

Anti-Syntaxin 3 Antibody (9E78)

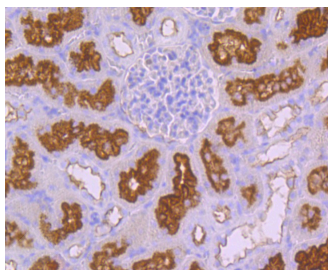
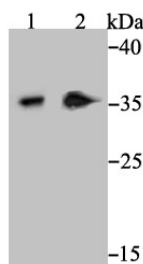
Product Details

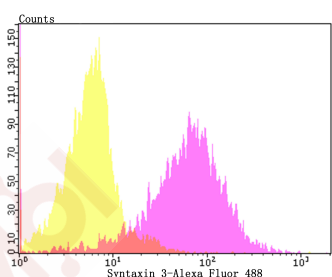
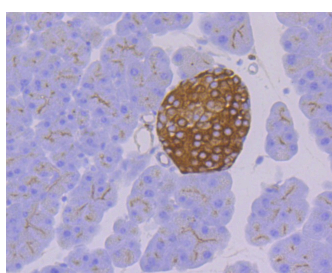
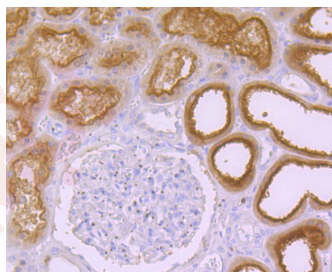
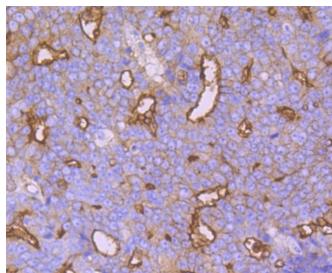
Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 33 kDa.
Clone:	9E78
Purification:	ProA affinity purified

Applications

Verified Activity:

1. Western blot analysis of Syntaxin 3 on SH-SY-5Y cell (1) and human kidney tissue (2) lysate using anti-Syntaxin 3 antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.
2. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat kidney tissue using anti-Syntaxin 3 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
3. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human prostate cancer tissue using anti-Syntaxin 3 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
4. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human kidney tissue using anti-Syntaxin 3 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
5. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse pancreas tissue using anti-Syntaxin 3 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
6. Flow cytometric analysis of 293T cells with Syntaxin 3 antibody at 1/100 dilution (purple) compared with an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; yellow). Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody.





Application: FCM,IHC,WB

Recommended WB: 1:500-2000; IHC: 1:50-200; FCM: 1:50-100

Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen: Recombinant Protein: cytoplasmic region of human Syntaxin 3

Antigen Species: Human

Uniprot ID: Q13277

Synonyms: syntaxin 3;STX3A

Research Background

Correct vesicular transport is essential to the survival of eukaryotic cells. This process is determined by specific pairing of vesicle-associated SNAREs (v-SNAREs) with those on the target membrane (t-SNAREs). This complex then recruits soluble NSF attachment proteins (SNAPs) and N-ethylmaleimide-sensitive factor (NSF) to form the highly

stable SNAP receptor (SNARE) complex. The formation of a SNARE complex pulls the vesicle and target membrane together and may provide the energy to drive fusion of the lipid bilayers. Syntaxins, a family of proteins involved in the fusion of synaptic vesicles with the plasma membrane, display broad tissue distribution and contain carboxy-terminal hydrophobic domains that direct themselves to their respective intracellular compartments. Syntaxin 3 localizes to the apical plasma membrane and is involved in membrane fusion of apical trafficking pathways. Syntaxin 3 is a key factor in the growth of neurites, and it also functions as a direct target for arachidonic acid. Human Syntaxin 3 has two forms: Syntaxin 3A and 3B, while the mouse version has four forms: 3A, 3B, 3C, and 3D.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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