

Syntaxin 12 Rabbit pAb

Syntaxin 12 Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP55579

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	Q86Y82
Reactivity	Rat, Mouse
Predicted	Pig, Dog, Human, Rabbit, Chicken, Sheep
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	31642
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Syntaxin 12
Epitope Specificity	201-300/376
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Membrane. Golgi apparatus > trans-Golgi network membrane.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	Syntaxins, a family of proteins involved in the fusion of synaptic vesicles with the plasma membrane, display broad tissue distribution and contain C-terminal hydrophobic domains that direct them to their respective intracellular compartments. Syntaxin 12, also known as STX12, STX13 or STX14, is a 276 amino acid single-pass membrane protein that contains one t-SNARE coiled-coil homology domain and belongs to the Syntaxin family. Syntaxin 12 regulates protein transport between late endosomes and the trans-Golgi network and interacts with ABC1 (ATP-binding cassette transporter A1), a protein that facilitates cellular release of choline-phospholipids and cholesterol to apoA-I (apolipoprotein A-I). Found in recycling endosomes, Syntaxin 12 colocalizes with transferrin receptor and is encoded by a gene located on human chromosome 1.

Additional Information

Gene ID	23673
Other Names	Syntaxin-12, STX12
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

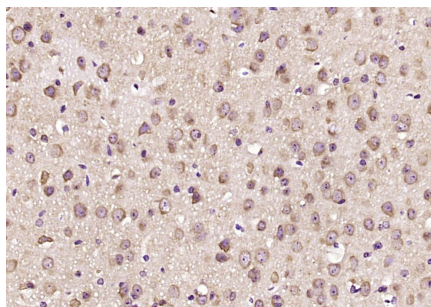
Protein Information

Name	STX12
Function	SNARE promoting fusion of transport vesicles with target membranes. Together with SNARE STX6, promotes movement of vesicles from endosomes to the cell membrane, and may therefore function in the endocytic recycling pathway. Through complex formation with GRIP1, GRIA2 and NSG1 controls the intracellular fate of AMPAR and the endosomal sorting of the GRIA2 subunit toward recycling and membrane targeting.
Cellular Location	Endosome membrane {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:G3V7P1}; Single-pass type IV membrane protein {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:G3V7P1} Golgi apparatus membrane {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:G3V7P1}; Single-pass type IV membrane protein {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:G3V7P1}. Endomembrane system {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:G3V7P1}; Single-pass type IV membrane protein {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:G3V7P1}; Cytoplasmic side {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:G3V7P1}. Early endosome membrane {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:G3V7P1}; Single-pass type IV membrane protein {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:G3V7P1}. Recycling endosome membrane {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:G3V7P1}; Single-pass type IV membrane protein {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:G3V7P1}

Background

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Images



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (mouse brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (Syntaxin 12) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (AP55579) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.

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