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STX17 Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP13599a

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P56962
Other Accession	Q9Z158, Q9D0I4, Q5E9Y2, NP_060389.2
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Predicted	Bovine, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB32919
Calculated MW	33403
Antigen Region	1-30

Additional Information

Gene ID	55014
Other Names	Syntaxin-17, STX17
Target/Specificity	This STX17 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-30 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human STX17.
Dilution	WB~~1:500 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	STX17 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	STX17 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:21545355, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:11432}
Function	SNAREs, soluble N-ethylmaleimide-sensitive factor-attachment protein receptors, are essential proteins for fusion of cellular membranes. SNAREs localized on opposing membranes assemble to form a trans-SNARE complex,

an extended, parallel four alpha-helical bundle that drives membrane fusion (PubMed:23217709, PubMed:25686604, PubMed:28306502). STX17 is a SNARE of the autophagosome involved in autophagy through the direct control of autophagosome membrane fusion with the lysosome membrane (PubMed:23217709, PubMed:25686604, PubMed:28306502, PubMed:28504273). May also play a role in the early secretory pathway where it may maintain the architecture of the endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi intermediate compartment/ERGIC and Golgi and/or regulate transport between the endoplasmic reticulum, the ERGIC and the Golgi (PubMed:21545355).

Cellular Location

Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Smooth endoplasmic reticulum membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9Z158}; Multi-pass membrane protein. Endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi intermediate compartment membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cytoplasmic vesicle, autophagosome membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cytoplasmic vesicle, COPII-coated vesicle membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9Z158}; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cytoplasm, cytosol {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9Z158} Mitochondrion membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Autolysosome membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=Has a hairpin-like insertion into membranes. Localizes to the completed autophagosome membrane upon cell starvation (PubMed:23217709). Colocalized with RAB39A and RAB39B in autolysosomes in autophagy-induced conditions (PubMed:37821429).

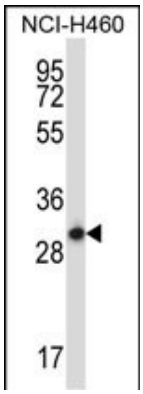
Background

Implicated in vesicle trafficking to lysosomes. STX17 could be involved in processes related to cell division (By similarity).

References

Petukhova, L., et al. Nature 466(7302):113-117(2010)
Zhao, Z.Z., et al. Melanoma Res. 19(2):80-86(2009)
Steegmaier, M., et al. Mol. Biol. Cell 11(8):2719-2731(2000)
Steegmaier, M., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 273(51):34171-34179(1998)

Images



STX17 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP13599a) western blot analysis in NCI-H460 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the STX17 antibody detected the STX17 protein (arrow).

Citations

- The innate immune factor apolipoprotein L1 restricts HIV-1 infection.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.