

NSF

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Cat.No. 123 004; Polyclonal Guinea pig antibody, 100 µl antiserum (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	100 μl antiserum, lyophilized. For reconstitution add 100 μl H_2O , then aliquot and store at -20°C until use.
Applications	WB : 1: 1000 up to 1: 5000 (AP staining) IP : not tested yet ICC : 1: 500 up to 1: 1000 IHC : 1: 500 IHC : 1: 500
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to AA 733 to 744 from rat NSF (UniProt Id: Q9QUL6)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (Q9QUL6), mouse (P46460). Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	Specific for NSF.
matching control	123-0P

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

N-ethylamide **s**ensitive **f**usion protein **NSF** functions together with SNAPs (soluble NSF attachment proteins) and SNAREs (SNAP receptors) in vesicular transport.

NSF is a homotrimer whose polypeptide subunits are made up of three distinct domains: an amino - terminal domain (N) and two homologous ATP-binding domains (D1 and D2). NSF is an ATPase that dissociates SNARE complexes, such as the core complex composed of synaptobrevin/VAMP, syntaxin 1 and SNAP 25 under ATP hydrolysis. The ability of the D1 domain to hydrolyze ATP is required for NSF activity. The D2 domain is required for trimerization, but its ability to hydrolyze ATP is not absolutely required for NSF function.

Selected General References

Mechanisms of synaptic vesicle exocytosis.

Lin RC, Scheller RH

Annual review of cell and developmental biology (2000) 16: 19-49.

Neurotransmitter release - four years of SNARE complexes.

Hanson PI, Heuser JE, Jahn R

Current opinion in neurobiology (1997) 7(3): 310-5.

Structure and conformational changes in NSF and its membrane receptor complexes visualized by quick-freeze/deep-etch electron microscopy.

Hanson PI, Roth R, Morisaki H, Jahn R, Heuser JE

Cell (1997) 90(3): 523-35.

The synaptic vesicle cycle: a cascade of protein-protein interactions.

Südhof TC

Nature (1995) 375(6533): 645-53.

N-ethylmaleimide-sensitive fusion protein: a trimeric ATPase whose hydrolysis of ATP is required for membrane fusion. Whiteheart SW, Rossnagel K, Buhrow SA, Brunner M, Jaenicke R, Rothman JE

The Journal of cell biology (1994) 126(4): 945-54.