

SNAP23 Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #49598

Package Size: #49598-1 50ul #49598-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.comSupport: tech@signalwayantibody.com

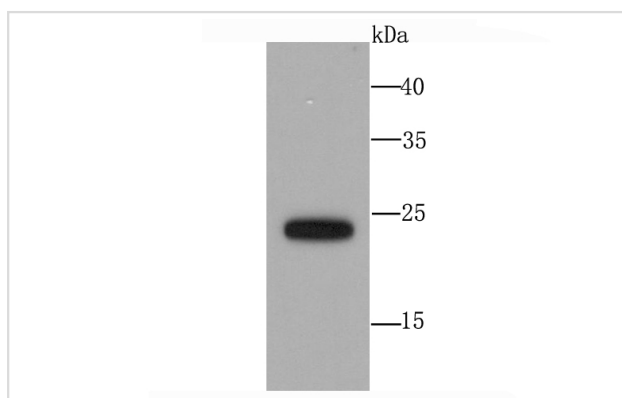
Description

Product Name	SNAP23 Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	JA73-15
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, IHC, FC
Species Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rt
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
Other Names	HsT17016 antibody LS-B8340 antibody SNAP 23 antibody SNAP-23 antibody SNAP23 antibody SNAP23A antibody SNAP23B antibody SNP23_HUMAN antibody Synaptosomal associated protein 23 antibody Synaptosomal associated protein 23kDa antibody Synaptosomal associated protein antibody Synaptosomal-associated protein 23 antibody Vesicle membrane fusion protein SNAP 23 antibody Vesicle membrane fusion protein SNAP23 antibody Vesicle-membrane fusion protein SNAP-23 antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:O00161
Uniprot	O00161
GeneID	8773;
Calculated MW	23 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

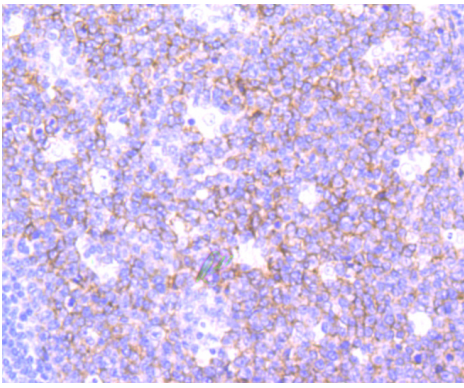
Application Details

WB: 1:500-1:2,000 IHC: 1:50-1:200 FC: 1:50-1:100

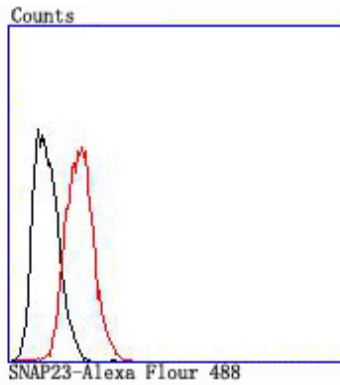
Images



Western blot analysis of SNAP23 on Hela cell using anti-SNAP23 antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil tissue using anti-SNAP23 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



Flow cytometric analysis of Hela cells with SNAP23 antibody at 1/100 dilution (red) compared with an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; black).

Background

In eukaryotic cells, the Golgi apparatus receives newly synthesized proteins from the endoplasmic reticulum and delivers them after covalent modification to their destination in the cell. For membrane-directed proteins this process is believed to be carried out via vesicular transport. Correct vesicular transport is determined by specific pairing of vesicle-associated SNAREs (v-SNAREs) with those on the target membrane (t-SNAREs). This complex then recruits soluble NSF attachment proteins (SNAPs) and N-ethylmaleimide-sensitive factor (NSF) to form the highly stable SNAP receptor (SNARE) complex. The formation of a SNARE complex pulls the vesicle and target membrane together and may provide the energy to drive fusion of the lipid bilayers. A SNAP 25 related t-SNARE protein, SNAP 23, is required for exocytosis, suggesting that SNAP 23 may play an important role in membrane fusion events. The human SNAP 23 gene encodes two SNAP 23 isoforms, SNAP 23A and SNAP 23B. SNAP 23B is identical to a fragment of SNAP 23A, but SNAP 23B lacks 53 amino acid residues (90 to 142) that are present in SNAP 23A. SNAP 23 is ubiquitously expressed and is an important regulator of transport vesicle docking and fusion in all mammalian cells.

References

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only