

NSF Antibody
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV10396**Specification**

NSF Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, IP
Primary Accession	P46460
Reactivity	Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	82613

NSF Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 18195

Application & Usage	Western blotting (1-2 µg/ml), immunoprecipitation (5-15 mg/ml) and Immunohistochemistry (10-20 µg/ml). However, the optimal concentrations should be determined individually. The antibody recognizes 85 kDa NSF of mouse, and rat origins. Reactivity to other species has not been tested
---------------------	--

Other Names

SKD2 , N-ethylmaleimide-sensitive Fusion Protein , Anti-NSF, NSF

Target/Specificity

NSF

Antibody Form

Liquid

Appearance

Colorless liquid

Formulation

100 µg (0.5 mg/ml) Protein A purified rabbit polyclonal antibody in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) containing 50% glycerol, 1% BSA, and 0.02% sodium azide.

Handling

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage

-20 °C

Background Descriptions

Precautions

NSF Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

NSF Antibody - Protein Information

Name Nsf

Synonyms Skd2

Function

Required for vesicle-mediated transport. Catalyzes the fusion of transport vesicles within the Golgi cisternae. Is also required for transport from the endoplasmic reticulum to the Golgi stack. Seems to function as a fusion protein required for the delivery of cargo proteins to all compartments of the Golgi stack. GRIA2 leads to influence GRIA2 membrane cycling (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm.

NSF Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

NSF Antibody - Images**NSF Antibody - Background**

Syntaxins were originally thought to be docking proteins, but have more recently been categorized as anchoring proteins that anchor themselves to the cytoplasmic surfaces of cellular membranes. Syntaxins have been shown to bind to various proteins involved in exocytosis, including VAMPs (vesicle-associated membrane proteins), NSF (N-ethylmaleimidesensitive factor), SNAP 25 (synaptosomal-associated protein of 25kDa), SNAPs (soluble NSF attachment proteins) and synaptotagmin. SNAPs mediate the membrane binding of NSF, which is essential for membrane fusion reactions. An additional protein designated synaptophysin may regulate exocytosis by competing with SNAP 25 and syntaxins for VAMP binding.