

SAP 102

Cat.No. 124-2P; control peptide, 100 µg peptide (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	100 µg peptide, lyophilized. For reconstitution add 100 µl H ₂ O to get a 1mg/ml solution in PBS. Then aliquot and store at -20°C until use. Control peptides should also be stored at -20°C when still lyophilized!
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to AA 14 to 26 from rat SAP102 (UniProt Id: Q62936)
Recommended dilution	Optimal concentrations should be determined by the end-user.
matching antibodies	124 202
Remarks	This control peptide consists of the synthetic peptide (YEVTRLAALRRLE) that has been used for immunization. It has been tested in preadsorption experiments and blocks efficiently and specifically the corresponding signal in Western blots. The amount of peptide needed for efficient blocking depends on the titer and on the affinity of the antibody to the antigen.

**TO BE USED IN VITRO / FOR RESEARCH ONLY
NOT TOXIC, NOT HAZARDOUS, NOT INFECTIOUS, NOT CONTAGIOUS**

SAP 102 (synapse associated protein of 102 kDa, also called **DLG 3**) belongs to the PSD 95 family containing a modular structure with three PDZ-, one SH3- and a guanylate kinase-like domain. It is a component of postsynaptic densities in central synapses. It is involved in NMDA receptor clustering and immobilization. In vitro, all three PDZ domains in SAP 102 bind the cytoplasmic tail of NR2B.

Selected General References

SAP family proteins.
Fujita A, Kurachi Y
Biochemical and biophysical research communications (2000) 269(1): 1-6.

Molecular organization of excitatory chemical synapses in the mammalian brain.
Gundelfinger ED, tom Dieck S
Die Naturwissenschaften (2000) 87(12): 513-23.

Interaction of the N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor complex with a novel synapse-associated protein, SAP102.
Lau LF, Mammen A, Ehlers MD, Kindler S, Chung WJ, Garner CC, Huganir RL
The Journal of biological chemistry (1996) 271(35): 21622-8.

SAP102, a novel postsynaptic protein that interacts with NMDA receptor complexes in vivo.
Müller BM, Kistner U, Kindler S, Chung WJ, Kuhlendahl S, Fenster SD, Lau LF, Veh RW, Huganir RL, Gundelfinger ED, Garner CC, et al.
Neuron (1996) 17(2): 255-65.