

Snapin

Cat.No. 148-1P; 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 117 to 136 from rat Snapin (UniProt Id: P60192)
Recommended dilution	Optimal concentrations should be determined by the end-user.
matching antibodies	148 102
Remarks	This control peptide consists of the peptide (TARRRAMLD SGVYPPGSPSK) 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

Snapin, also referred to as **Snapap**, was initially identified as a SNAP 25 interacting protein which enhances the binding of synaptotagmin 1 to SNAREs in a phosphorylation dependent manner. Later an ubiquitous expression pattern in neuronal and non-neuronal cells and interaction with SNAP 23 was described. The protein contains heptad repeats typical for coiled coils in its C-terminal part. The role of this protein in SNARE mediated fusion is still under discussion.

Selected General References

- Identification and characterization of Snapin as a ubiquitously expressed SNARE-binding protein that interacts with SNAP23 in non-neuronal cells.
Buxton P, Zhang XM, Walsh B, Sriratana A, Schenberg I, Manickam E, Rowe T
The Biochemical journal (2003) 375(Pt 2): 433-40.
- Phosphorylation of Snapin by PKA modulates its interaction with the SNARE complex.
Chheda MG, Ashery U, Thakur P, Rettig J, Sheng ZH
Nature cell biology (2001) 3(4): 331-8.
- Snapin: a SNARE-associated protein implicated in synaptic transmission.
Ilardi JM, Mochida S, Sheng ZH
Nature neuroscience (1999) 2(2): 119-24.