

Rabbit anti-Human alpha SNAP Polyclonal Antibody | anti-NAPA antibody

alpha SNAP antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA306841	Rabbit	Human	Immunofluorescence, Western Blot

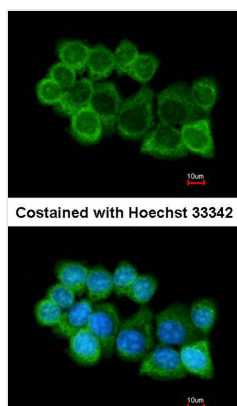
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

alpha SNAP; Polyclonal Antibody; alpha SNAP antibody; anti-NAPA antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

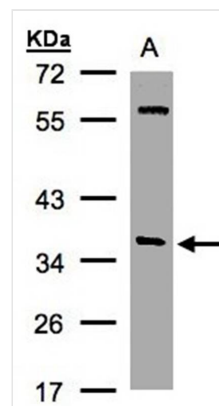
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purity/Purification	Purified by antigen-affinity chromatography.
Form/Format	Supplied in 0.1M Tris-buffered saline with 10% Glycerol (pH7.0). 0.01% Thimerosal was added as a preservative.
Sequence Length	295
Applicable Applications for anti-NAPA antibody	IF (Immunofluorescence), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen Type	Recombinant protein
Immunogen Description	Recombinant protein fragment contain a sequence corresponding to a region within amino acids 78 and 269 of Human NAPA
Target Name	alpha SNAP
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C for long term preservation (recommended). Store at 4 degree C for short term use.

IMAGES



IF (Immunofluorescence)

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



Application Data

Sample(30 ug whole cell lysate)A: Hep G2 10% SDS PAGEPrimary antibody diluted at 1: 1000

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-NAPA antibody	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]
Product Categories/Family for anti-NAPA antibody	Total protein Ab

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	47933379
NCBI GeneID	8775
NCBI Accession #	NP_003818
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_003827.3
Molecular Weight	33,233 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	alpha-soluble NSF attachment protein
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	N-ethylmaleimide-sensitive factor attachment protein, alpha
NCBI Official Symbol	NAPA
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	SNAPA
NCBI Protein Information	alpha-soluble NSF attachment protein
UniProt Protein Name	Alpha-soluble NSF attachment protein
UniProt Gene Name	NAPA
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	SNAPA; SNAP-alpha
UniProt Entry Name	SNAA_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.