

Alpha SNAP Protein, Human, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	N-ethylmaleimide-sensitive factor attachment protein, alpha;N-ethylmaleimide-sensitive factor attachment protein, α ; α SNAP;SNAPA
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the human NAPA (NP_003818.2) (Met1-Arg295) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus. Predicted N terminal: His
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	P54920
Molecular Weight:	35 kDa (predicted)

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:	> 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin:	Please contact us for more information.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μ m filter, containing 50 mM Tris, 10% Glycerol, 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.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

NAPA (NSF Attachment Protein Alpha) is a Protein Coding gene. This gene encodes a member of the soluble NSF attachment protein (SNAP) family. SNAP proteins play a critical role in the docking and fusion of vesicles to target membranes as part of the 20S NSF-SNAP-SNARE complex. NAPA represents an anti-apoptotic protein that promotes resistance to cisplatin in cancer cells by inducing the degradation of the tumor suppressor p53. NAPA

overexpression decreased the ubiquitination and degradation of synoviolin and reduced p53 protein level. The combination of cisplatin and knockdown of NAPA represents a novel and attractive strategy to eradicate p53-sensitive cancer cells. NAPA-73 as one of the earliest neuronal markers may reflect a difference between the central and peripheral nervous systems.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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