

γ -SNAP (N-19): sc-7772

BACKGROUND

Syntaxins, six of which have been identified, were originally thought to be docking proteins, but have more recently been categorized as anchoring proteins that anchor themselves to the cytoplasmic surfaces of cellular membranes. Syntaxins have been shown to bind to various proteins involved in exocytosis, including VAMPs (vesicle-associated membrane proteins), NSF (N-ethylmaleimide-sensitive factor), SNAP 25 (synaptosomal-associated protein of 25kDa), SNAPs (soluble NSF attachment proteins) and synaptotagmin. VAMPs, also designated synaptobrevins, including VAMP-1 and VAMP-2, and synaptotagmin, a protein that may function as an inhibitor of exocytosis, are vesicular proteins. SNAPs, including α - and γ -SNAP, are cytoplasmic proteins that bind to a membrane receptor complex composed of VAMP, SNAP 25 and syntaxin. SNAPs mediate the membrane binding of NSF, which is essential for membrane fusion reactions. An additional protein designated synaptophysin may regulate exo-cytosis by competing with SNAP 25 and syntaxins for VAMP binding.

REFERENCES

1. Bennett, M.K., et al. 1993. The syntaxin family of vesicular transport receptors. *Cell* 74: 863-873.
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4. Hayashi, T., et al. 1994. Synaptic vesicle membrane fusion complex: action of clostridial neurotoxins on assembly. *EMBO J.* 13: 5051-5061.
5. Edelman, L., et al. 1995. Synaptobrevin binding to synaptophysin: a potential mechanism for controlling the exocytosis fusion machine. *EMBO J.* 14: 224-231.
6. McMahon, H.T. and Sudhof, T.C. 1995. Synaptic core complex of synaptobrevin, syntaxin, and SNAP25 forms high affinity alpha-SNAP binding site. *J. Biol. Chem.* 270: 2213-2217.
7. Lin, R.C. and Scheller, R.H. 1997. Structural organization of the synaptic exocytosis core complex. *Neuron* 19: 1087-1094.
8. Barnard, R.J., et al. 1997. Stimulation of NSF ATPase activity by α -SNAP is required for SNARE complex disassembly and exocytosis. *J. Cell Biol.* 139: 875-883.

SOURCE

γ -SNAP (N-19) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping at the N-terminus of γ -SNAP of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μ g IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-7772 P, (100 μ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

APPLICATIONS

γ -SNAP (N-19) is recommended for detection of γ -SNAP of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2020 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker[™] compatible donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2033 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker[™] Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use donkey anti-goat IgG-FITC: sc-2024 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or donkey anti-goat IgG-TR: sc-2783 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz[™] Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, ****DO NOT FREEZE****. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.