

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human SNAP29 in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 827003
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human SNAP29 Met1-Glu129 Accession # O95721
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 750 Excitation Wavelength: 749 nm Emission Wavelength: 775 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

SNAP29 (29 kDa Soluble NSF [n-ethylmaleimide sensitive factor] Attachment Protein; also Synaptosomal associated protein 29 and GS32 [in rodent]) is a cytosolic and membrane-associated 27-32 kDa member of the syntaxin/ SNAP-25 family of proteins. It is widely, if not ubiquitously, expressed, and found in cell types as diverse as oligodendroglia, mast cells, neurons, Schwann cells and likely keratinocytes. Functionally, SNAP29 interacts with directly with syntaxin-1A and negatively impacts neurotransmission by inhibiting SNARE complex disassembly. In addition, it interacts with EHD1 and AP-2, contributing to receptor-mediated endocytosis. Finally, it also might be said that SNAP29 is a key to the maintenance of general intracellular trafficking patterns. In this regard, SNAP29 has a remarkable ability to bind to a large number of syntaxins associated with multiple internal membranes. Human SNAP29 is 258 amino acids (aa) in length. It contains one t-SNARE coiled-coil homology domain (aa 196-258). Over aa 1-129, human and mouse SNAP29 share 88% aa sequence identity.

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