

DNAxPAb

Hard-to-Find
Antibody

NAPA DNAxPab

Catalog # H00008775-W01P

Size 200 ug

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a full-length human NAPA DNA using DNAx™ Immune technology.
Technology	DNAx™ Immune
Immunogen	Full-length human DNA
Sequence	MDNSGKEAEAMALLAEAERKVKNSQSFFSGLFGGSSKIEEACEIYARAANMFKMAKNWSAAGN AFCQAAQLHLQLQSKHDAATCFVDAGNAFKKADPQEAINCLMRAIEIYDMGRFTIAAKHHISIAEY ETELVDIEKAI AHYEQSADYYKGEESNSSANKCLLKVAGYAALLEQYQKAIDIEQVGTNAMDTPLL KYS AKDYFFKAALCHFCIDMLNAKLAVQKYEELFPAFSDSRECKLMKKLLEAHEEQNVDSYTESV KEYDSISRLDQWLTTMLLRIKKTIQGDEEDLR
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against mammalian transfected lysate.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

[Protocol Download](#)

- Immunofluorescence (Transfected cell)

- Flow Cytometry (Transfected cell)

Gene Info — NAPA

Entrez GeneID [8775](#)

GeneBank Accession# [NM_003827.1](#)

Protein Accession# [no protein_acc](#)

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