

Datasheet for ABIN6719447
anti-SNAP25 antibody (AA 1-203)



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Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	SNAP25
Binding Specificity:	AA 1-203
Reactivity:	Human, Rat, Mouse
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This SNAP25 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), ELISA, Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Immunofluorescence (IF), Flow Cytometry (FACS), Immunocytochemistry (ICC)

Product Details

Purpose:	Anti-SNAP25 Antibody Picoband®
Immunogen:	E. coli-derived human SNAP25 recombinant protein (Position:M1-L203).
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	No cross-reactivity with other proteins.
Characteristics:	Anti-SNAP25 Antibody Picoband® (ABIN6719447). Tested in ELISA, Flow Cytometry, IF, IHC, ICC, WB applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat. The brand Picoband indicates this is a premium antibody that guarantees superior quality, high affinity, and strong signals with minimal background in Western blot applications. Only our best-performing antibodies are designated as Picoband, ensuring unmatched performance.
Purification:	Immunogen affinity purified.

Target Details

Target:	SNAP25
Alternative Name:	SNAP25 (SNAP25 Products)
Background:	Synonyms: Synaptosomal-associated protein 25, SNAP-25, Super protein, SUP, Synaptosomal-associated 25 kDa protein, SNAP25, SNAP Tissue Specificity: Neurons of the neocortex, hippocampus, piriform cortex, anterior thalamic nuclei, pontine nuclei, and granule cells of the cerebellum. Background: Synaptosome-associated protein of 25,000 daltons, also known as SNAP-25, is a protein which in humans encodes a 25-kD protein of 206 amino acids. It was first investigated as a neuron-specific gene preferentially expressed in mouse hippocampus. The tSNARE (the target-membrane soluble NSF-attachment protein receptor, where NSF is N-ethylmaleimide-sensitive fusion protein) synaptosomal-associated protein of 25 kDa (SNAP-25) is expressed in pancreatic B-cells and its cleavage by botulinum neurotoxin E (BoNT/E) abolishes stimulated secretion of insulin. In the nervous system, two SNAP-25 isoforms (a and b) have been described, which are produced by alternative splicing. It is identified mammalian Snap25a and Snap25b as targets of protein kinase A, a key regulator of neurosecretion that primes slowly releasable pools and readily releasable pools of secretory vesicles. SNAP-25 inhibits P/Q- and L-type voltage-gated calcium channels located presynaptically and interacts with the synaptotagmin C2B domain in Ca²⁺-independent fashion. In glutamatergic synapses SNAP-25 decreases the Ca²⁺ responsiveness, while it is naturally absent in GABAergic synapses.
Molecular Weight:	25 kDa
UniProt:	P60880
Pathways:	Positive Regulation of Peptide Hormone Secretion , Hormone Transport , Synaptic Vesicle Exocytosis , Dicarboxylic Acid Transport

Application Details

Application Notes:	Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/mL Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/mL Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence, 5 µg/mL Flow Cytometry (Fixed), 1-3 µg/1x10⁶ cells ELISA, 0.1-0.5 µg/mL 1. Gonelle-Gispert, C., Halban, P. A., Niemann, H., Palmer, M., Catsicas, S., Sadoul, K. : SNAP-25a and -25b isoforms are both expressed in insulin-secreting cells and can function in insulin secretion. Biochem. J. 339: 159-165, 1999. 2. Nagy, G., Reim, K., Matti, U., Brose, N., Binz, T.,
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Application Details

Rettig, J., Neher, E., Sorensen, J. B. : Regulation of releasable vesicle pool sizes by protein kinase A-dependent phosphorylation of SNAP-25. Neuron 41: 417-429, 2004. 3. Hodel A (1998). "SNAP-25". The International Journal of Biochemistry & Cell Biology 30 (10): 1069-1073. 4. Chapman ER (2002). "Synaptotagmin: A Ca²⁺ sensor that triggers exocytosis?". Nature Reviews Molecular Cell Biology 3: 498-508. 5. Pozzi D, Verderio C, Patti L, Grumelli C, Inverardi F, Frassoni C, Bonanno G, Matteoli M (2004). "SNAP-25 modulation of calcium dynamics underlies differences in GABAergic and glutamatergic responsiveness to depolarization". Neuron 41 (4): 599-610.

Comment: Tested Species: In-house tested species with positive results. By Heat: Boiling the paraffin sections in 10mM citrate buffer, pH6.0, for 20mins is required for the staining of formalin/paraffin sections. Other applications have not been tested. Optimal dilutions should be determined by end users.

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Lyophilized
Reconstitution:	Add 0.2 mL of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500 µg/mL.
Concentration:	500 µg/mL
Buffer:	Each vial contains 4 mg Trehalose, 0.9 mg NaCl, 0.2 mg Na ₂ HPO ₄ , 0.05 mg NaN ₃ .
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store at -20°C for one year from date of receipt. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for six months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.