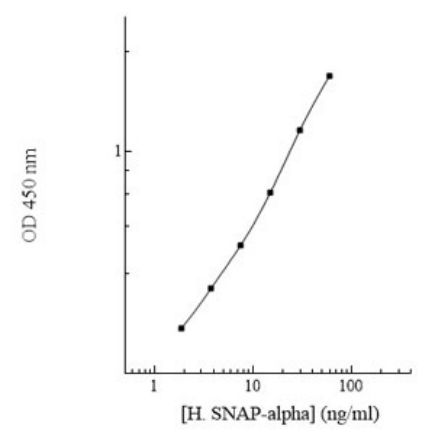
NAPA (Human) ELISA Kit

Catalog # KA6121 Size 1 Kit

Applications



The standard curve is for the purpose of illustration only and should not be used to calculate unknowns. A standard curve should be generated each time the assay is performed.

Specification

Product Description	NAPA (Human) ELISA Kit is a sandwich enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for quantitative detecti on of human NAPA in Cell Culture.
Suitable Sample	Cell Culture
Sample Volume	50 uL
Label	Peroxidase-conjugated
Detection Method	Colorimetric
Assay Type	Quantitative
Calibration Range	1.875 to 60 ng/mL
Reactivity	Human
Regulatory Status	For research use only (RUO)
Quality Control Testing	Standard curve The standard curve is for the purpose of illustration only and should not be used to calculate unknown s. A standard curve should be generated each time the assay is performed.

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Storage Instruction	Store components of the kit at 4°C or -20°C as described in the protocol.

Applications

- Quantification

Gene Info — NAPA

Entrez GeneID	8775
Protein Accession#	P54920
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 th eir 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-ethylmaleimi de-sensitive factor) and SNAPs (soluble NSF-attachment proteins), to the site of membrane fusio n, thereby forming the 20S fusion complex. Alpha- and gamma-SNAP are found in a wide range o f 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 prote ins, including NSF, p115/TAP, alpha-SNAP, gamma-SNAP, and the t-SNAREs syntaxin-2 and sy ntaxin-4, that are used in many vesicular transport processes in other cell types. Platelet exocytosi s uses a molecular mechanism similar to that used by other secretory cells, such as neurons, altho ugh the proteins used by the platelet and their modes of regulation may be quite different. [provide d by RefSeq
Other Designations	alpha-SNAP

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