

STX17 Antibody (N-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP13599a**Specification**

STX17 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	P56962
Other Accession	Q9Z158 , Q9D0I4 , Q5E9Y2 , NP_060389.2
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Bovine, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	1-30

STX17 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 55014**Other Names**

Syntaxin-17, STX17

Target/Specificity

This STX17 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-30 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human STX17.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

STX17 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

STX17 Antibody (N-term) - 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

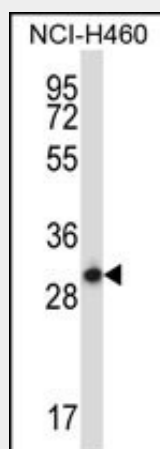
Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Smooth endoplasmic reticulum membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9Z158}; Multi-pass membrane protein. Endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi intermediate compartment membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cytoplasmic vesicle, autophagosome membrane; Multi-pass 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).

STX17 Antibody (N-term) - 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](#)

STX17 Antibody (N-term) - Images



STX17 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP13599a) western blot analysis in NCI-H460 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the STX17 antibody detected the STX17 protein (arrow).

STX17 Antibody (N-term) - Background

Implicated in vesicle trafficking to lysosomes. STX17 could be involved in processes related to cell division (By similarity).

STX17 Antibody (N-term) - References

Petukhova, L., et al. Nature 466(7302):113-117(2010)

Zhao, Z.Z., et al. Melanoma Res. 19(2):80-86(2009)

Steegmaier, M., et al. Mol. Biol. Cell 11(8):2719-2731(2000)

Steegmaier, M., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 273(51):34171-34179(1998)

STX17 Antibody (N-term) - Citations

- [The innate immune factor apolipoprotein L1 restricts HIV-1 infection.](#)