Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPY-03616)

TargetMol

NAPG Protein, Human, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	γSNAP;GAMMASNAP;N-ethylmaleimide-sensitive factor attachment protein, gamma;N-ethylmaleimide-sensitive factor attachment protein, γ
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the human NAPG (AAH01889.1) (Met1-Cys312) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus. Predicted N terminal: His
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	AAH01889.1
Molecular Weight:	36.6 kDa (predicted); 37 kDa (reducing conditions)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity testing is in progress. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	> 85 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:	Please contact us for more information.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing 50 mM Tris, 100 mM NaCl, 10% Glycerol, 1 mM DTT, pH 8.0.Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.

Stability & Storage:

It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Shipping:

In general, Lyophilized powders are shipping with blue ice.

Protein Background

NAPG (NSF Attachment Protein Gamma, also known as gamma SNAP) is a Protein Coding gene. This gene encodes soluble NSF attachment protein gamma. The encoded protein mediates platelet exocytosis and controls the membrane fusion events of this process. NAPG is required for vesicular transport between the endoplasmic reticulum and the Golgi apparatus. NAPG belongs to the SNAP family. It is widely expressed in the brain, thyroid, and other tissues. SNAPs enable N-ethyl-maleimide-sensitive fusion protein (NSF) to bind to target membranes.

NSF and SNAPs appear to be general components of the intracellular membrane fusion apparatus, and their action at specific sites of fusion must be controlled by SNAP receptors particular to the membranes being fused.

Reference

Lemons PP. et al., 1997, J Cell Biol. 117 (3): 531-8.
Chen D. et al., 2001, J Biol Chem. 276 (16): 13127-35.
Whiteheart SW. et al., 1992, J Biol Chem. 267 (17): 12239-43.

Tel:781-999-4286 E_mail:info@targetmol.com Address:34 Washington Street,Wellesley Hills,MA 02481