

Product datasheet for TA308674

Alpha SNAP (NAPA) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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Dready at Type	Dwinson / Antihedias
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
lsotype:	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:	<u>NP_003818</u> <u>Entrez Gene 108124 MouseEntrez Gene 8775 Human</u> <u>P54920</u>



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GRIGENE Alpha SNAP (NAPA) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody – TA308674

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. Alphaand 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:

Note:

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

Product images:



SNAPA

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

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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: Paraffinembedded 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.

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