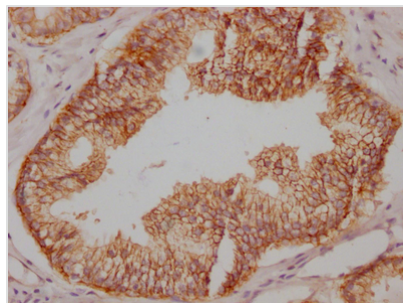




SNAP23 Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA827145A0HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	O00161
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human SNAP23
Species Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	ELISA, IHC; Recommended dilution: IHC:1:50-1:200
Relevance	Essential component of the high affinity receptor for the general membrane fusion machinery and an important regulator of transport vesicle docking and fusion.
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Product Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Neuroscience
Gene Names	SNAP23
Clone No.	2D8

Image



IHC image of CSB-RA827145A0HU diluted at 1:100 and staining in paraffin-embedded human prostate cancer performed on a Leica BondTM system. After dewaxing and hydration, antigen retrieval was mediated by high pressure in a citrate buffer (pH 6.0). Section was blocked with 10% normal goat serum 30min at RT. Then primary antibody (1% BSA) was incubated at 4? overnight. The primary is detected by a Goat anti-rabbit IgG polymer labeled by HRP and visualized using 0.05% DAB.

Description

To create the SNAP23 recombinant monoclonal antibody, several steps are taken, including harvesting the SNAP23 monoclonal antibody, sequencing the SNAP23 monoclonal antibody gene, constructing a SNAP23 monoclonal antibody gene-carrying vector, and transfecting the constructed plasmid vector into a host cell line for culture. A synthesized peptide derived from human



SNAP23 is used as the immunogen during the production of the SNAP23 monoclonal antibody. The resulting SNAP23 recombinant monoclonal antibody is then tested for specificity in ELISA and IHC applications following affinity chromatography purification. It only detects human SNAP23 protein.

The SNAP23 is a SNARE protein that plays important roles in membrane fusion, exocytosis, cell migration, and immune response. During intracellular trafficking and secretion processes, SNAP23 forms a SNARE complex with syntaxin and VAMP proteins on opposing membranes, which promotes the fusion of the membranes. It is involved in the formation of focal adhesions, which are important structures that mediate cell adhesion and migration. SNAP23 interacts with integrin receptors and regulates their activation and localization, thereby affecting cell migration. It regulates cytokine secretion, phagocytosis, and antigen presentation. Dysregulation of SNAP23 activity has been implicated in various diseases, including diabetes, cancer, and immunological disorders.