

SNX10 Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP96257

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q9Y5X0
Other Accession	Q9Y5X0
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	23598
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human SNX10
Epitope Specificity	11-100/201
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the sorting nexin family. Contains 1 PX (phox homology) domain.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	Sorting nexin (SNX) proteins are members of a large family of hydrophilic PX (phospholipid-binding motif) domain-containing proteins that interact with a variety of receptor types. SNXs are widely expressed, although the tissue distribution of each SNX mRNA varies. The ability of SNXs to bind specific phospholipids, as well as their tendency to form protein-protein complexes, suggests a role for these proteins in cellular membrane trafficking and protein sorting. SNXs may also function specifically in pro-degradative sorting, internalization, endosomal recycling or simply in endosomal sorting. SNX10 (Sorting nexin-10) is a 201 amino acid protein that contains one phox domain and belongs to the SNX family. Like other members of the SNX family, SNX10 is thought to play a role in intracellular trafficking events throughout the cell.

Additional Information

Gene ID	29887
Other Names	OPTB8; 2410004M09Rik; SNX10_BOVIN; SNX10; SNX10_HUMAN; SNX10_MOUSE; Q5BJX4_RAT; sorting nexin 10
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000
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	SNX10
Function	Probable phosphoinositide-binding protein involved in protein sorting and membrane trafficking in endosomes. Plays a role in cilium biogenesis through regulation of the transport and the localization of proteins to the cilium. Required for the localization to the cilium of V-ATPase subunit ATP6V1D and ATP6V0D1, and RAB8A. Involved in osteoclast differentiation and therefore bone resorption.
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Endosome membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Note=May also localize to nucleus and endoplasmic reticulum

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