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Product Information

Monoclonal Anti-α/β-SNAP
Clone 16D1
produced in mouse, purified immunoglobulin

Catalog Number **S9322**

Product Description

Monoclonal Anti-α/β-SNAP (mouse IgG1 isotype) is derived from the hybridoma 16D1 produced by immunizing mice with recombinant human α/β-SNAP (Gene ID: 8775 and 63908). The epitope recognized by clone 16D1 anti-α/β-SNAP lies within the highly conserved domain between amino acids 109 and 193.

Monoclonal Anti-α/β-SNAP recognizes α/β-SNAP by immunoblotting (~ 36 and 38 kDa) in human, bovine, rat, and chicken. Not tested in mouse.

SNAPs (soluble NSF attachment proteins), acting in concert with SNAREs (SNAP receptors) and the N-ethylmaleimide-sensitive fusion protein (NSF) are required for the fusion of transport vesicles to their target membranes in synaptic transmission, intra-Golgi transport, endosome-to-endosome fusion, and transcytotic vesicles-to-plasma membrane transport. Vesicle-to-target membrane docking (initial contact) occurs when the vesicle SNARE binds to its cognate target membrane SNARE. α-SNAP (or β-SNAP in brain) then binds to this docking complex and mediates the binding of NSF and thus the formation of a 20S fusion particle. It is thought that once NSF is bound, ATP hydrolysis by NSF initiates the fusion process.

Reagent

Supplied as a solution in 20 mM sodium phosphate, 150 mM sodium chloride, 50% glycerol, and 3 mM sodium azide, pH 7.5

Antibody concentration: ~1 mg/mL

Precautions and Disclaimer

This product is for R&D use only, not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

Storage/Stability

Store at –20 °C. For extended storage, freeze at –20 °C in working aliquots. Repeated freezing and thawing, or storage in “frost-free” freezers, is not recommended. If slight turbidity occurs upon prolonged storage, clarify the solution by centrifugation before use. Working dilution samples should be discarded if not used within 12 hours.

Product Profile

Immunoblotting: a working dilution of 1:5,000 is recommended using lysates from rat brain and kidney and chicken brain and kidney.

Note: In order to obtain the best results using various techniques and preparations, we recommend determining optimal working dilutions by titration.

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