Recombinant SNAP protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	532772
Synonyms	SNAP-alpha; N-ethylmaleimide-sensitive factor attachment protein
Species	Drosophila melanogaster
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q23983
Gene ID	40233
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 34.66 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 37 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-292
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>90%, 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 1-292 aa (Q23983) 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 Alpha-soluble NSF attachment protein (SNAP-alpha) fragment (residues 1-292) from Drosophila melanogaster, representing a stable and soluble unit ideal for structural biology and biochemical studies of vesicular transport mechanisms. Alpha-soluble NSF attachment protein (SNAP-alpha) is essential for vesicular transport between the endoplasmic reticulum and Golgi apparatus, as well as between endosomes and phagosomes. The protein localizes to cytoplasmic vesicles and membranes as a peripheral membrane protein, playing a critical role in intracellular trafficking pathways. This recombinant fragment encompasses the complete functional domain (residues 1-292) and was computationally selected for optimal stability and solubility, making it particularly suitable for investigating the molecular mechanisms of membrane fusion and transport processes.