

Product datasheet for **TA308674**

Alpha SNAP (NAPA) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Product Type: | Primary Antibodies |
| Applications: | IF, IHC, WB |
| Recommended Dilution: | ICC/IF:1:100-1:1000; IHC:1:100-1:1000; WB:1:1000-1:10000 |
| Reactivity: | Human, Mouse (Predicted: Chimpanzee, Rhesus Monkey) |
| Host: | Rabbit |
| Isotype: | IgG |
| Clonality: | Polyclonal |
| Immunogen: | Recombinant fragment corresponding to a region within amino acids 78 and 295 of alpha SNAP (Uniprot ID#P54920) |
| Formulation: | 0.1M Tris, 0.1M Glycine, 10% Glycerol (pH7). 0.01% Thimerosal was added as a preservative. |
| Concentration: | lot specific |
| Purification: | Purified by antigen-affinity chromatography. |
| Conjugation: | Unconjugated |
| Storage: | Store at -20°C as received. |
| Stability: | Stable for 12 months from date of receipt. |
| Predicted Protein Size: | 33 kDa |
| Gene Name: | NSF attachment protein alpha |
| Database Link: | NP_003818 Entrez Gene 108124 Mouse Entrez Gene 8775 Human P54920 |



[View online »](#)

Background:

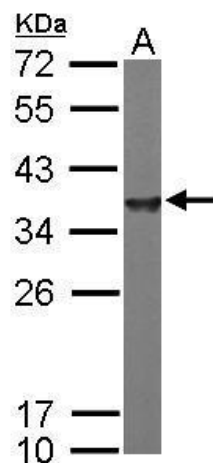
The 'SNARE hypothesis' is a model explaining the process of docking and fusion of vesicles to their target membranes. According to this model, membrane proteins from the vesicle (v-SNAREs) and proteins from the target membrane (t-SNAREs) govern the specificity of vesicle targeting and docking through mutual recognition. Once the 2 classes of SNAREs bind to each other, they form a complex that recruits the general elements of the fusion apparatus, namely NSF (N-ethylmaleimide-sensitive factor) and SNAPs (soluble NSF-attachment proteins), to the site of membrane fusion, thereby forming the 20S fusion complex. Alpha- and gamma-SNAP are found in a wide range of tissues and act synergistically in intra-Golgi transport. The sequence of the predicted 295-amino acid human protein encoded by NAPA shares 37%, 60%, and 67% identity with the sequences of yeast, *Drosophila*, and squid alpha-SNAP, respectively. Platelets contain some of the same proteins, including NSF, p115/TAP, alpha-SNAP, gamma-SNAP, and the t-SNAREs syntaxin-2 and syntaxin-4, that are used in many vesicular transport processes in other cell types. Platelet exocytosis uses a molecular mechanism similar to that used by other secretory cells, such as neurons, although the proteins used by the platelet and their modes of regulation may be quite different. [provided by RefSeq]

Synonyms:

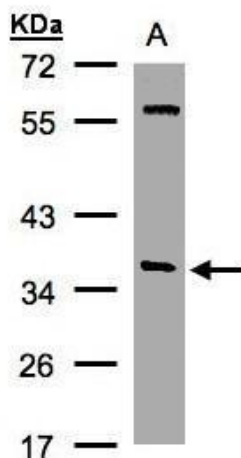
SNAPA

Note:

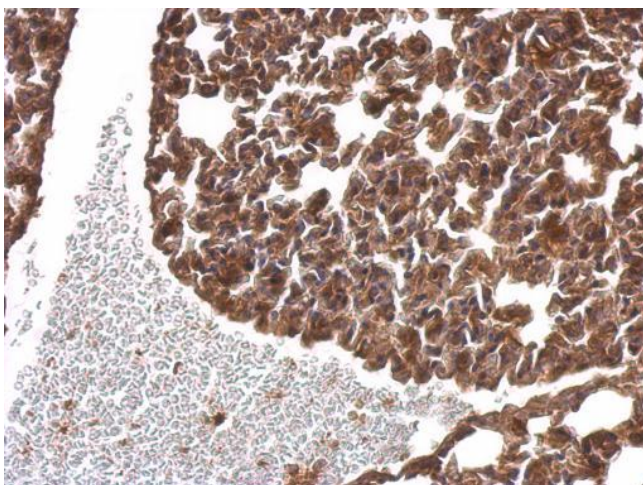
Seq homology of immunogen across species: Rhesus Monkey (100%), Chimpanzee (100%)

Product images:

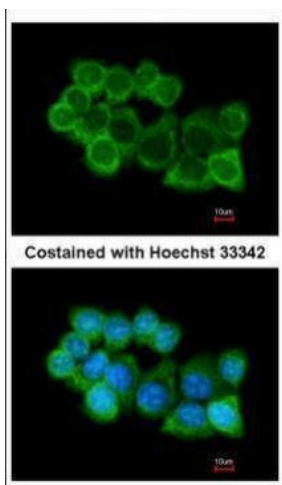
Sample (50 ug of whole cell lysate). A: mouse brain. 12% SDS PAGE. TA308674 diluted at 1:10000.



Sample (30 ug whole cell lysate). A: Hep G2. 10% SDS PAGE. TA308674 diluted at 1:1000



alpha SNAP antibody [N2C3] detects alpha SNAP protein at cytosol on mouse lung by immunohistochemical analysis. Sample: Paraffin-embedded mouse lung. alpha SNAP antibody [N2C3] (TA308674) dilution: 1:500.



Immunofluorescence analysis of methanol-fixed A431, using alpha SNAP (TA308674) antibody at 1:200 dilution.