

NAPA monoclonal antibody, clone 4E4

Catalog # MAB1807

Size 100 ug

Specification

Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against recombinant NAPA.
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to human NAPA.
Host	Mouse
Theoretical MW (kDa)	36
Reactivity	Human
Specificity	This antibody specifically recognizes alpha SNAP as a single band of ~36 KDa on western blot of rat kidney, rat brain and MDBK cells and do not recognize beta SNAP.
Form	Liquid
Isotype	IgG1
Quality Control Testing	Antibody Reactive Against Recombinant Protein.
Recommend Usage	Western Blot (0.5-5 ug/mL) Immunoprecipitation (2-10 ug/mL) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In 20 mM sodium phosphate buffer, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.5 (50% glycerol)
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Western Blot
- Immunoprecipitation

Gene Info — NAPA

Entrez GeneID [8775](#)

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