

Syntaxin 16

Cat.No. 110 161; Monoclonal mouse antibody, 100 µg purified IgG (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	100 µg purified IgG, 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.
Applications	WB: 1 : 1000 (AP staining) IP: yes ICC: not recommended IHC: not recommended IHC-P/FFPE: not tested yet ELISA: yes (see remarks)
Clone	148.6
Subtype	IgG2b (κ light chain)
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to AA 1 to 302 from rat Syntaxin 16
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat. No signal: zebrafish. Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	Specific for syntaxin 16. (K.D. verified)
matching control	110-16P
Remarks	ELISA: Suitable as capture antibody for sandwich-ELISA with cat. no. 110 163 as detector antibody (protocol for sandwich-ELISA).

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

Syntaxin 16, a member of the SNARE family of proteins, localizes to the Golgi stack. It has been shown to be involved in trans-Golgi network trafficking and to interact with VAMP 3, VAMP 4 and VAMP 8.

Four splice variants (syntaxin 16a, b, c, d) have been described, which may have different roles in intracellular trafficking. The splice variant c is the shortest and localizes to the cytoplasm.

Selected References SYSY Antibodies

Syntaxin 16 regulates lumen formation during epithelial morphogenesis.
Jung JJ, Inamdar SM, Tiwari A, Ye D, Lin F, Choudhury A
PloS one (2013) 8(4): e61857. **WB; KD verified; tested species: rabbit**

Selected General References

Drosophila syntaxin 16 is a Q-SNARE implicated in Golgi dynamics.
Xu H, Boulianne GL, Trimble WS
Journal of cell science (2002) 115(Pt 23): 4447-55.

Syntaxin-16, a putative Golgi t-SNARE.
Simonsen A, Bremnes B, Rønning E, Aasland R, Stenmark H
European journal of cell biology (1998) 75(3): 223-31.

Molecular cloning and localization of human syntaxin 16, a member of the syntaxin family of SNARE proteins.
Tang BL, Low DY, Lee SS, Tan AE, Hong W
Biochemical and biophysical research communications (1998) 242(3): 673-9.