



## SNAP-25 Polyclonal Antibody

### Product Specifications

<b>Catalog Number:</b>	VAP-SV002
<b>Host:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Species Reactivity:</b>	Mouse and rat
<b>Applications:</b> <i>The optimal dilution for a specific application must be determined by the investigator</i>	<b>WB:</b> 1.0 µg/mL (Colorimetric)
<b>Predicted m.w:</b>	~25 kDa
<b>Concentration:</b>	See product label
<b>Purification:</b>	Protein A Affinity
<b>Format:</b>	PBS, pH 7.2, 50% glycerol, 0.09% azide
<b>Storage:</b> <i>Shipping conditions may differ from the recommended storage temperature</i>	Store at -20°C
<b>Immunogen:</b>	Synthetic peptide derived from the sequence of mouse SNAP-25 <sup>1</sup> , conjugated to KLH; sequence identical to human, chicken, & goldfish
<b>Related Products:</b>	
LYT-MB100	Mouse Brain Tissue Extract
LYT-RB100	Rat Brain Tissue Extract
SAB-301	Goat IgG Polyclonal Antibody, AP Conjugate
VAM-SV012	SNAP-25 Monoclonal Antibody (SP12)
VAM-SV027	SNAP α/β Monoclonal Antibody (6B7-3)

### Background:

Synaptosomal Associated Protein (SNAP-25) is a 25kDa brain protein expressed by diverse neuronal populations of the mammalian nervous system<sup>1</sup>. It is tethered to the cytoplasmic side of the presynaptic plasma membrane, possibly via a palmitate residue<sup>2</sup>. Homologs of SNAP-25 exist in organisms such as chicken, human, *Drosophila*, *Torpedo* and yeast<sup>3</sup>. SNAP-25 makes up one component of a 20S complex implicated in vesicle docking and fusion which involves the interaction of VAMP and syntaxin through an ATP-dependent reaction modulated by synaptotagmin, α-SNAP, and NSF<sup>4</sup>. SNAP-25 may also participate in neurite extension during development given the inhibition of axonal growth by SNAP-25 antisense oligonucleotides<sup>5</sup>.

#### References:

1. Olyer, G., et al. (1989) J Cell Biol. **109**, 3039-3052.
2. Hess, D.T., et al. (1992) J Neurosci. **12**, 4634-4641.
3. Calakos, N., and Scheller, R. (1996) Physiological Reviews **76**, 1-29.
4. Sollner, T., et al. (1993) Cell **75**, 409-418.
5. Osen-Sand, A., et al. (1993) Nature **364**, 445-448.

