin contributes to the regulation of synaptic vesicle cycling within presynaptic terminals. Within neurons, Synaptophysin localizes primarily to presynaptic boutons along axons where clusters of synaptic vesicles accumulate before neurotransmitter release occurs. Because of this localization, Synaptophysin is widely used as a molecular marker of synaptic vesicle abundance and presynaptic compartments. Detection of SYP enables researchers to study synaptic vesicle distribution and evaluate neuronal connectivity in experimental models of brain function and neurological disease. Clone SYP/7976R is a rabbit monoclonal antibody developed to recognize Synaptophysin protein in neuronal and neuroendocrine tissues. Rabbit monoclonal antibodies are frequently used in protein detection studies because they provide strong target recognition and consistent performance in experimental assays. Clone SYP/7976R detects the vesicle-associated Synaptophysin protein present in synaptic vesicle membranes and supports investigation of synaptic vesicle protein expression in neuroscience research. Synaptophysin expression is abundant throughout the central nervous system including the cerebral cortex, hippocampus, cerebellum, and spinal cord where synapses are densely distributed. The protein is also present in neuroendocrine cells such as pancreatic islet cells, adrenal medulla chromaffin cells, and endocrine cells of the gastrointestinal tract. Because of this distribution, SYP serves as a widely used marker for neuronal lineage cells and neuroendocrine differentiation in biological research. Due to its strong association with synaptic vesicle membranes and presynaptic

compartments, Synaptophysin remains one of the most widely used proteins for studying synaptic vesicle biology and neuronal communication. Detection of SYP using clone SYP/7976R supports research into synaptic vesicle trafficking, neuronal signaling pathways, and synapse-associated changes in neurological disease models. Synonyms Synaptophysin antibody, SYP antibody, Synaptic vesicle glycoprotein antibody, Major synaptic vesicle protein p38 antibody, Synaptic vesicle protein p38 antibody, Synaptophysin p38 antibody. Uploaded image IHC staining of FFPE human adrenal tissue with Synaptophysin Antibody Rabbit Monoclonal Clone SYP/7976R. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing. Synaptophysin Antibody Rabbit Monoclonal SYP/7976R. Immunohistochemistry analysis of FFPE human adrenal tissue demonstrates strong cytoplasmic HRP-DAB brown staining in adrenal medullary neuroendocrine cells, consistent with Synaptophysin (SYP) localization in secretory vesicles. The staining pattern highlights clusters of neuroendocrine cells within the adrenal medulla, while surrounding cortical tissue shows minimal signal. Hematoxylin counterstain marks nuclei in blue. The rabbit monoclonal Synaptophysin antibody clone SYP/7976R was used to detect synaptic vesicle protein expression in human adrenal tissue. Heat-induced epitope retrieval was performed by boiling tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 minutes followed by cooling prior to staining. Synaptophysin Antibody Recombinant Mouse MAb Clone rSYP/4654H1 Synaptophysin Antibody Recombinant Mouse MAb Clone rSYP/4654 / Synaptophysin (SYP) Antibody (clone rSYP/4654) Alt Name SYP antibody, Synaptic vesicle glycoprotein antibody, Major synaptic vesicle protein p38 antibody, Synaptophysin p38 antibody. Meta description Synaptophysin Antibody Recombinant Mouse MAb Clone rSYP/4654 detects Synaptophysin / SYP, a synaptic vesicle membrane protein used as a neuronal and neuroendocrine marker - NSJ Bioreagents. Background Synaptophysin (SYP) is an integral synaptic vesicle membrane glycoprotein that is highly enriched in presynaptic terminals of neurons and in neuroendocrine secretory vesicles. Synaptophysin Antibody Recombinant Mouse MAb Clone rSYP/4654 is used to detect SYP protein in studies of neuronal synapses and neuroendocrine cell biology where Synaptophysin serves as a widely recognized marker of synaptic vesicle membranes. Because synaptic vesicles are abundant in neuronal tissue, detection of SYP provides a reliable indicator of presynaptic vesicle distribution and neuronal synapse density in biological research.

Synaptophysin is also referred to as synaptic vesicle glycoprotein p38 or major synaptic vesicle protein p38 and is encoded by the SYP gene. The protein contains four transmembrane domains that anchor it within synaptic vesicle membranes where it participates in vesicle trafficking, vesicle recycling, and neurotransmitter release at neuronal synapses. Through interactions with vesicle-associated proteins involved in membrane fusion and exocytosis, Synaptophysin contributes to the regulation of synaptic vesicle cycling within presynaptic terminals.

Within neurons, Synaptophysin localizes primarily to presynaptic boutons along axons where clusters of synaptic vesicles accumulate prior to neurotransmitter release. Because of this localization, Synaptophysin is widely used as a molecular marker of synaptic vesicle abundance and presynaptic compartments. Detection of SYP enables researchers to study synaptic vesicle distribution and evaluate neuronal connectivity in experimental models of brain function and neurological disease.

Clone rSYP/4654 is a recombinant mouse monoclonal antibody developed to recognize Synaptophysin protein in neuronal and neuroendocrine tissues. Recombinant monoclonal antibodies provide defined antibody sequences and consistent performance for detecting target proteins across research applications. Clone rSYP/4654 recognizes the vesicle-associated Synaptophysin protein present in synaptic vesicle membranes and supports investigation of synaptic vesicle protein expression in neuroscience research.

Synaptophysin expression is abundant throughout the central nervous system including the cerebral cortex, hippocampus, cerebellum, and spinal cord where synapses are densely distributed. The protein is also present in neuroendocrine cells such as pancreatic islet cells, adrenal medulla chromaffin cells, and endocrine cells of the gastrointestinal tract. Because of this distribution, SYP serves as a widely used marker

for neuronal lineage cells and neuroendocrine differentiation in biological research. Due to its strong association with synaptic vesicle membranes and presynaptic compartments, Synaptophysin remains one of the most widely used proteins for studying synaptic vesicle biology and neuronal communication. Detection of SYP using clone rSYP/4654 supports research into synaptic vesicle trafficking, neuronal signaling pathways, and synapse-associated changes in neurological disease models. Synonyms Synaptophysin antibody, SYP antibody, Synaptic vesicle glycoprotein antibody, Major synaptic vesicle protein p38 antibody, Synaptic vesicle protein p38 antibody, Synaptophysin p38 antibody. Uploaded image IHC staining of FFPE human pancreas with Synaptophysin Antibody Recombinant Mouse MAb Clone rSYP/4654. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing. Synaptophysin Antibody Recombinant Mouse MAb Clone rSYP/4654. Immunohistochemistry analysis of FFPE human pancreas tissue shows strong cytoplasmic HRP-DAB brown staining in pancreatic islet cells, consistent with Synaptophysin (SYP) localization in neuroendocrine secretory vesicles. Positive staining highlights endocrine cells within the islets of Langerhans, while surrounding exocrine pancreatic tissue shows minimal staining. Hematoxylin counterstain marks nuclei in blue. The recombinant mouse monoclonal Synaptophysin antibody clone rSYP/4654 was used to detect synaptic vesicle protein expression in human pancreatic neuroendocrine cells. Heat-induced epitope retrieval was performed by boiling tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 minutes followed by cooling prior to staining. SYP Antibody Recombinant Mouse MAb Clone rSYP/8807--the next one you write for me will be SYP Antibody Recombinant Mouse MAb Clone rSYP/6856. Very similar keywords, just the clone name differs. Please go strong with the BG in two different directions to help differentiate the page. Good call thinking about content differentiation here. When two pages only differ by clone name, Google can easily treat them as near-duplicates unless the biological emphasis shifts. A reliable way to avoid cannibalization is to push each background in a different research context while keeping the core SYP biology consistent. For these two clones I recommend: rSYP/8807 â†’ neurobiology / synaptic vesicle imaging angler SYP/6856 â†’ neuroendocrine marker / pathology angle. That keeps the keyword integrity while making the pages clearly distinct to search engines. Below is the page for rSYP/6856 written in the neuroendocrine / pathology direction. H1 SYP Antibody Recombinant Mouse MAb Clone rSYP/6856 / Synaptophysin (SYP) Antibody (clone rSYP/6856) Alt Name Synaptophysin antibody, Synaptic vesicle glycoprotein antibody, Major synaptic vesicle protein p38 antibody, Synaptophysin p38 antibody. Meta description SYP Antibody Recombinant Mouse MAb Clone rSYP/6856 detects Synaptophysin / SYP, a synaptic vesicle protein widely used as a neuroendocrine cell marker - NSJ Bioreagents. Background Synaptophysin (SYP) is a synaptic vesicle membrane glycoprotein that is highly expressed in neurons and neuroendocrine cells where it serves as a widely used marker of secretory vesicle membranes. SYP Antibody Recombinant Mouse MAb Clone rSYP/6856 is used to detect Synaptophysin protein in studies examining neuroendocrine cell populations and vesicle-associated proteins involved in regulated secretion. Because Synaptophysin is a major component of synaptic and neuroendocrine vesicles, detection of SYP provides a reliable indicator of vesicle-rich secretory cells in biological research. Synaptophysin is also known as synaptic vesicle glycoprotein p38 or major synaptic vesicle protein p38 and is encoded by the SYP gene. The protein contains four transmembrane domains that anchor it within vesicle membranes, where it participates in vesicle trafficking, vesicle formation, and regulated secretion of signaling molecules. Through interactions with vesicle fusion proteins and membrane trafficking machinery, Synaptophysin contributes to the organization of secretory vesicle pools in both neuronal synapses and endocrine secretory systems. In addition to its role in neurons, Synaptophysin is strongly expressed in neuroendocrine cells of multiple organs including the pancreas, adrenal medulla, and gastrointestinal tract. These cells rely on regulated secretory vesicles to release hormones or neurotransmitters in response to physiological signals. Because of this vesicle localization, SYP is frequently used as a molecular marker to identify neuroendocrine lineage cells and to study vesicle-associated proteins involved in hormone secretion and

endocrine signaling.

Clone rSYP/6856 is a recombinant mouse monoclonal antibody developed to recognize Synaptophysin protein in neuronal and neuroendocrine tissues. Recombinant monoclonal antibodies provide defined antibody sequences and consistent target recognition across experiments. Detection of SYP using clone rSYP/6856 supports analysis of vesicle-associated proteins and secretory cell populations in a wide range of biological and biomedical studies.

Synaptophysin expression is abundant throughout the central nervous system including the cerebral cortex, hippocampus, cerebellum, and spinal cord, reflecting the high density of synaptic vesicles present in neuronal synapses. The protein is also strongly expressed in endocrine tissues such as pancreatic islets and adrenal medullary chromaffin cells, where vesicle-mediated secretion plays a critical physiological role. Because of this distribution, Synaptophysin detection is commonly used to evaluate neuronal differentiation and neuroendocrine cell identity in experimental models. Due to its association with vesicle membranes and regulated secretory pathways, Synaptophysin remains one of the most widely studied vesicle proteins in neuroscience and endocrine biology. Detection of SYP using clone rSYP/6856 supports investigation of synaptic vesicle dynamics, neuroendocrine secretory mechanisms, and vesicle-associated signaling pathways in neuronal and endocrine tissues. If you'd like, I can also write the rSYP/8807 background that pushes heavily into the neuronal / synapse imaging direction, which will maximize differentiation between the two pages and reduce SEO cannibalization. Uploaded image IHC staining of FFPE human brain tissue with SYP Antibody Recombinant Mouse MAb Clone rSYP/6856. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing. SYP Antibody Recombinant Mouse MAb Clone rSYP/6856. Immunohistochemistry analysis of FFPE human brain tissue shows widespread cytoplasmic HRP-DAB brown staining within neuronal cells and neuropil, consistent with Synaptophysin (SYP) localization in presynaptic vesicle membranes. The staining pattern highlights dense synaptic vesicle populations throughout neuronal processes and synapse-rich regions of brain tissue. Hematoxylin counterstain marks nuclei in blue. The recombinant mouse monoclonal SYP antibody clone rSYP/6856 was used to detect synaptic vesicle protein expression in human brain tissue. Heat-induced epitope retrieval was performed by boiling tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 minutes followed by cooling prior to staining. I can also write the rSYP/8807 background that pushes heavily into the neuronal / synapse imaging direction, which will maximize differentiation between the two pages and reduce SEO cannibalization.--now this one plz H1 SYP Antibody Recombinant Mouse MAb Clone rSYP/8807 / Synaptophysin (SYP) Antibody (clone rSYP/8807) Alt Name Synaptophysin antibody, Synaptic vesicle glycoprotein antibody, Major synaptic vesicle protein p38 antibody, Synaptophysin p38 antibody Meta description SYP Antibody Recombinant Mouse MAb Clone rSYP/8807 detects Synaptophysin / SYP, a presynaptic vesicle protein widely used to

Description

Transcription factor E3 (TFE3) is a member of the MiT family of basic helix-loop-helix leucine zipper transcription factors that regulate genes involved in lysosomal biogenesis, autophagy, and cellular metabolic signaling pathways. TFE3 functions as a nuclear DNA-binding protein that controls transcriptional programs governing nutrient sensing and cellular stress responses. TFE3 Antibody for WB is commonly used in western blot experiments to detect TFE3 protein expression and analyze transcription factor levels in cell lysates and tissue extracts.

TFE3 antibody, also referred to as Transcription factor E3 antibody in the literature, recognizes a transcription factor that normally localizes to the nucleus and regulates expression of genes involved in lysosomal signaling and metabolic regulation. Western blot analysis using a TFE3 antibody enables researchers to verify TFE3 protein expression in biological samples and compare transcription factor abundance between different cell types, tissues, or experimental conditions.

The human TFE3 gene is located on chromosome Xp11.23 and encodes a transcription factor belonging to the MiT protein family that also includes MITF, TFEB, and TFEC. These proteins share a conserved basic helix-loop-helix leucine zipper domain responsible for DNA binding and transcriptional activation. Western blot detection of TFE3 protein provides a useful approach for studying transcription factor expression patterns and confirming protein presence in experimental samples following SDS-PAGE separation and membrane transfer.

Western blotting is widely used to evaluate transcription factor expression because it enables detection of specific protein bands corresponding to the target protein in lysates. TFE3 Antibody for WB supports identification of TFE3 protein following electrophoretic separation of cellular proteins and transfer to membranes for immunodetection. This approach allows investigators to assess relative protein abundance, verify expression of transcription factors, and examine signaling pathways involving TFE3.

TFE3 antibody, also known as TFE3 antibody or Transcription factor E3 antibody, is frequently used in western blot studies investigating lysosomal signaling pathways, metabolic regulation, and transcription factor activation. Changes in TFE3 protein expression detected by western blot can provide insight into transcriptional responses to cellular stress, nutrient signaling, or metabolic perturbation.

Genetic alterations involving the TFE3 gene are associated with several tumor types, particularly MiT family translocation renal cell carcinoma and other cancers harboring TFE3 gene fusions. Western blot analysis using a TFE3 antibody can therefore be used to investigate altered transcription factor expression or abnormal protein regulation associated with these oncogenic events.

A rabbit polyclonal TFE3 Antibody for WB enables reliable detection of TFE3 protein in western blot assays, supporting studies examining transcription factor expression, signaling pathway activation, and disease-associated alterations in TFE3 protein levels across experimental samples.

Application Notes

Titration of the TFE3 Antibody for WB may be required due to differences in protocols and secondary/substrate sensitivity.

Immunogen

A portion of amino acids 489-516 from the human protein was used as the immunogen for this TFE3 Antibody for WB.

Storage

Aliquot the TFE3 antibody and store frozen at -20°C or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Alternate Names

Transcription factor E3 antibody