



# Recombinant Rat Alpha-soluble NSF attachment protein (Napa)

<b>Product Code</b>	CSB-EP015447RA
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C, for extended storage, conserve at -20°C or -80°C.
<b>Uniprot No.</b>	P54921
<b>Product Type</b>	Recombinant Protein
<b>Immunogen Species</b>	Rattus norvegicus (Rat)
<b>Purity</b>	>85% (SDS-PAGE)
<b>Sequence</b>	<p>MDTSGKQAEA MALLAEAERK VKNSQSFFSG LFGGSSKIEE ACEIYARAAN  MFKMAKNWSA AGNAFCQAAQ LHLQLQSKHD AATCFVDAGN  AFKKADPQEA INCLMRAIEI YTDMGRFTIA AKHHISIAEI YETELVDVEK  AIAHYEQSAD YYKGEESNSS ANKCLLKVAG YAAQLEQYQK AIDIYEQVGT  SAMDSPLLKY SAKDYFFKAA LCHFCDMLN AKLAVQKYEE LFPAFSDSRE  CKLMKKLLEA HEEQNVDSYT ESVKEYDSIS RLDQWLTTML LRIKTTIQGD  EEDLR</p>
<b>Source</b>	E.coli
<b>Target Names</b>	Napa
<b>Protein Names</b>	Recommended name: Alpha-soluble NSF attachment protein Short name= SNAP-alpha Alternative name(s): N-ethylmaleimide-sensitive factor attachment protein alpha
<b>Expression Region</b>	1-295
<b>Notes</b>	Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Store working aliquots at 4°C for up to one week.
<b>Tag Info</b>	Tag type will be determined during the manufacturing process.
<b>Protein Length</b>	Full length protein
<b>Target Details</b>	<p>The SNARE hypothesis is a model explaining the process of docking and fusion of vesicles to their target membranes. According to this model, membrane proteins from the vesicle (v-SNAREs) and proteins from the target membrane (t-SNAREs) govern the specificity of vesicle targeting and docking through mutual recognition. Once the 2 classes of SNAREs bind to each other, they form a complex that recruits the general elements of the fusion apparatus, namely NSF (N-ethylmaleimide-sensitive factor) and SNAPs (soluble NSF-attachment proteins), to the site of membrane fusion, thereby forming the 20S fusion complex. Alpha- and gamma-SNAP are found in a wide range of tissues and act synergistically in intra-Golgi transport. The sequence of the predicted 295-amino acid human protein encoded by NAPA shares 37%, 60%, and 67% identity with the sequences of yeast, Drosophila, and squid alpha-SNAP, respectively. Platelets contain some of the same proteins, including NSF, p115/TAP, alpha-SNAP, gamma-SNAP, and the t-SNAREs syntaxin-2 and syntaxin-4, that are used in many vesicular transport processes in other cell types. Platelet</p>



exocytosis uses a molecular mechanism similar to that used by other secretory cells, such as neurons, although the proteins used by the platelet and their modes of regulation may be quite different.

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**Reconstitution**

We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Please reconstitute protein in deionized sterile water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. We recommend to add 5-50% of glycerol (final concentration) and aliquot for long-term storage at -20°C/-80°C. Our default final concentration of glycerol is 50%. Customers could use it as reference.

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**Shelf Life**

The shelf life is related to many factors, storage state, buffer ingredients, storage temperature and the stability of the protein itself. Generally, the shelf life of liquid form is 6 months at -20°C/-80°C. The shelf life of lyophilized form is 12 months at -20°C/-80°C.