

DESCRIPTION

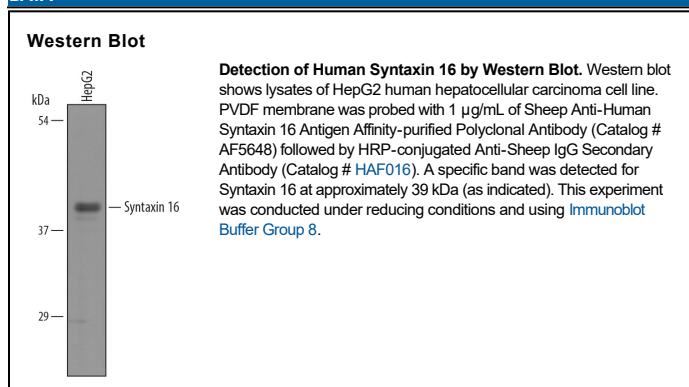
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Syntaxin 16 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) Syntaxin 1A, rhSyntaxin 6, and rhSyntaxin BP1 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human Syntaxin 16 isoform B Leu165-Lys301 Accession # O14662
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	1 µg/mL	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Syntaxin 16 (STX16; also SNY16) is a 39 kDa member of the syntaxin family of proteins. It is ubiquitously expressed, embedded in the Golgi membrane, and participates in the fusion of early endosomes with the Golgi stacks. Syntaxin 16 contributes one of four coiled-coil domains necessary for retrograde transport. Human Syntaxin 16 is a type IV single-pass transmembrane protein (very short luminal C-terminus) that is 325 amino acids (aa) in length. It contains a cytoplasmic syntaxin region (aa 74-180), a coiled-coil region (aa 230-292), and a short, three amino acid C-terminal luminal sequence. There are multiple potential isoforms. Two show alternate start sites at Met187 and Met54, while three others show deletions of aa 45-48, 28-48 and 28-44, respectively. A cytoplasmic form shows an Ala substitution for aa 132-325. Over aa 165-301, human Syntaxin 16 shares 95% aa identity with mouse Syntaxin 16.