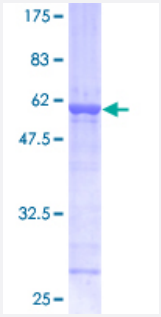
Full-Length

NAPA (Human) Recombinant Protein (P01)

Catalog # H00008775-P01 Size 25 ug, 10 ug

Applications



Specification

Product Description	Human NAPA full-length ORF (NP_003818, 1 a.a. - 295 a.a.) recombinant protein with GST-tag at N-terminal.
Sequence	MDNSGKEAEAMALLAEAERKVKNSQSFFSGLFGGSSKIEEACEIYARAANMFKMAKNWSAAGN AFCQAAQLHLQLQSKHDAATCFVDAGNAFKKADPQEAINCLMRAIEIYTDMGRFTIAAKHHISIAEIY ETELVDIEKAIAHYEQSADYYKGEESNSSANKCLLKVAGYAALLEQYQKAIDIYEQVGTNAMDTPLL KYSAKDYFFKAALCHFCIDMLNAKLAVQKYEELFPAFSDSRECKLMKKLLEAHEEQNVDSYTESV KEYDSISRLDQWLTTMLLRIKKTIQGDEEDLR
Host	Wheat Germ (in vitro)
Theoretical MW (kDa)	58.08
Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (97); Rat (97)
Preparation Method	*in vitro* wheat germ expression system
Purification	Glutathione Sepharose 4 Fast Flow
Quality Control Testing	12.5% SDS-PAGE Stained with Coomassie Blue.
Storage Buffer	50 mM Tris-HCl, 10 mM reduced Glutathione, pH=8.0 in the elution buffer.

Storage Instruction	Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	Best use within three months from the date of receipt of this protein.

Applications

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay
- Western Blot (Recombinant protein)
- Antibody Production
- Protein Array

Gene Info — NAPA

Entrez GeneID	8775
GeneBank Accession#	NM_003827.1
Protein Accession#	NP_003818
Gene Name	NAPA
Gene Alias	SNAPA
Gene Description	N-ethylmaleimide-sensitive factor attachment protein, alpha
Omim ID	603215
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink

Gene Summary	The 'SNARE hypothesis' is a model explaining the process of docking and fusion of vesicles to their target membranes. According to this model, membrane proteins from the vesicle (v-SNAREs) and proteins from the target membrane (t-SNAREs) govern the specificity of vesicle targeting and docking through mutual recognition. Once the 2 classes of SNAREs bind to each other, they form a complex that recruits the general elements of the fusion apparatus, namely NSF (N-ethylmaleimide-sensitive factor) and SNAPs (soluble NSF-attachment proteins), to the site of membrane fusion, thereby forming the 20S fusion complex. Alpha- and gamma-SNAP are found in a wide range of tissues and act synergistically in intra-Golgi transport. The sequence of the predicted 295-amino acid human protein encoded by NAPA shares 37%, 60%, and 67% identity with the sequences of yeast, Drosophila, and squid alpha-SNAP, respectively. Platelets contain some of the same proteins, including NSF, p115/TAP, alpha-SNAP, gamma-SNAP, and the t-SNAREs syntaxin-2 and syntaxin-4, that are used in many vesicular transport processes in other cell types. Platelet exocytosis uses a molecular mechanism similar to that used by other secretory cells, such as neurons, although the proteins used by the platelet and their modes of regulation may be quite different. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	alpha-SNAP