Recombinant SNAA protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	537842
Synonyms	SNAP-alpha; N-ethylmaleimide-sensitive factor attachment protein alpha
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	P54920
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 34.89 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 38 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-295
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>88%, by SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining.
Endotoxin	Not tested.
Activity	Not tested.
Stability	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70℃
Protein Construction	DNA encoding 1-295 aa (P54920) were fused with 6His tag.

Storage & Handling

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.25 μg/μl in sterile water for short-term storage. Reconstitution with 50% glycerol solution is recommended for longer term storage (see Stability and Storage for more details). If a different concentration is needed for your purposes please adjust the reconstitution volume as required (please note: the ion concentration of the final solution will vary according to the volume used). Note: Centrifuge vial before opening. When reconstituting, gently pipet and wash down the sides of the vial to ensure full recovery of the protein into solution.
Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice unless customers require otherwise.

Description

Description	Recombinant Human Alpha-soluble NSF Attachment Protein (SNAP-alpha) fragment (residues 1-295) is a high-purity, stable protein designed for structural and biochemical studies. This fragment captures a soluble and functional unit of SNAP-alpha, essential for vesicular transport and membrane protein localization, making it ideal for research on intracellular trafficking mechanisms. Alpha-soluble NSF Attachment Protein (SNAP-alpha), encoded by the NAPA gene in Homo sapiens, is critical for vesicular transport, particularly between the endoplasmic reticulum and Golgi apparatus. It also collaborates with GNA12 to promote the localization of CDH5 to the plasma membrane, underscoring its role in cellular adhesion and membrane dynamics. The protein is localized to the cell membrane as a peripheral membrane protein, facilitating its involvement in membrane-associated processes. This recombinant fragment (1-295) represents a stable, soluble region selected for experimental applications, enabling detailed investigation into SNAP-alpha's molecular functions without the complexities of the full-length protein.