

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human SNAP23 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse SNAP23 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human SNAP23 Asp146-Ser211 Accession # O00161
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

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.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunocytochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

SNAP23 (Synaptosomal associated protein 23; also Syndet) is a membrane-associated 23-29 kDa member of the SNAP25 family of proteins. It is expressed in multiple cell types, including neutrophils, platelets, mast cells and adipocytes. SNAP23 is involved in vesicle exocytosis. It has been proposed that SNAP23 can associate with both vesicle and target (cell) membranes via a lipid modification. As a v-SNARE, it may interact with syntaxin-6 at the cell membrane. As a t-SNARE, in conjunction with syntaxin-4, it likely interacts with VAMP-2 and -8 on the vesicle membrane. In either case, this approximates two membranes, which subsequently fuse to create a pore. Human SNAP23 is 211 amino acids (aa) in length. It contains two t-SNARE coiled-coil homology domains (aa 14-76 and 148-207). Palmitoylation occurs between aa 80-87, while phosphorylation occurs on multiple Ser/Thr residues. There is one splice variant that shows a deletion of aa 90-142. Over aa 146-211, human and mouse SNAP23 share 85% aa identity.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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