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Syntaxin 16 (h): 293T Lysate: sc-117350

BACKGROUND

Correct vesicular transport is essential to the survival of eukaryotic cells. This process is determined by specific pairing of vesicle-associated SNAREs (v-SNAREs) with those on the target membrane (t-SNAREs). This complex then recruits soluble NSF attachment proteins (SNAPs) and N-ethylmaleimide-sensitive factor (NSF) to form the highly stable SNAP receptor (SNARE) complex. The formation of a SNARE complex pulls the vesicle and target membrane together and may provide the energy to drive fusion of the lipid bilayers. Syntaxins, a family of proteins involved in the fusion of synaptic vesicles with the plasma membrane, display broad tissue distribution and contain carboxy-terminal hydrophobic domains that direct themselves to their respective intracellular compartments. Syntaxin 16 is specifically required for, and restricted to, the retrograde transport pathway that allows proteins and lipids to leave the endocytic pathway to reach other intracellular compartments, such as *trans*-Golgi network (TGN)/Golgi membranes, the endoplasmic reticulum and, in some instances, the cytosol.

REFERENCES

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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: STX16 (human) mapping to 20q13.32.

PRODUCT

Syntaxin 16 (h): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of human Syntaxin 16 transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

APPLICATIONS

Syntaxin 16 (h): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive Syntaxin 16 antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 µl per lane.

Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.