Datasheet for ABIN492572

anti-Syntaxin 6 antibody

2 Images

Go to Product page

Overview

Quantity:	0.1 mg
Target:	Syntaxin 6 (STX6)
Reactivity:	Mouse, Rat, Hamster
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Conjugate:	This Syntaxin 6 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunofluorescence (IF), Immunoprecipitation (IP)

Product Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Rat Syntaxin-6. Remarks: Hybridoma was established by fusion of mouse myeloma cell NS-1 with Balb/cmouse splenocyte
Clone:	3D10
Isotype:	IgG1
Specificity:	This antibody reacts with 31 kDa membrane protein Syntaxin-6 on Western blotting and Immunoprecipitation. It is reported that this monoclonal antibody (3D10) binds to the amino-terminal 25 amino acid of Rat Syntaxin-6 (Ref.6). Detects a band of approximately 35 kDa (predicted molecular weight: 30.6 kDa).
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	Species reactivity (tested):Mouse, Hamster and Rat.It is reported that this clone 3D10 reacted with Human Syntaxin-6 in Reference 3.
Characteristics:	Synonyms: Syntaxin-6, Golgi Marker
Purification:	Protein-A Sepharose Chromatography of hybridoma supernatant.

Target Details

Target:	Syntaxin 6 (STX6)
Alternative Name:	Syntaxin 6 / STX6 (STX6 Products)
Background:	Key requirements for protein transport are vesicular carriers with a full complement of machinery to enable them to find and fuse with the correct downstream compartment. This machinery includes the soluble N-ethylmaleimide-sensitive fusion protein (NSF) attachment protein (SNAP) receptors (SNAREs). SNAREs mediate diverse membrane fusion events such as neurotransmitter-filled vesicles fusing with the presynaptic plasma membrane. Syntaxin-6 is a q-SNARE found in endosomal transport vesicles. Syntaxin-6 has been shown by electron microscopy to localize mostly to the trans-Golgi network (TGN) and, to a lesser extent, to the Golgi stack.Synonyms: Golgi Marker, Syntaxin-6
Gene ID:	58244
UniProt:	Q9JKK1
Pathways:	Synaptic Vesicle Exocytosis

Application Details

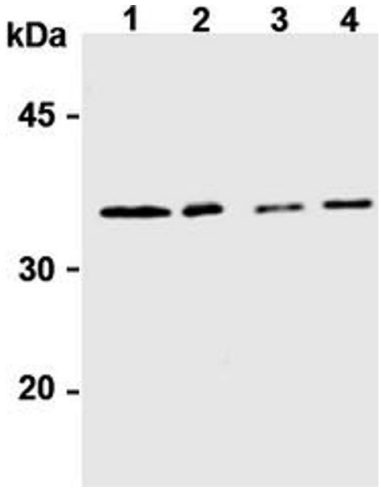
Application Notes:	Western blotting: 1 µg/mL for chemiluminescence detection system. Immunoprecipitation: 2 µg/300 µL of cell extract. Immunocytochemistry. Detailed procedure is provided in Protocols. Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.
Protocol:	SDS-PAGE & Western Blotting1) Wash the cells 3 times with PBS and suspend with 10 volume of cold Lysis buffer (50 mMTris-HCl, pH 7. 2, 250 mM NaCl, 0. 1% NP-40, 2 mM EDTA, 10%glycerol) containingappropriate protease inhibitors. Incubate it at 4°C with rotating for 30 minutes, thensonicate briefly (up to 10 seconds). 2) Centrifuge the tube at 12,000 x g for 10 minutes at 4°C and transfer the supernatant toanother tube. Measure the protein concentration of the supernatant and add the cold Lysisbuffer to make 8 mg/mL solution. 3) Mix the sample with equal volume of Laemmli's sample buffer. 4) Boil the samples for 3 minutes and centrifuge. Load 10 µL of the sample per lane in a 1mm thick SDS-polyacrylamide gel for electrophoresis. 5) Blot the protein to a polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF) membrane at 1 mA/cm2 for 1 hourin a semi-dry transfer system (Transfer Buffer: 25 mM Tris, 190 mM glycine, 20% MeOH). See the manufacture's manual for precise transfer procedure. 6) To reduce nonspecific binding, soak the membrane in 10% skimmed milk (in PBS, pH7. 2) for 1 hour at room temperature, or overnight at 4°C. 7) Incubate the membrane with primary antibody diluted with PBS, pH 7. 2 containing 1%skimmed milk as suggest in the APPLICATIONS for 1 hour at

Application Details

	room temperature. (Theconcentration of antibody will depend on condition.)8) Wash the membrane with PBS-T [0. 05% Tween-20 in PBS] (5 minutes x 3 times). 9) Incubate the membrane with the 1: 10,000 HRP-conjugated anti-mouse IgG diluted with1% skimmed milk (in PBS, pH 7. 2) for 1 hour at room temperature. 10) Wash the membrane with PBS-T (10 minutes x 3 times). 11) Wipe excess buffer on the membrane, then incubate it with appropriatechemiluminescence reagent for 1 minute. 12) Remove extra reagent from the membrane by dabbing with paper towel, and seal it inplastic wrap. 13) Expose to an X-ray film in a dark room for 3 minutes. 14) Develop the film as usual. The condition for exposure and development may vary. Positive Controls: Rat brain, WR19LImmunoprecipitation1) Wash the cells 3 times with PBS and suspend with 10 volume of cold Lysis buffer (50 mMTris-HCl pH 7. 2, 250 mM NaCl, 0. 1% NP-40, 2 mM EDTA, 10% glycerol) containingappropriate protease inhibitors. Incubate it at 4°C with rotating for 30 minutes, thensonicate briefly (up to 10 seconds). 2) Centrifuge the tube at 12,000 x g for 10 minutes at 4°C and transfer the supernatant toanother tube.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

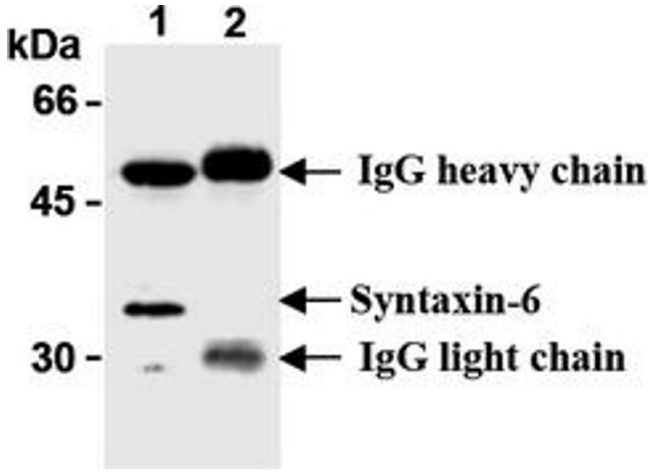
Handling

Concentration:	1.0 mg/mL
Buffer:	PBS, pH 7.2 containing 50 % Glycerol without preservatives.
Preservative:	Without preservative
Storage:	-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store the antibody (in aliquots) at -20 °C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Expiry Date:	12 months



Western Blotting

Image 1.



Western Blotting

Image 2.