

STX5 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: **E-AB-52597**

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

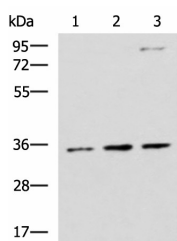
Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Fusion protein of human STX5
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

Applications

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:50-1:200

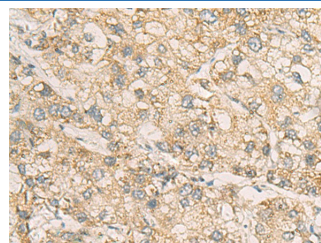
Data



Western blot analysis of HepG2 A431 and Raji cell lysates using STX5 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000

Observed-MW:Refer to figures

Calculated-MW:40 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using STX5 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:70(×200)

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

Background

The membrane protein syntaxin 5 (STX5) is a key component of soluble N-ethylmaleimide-sensitive factor attachment protein (SNAP) receptor (SNARE) complexes that regulate cellular protein transport, vesicle docking, and membrane fusion. Syntaxin 5 protein is found as a 42 kDa ("long") protein localized to the Golgi complex and endoplasmic reticulum, and a "short" 35 kDa isoform localized primarily to the Golgi. Formation of the syntaxin 5 SNARE complex, which also includes proteins Sec22B, Bet1, GOSR1, GOSR2, and Ykt6, allows for regulation of ER-to-Golgi transport, intra-Golgi transport, and endosome-to-Golgi retrograde transport. Research studies indicate that the syntaxin 5 SNARE complex also plays an essential role in autophagy following autophagosome formation. Intracellular protein transport mediated by the syntaxin 5 complex is required for transport and localized activity of lysosomal proteases. The experimental reduction or deletion of syntaxin 5 complex components results in non-functional lysosomes and accumulation of autophagosomes.

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