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STX17 Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP98420

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
Primary Accession	P56962
Other Accession	P56962
Predicted	Rat, Pig, Human, Mouse, Rabbit, Sheep
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	33403
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human STX17
Epitope Specificity	251-350/302
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 syntaxin family. Contains 1 t-SNARE coiled-coil 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	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 17, also known as STX17, is a 302 amino acid single-pass type IV membrane protein that contains one t-SNARE coiled-coil homology domain and belongs to the syntaxin family. Thought to localize to the endoplasmic reticulum, Syntaxin 17 plays a role in vesicle trafficking to lysosomes and may be involved in processes related to cell division. The gene encoding Syntaxin 17 maps to human chromosome 9, which houses over 900 genes and comprises nearly 4% of the human genome. Hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia, which is characterized by harmful vascular defects, and Familial dysautonomia, are both associated with chromosome 9. Notably, chromosome 9 encompasses the largest interferon family gene cluster.

Additional Information

Gene ID	55014
Other Names	STX17_HUMAN; STX17; syntaxin 17
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000
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	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).

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