

β-SNAP (m2): 293T Lysate: sc-127560

BACKGROUND

Syntaxins 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 25 kDa), 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-SNAP, β-SNAP and γ-SNAP, are cytoplasmic proteins that bind to a membrane receptor complex composed of VAMP, SNAP 25 and Syntaxin. While α-SNAP and γ-SNAP are found in a wide range of tissues, β-SNAP is expressed only in the brain. The gene encoding β-SNAP is localized to chromosome 20p11.21.

REFERENCES

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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Napb (mouse) mapping to 2 G3.

RESEARCH USE

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

PRODUCT

β-SNAP (m2): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of mouse β-SNAP transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

APPLICATIONS

β-SNAP (m2): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for mouse reactive β-SNAP antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 µl per lane.

Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

PROTOCOLS

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