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COPZ1 Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP13127A

Specification

COPZ1 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	**WB,E**
Primary Accession	P61923
Other Accession	P61924, P35604, NP_057141.1
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse**
Predicted	**Bovine**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**20198**
Antigen Region	**24-53**

COPZ1 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 22818

Other Names
Coatomer subunit zeta-1, Zeta-1-coat protein, Zeta-1 COP, COPZ1, COPZ

Target/Specificity
This COPZ1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 24-53 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human COPZ1.

Dilution
WB~~1:1000

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
COPZ1 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

COPZ1 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name COPZ1

Synonyms COPZ

Function The coatomer is a cytosolic protein complex that binds to dilysine motifs and reversibly associates with Golgi non-clathrin- coated vesicles, which further mediate biosynthetic protein transport from the ER, via the Golgi up to the trans Golgi network. Coatomer complex is required for budding from Golgi membranes, and is essential for the retrograde Golgi-to-ER transport of dilysine-tagged proteins (By similarity). The zeta subunit may be involved in regulating the coat assembly and, hence, the rate of biosynthetic protein transport due to its association-dissociation properties with the coatomer complex (By similarity).

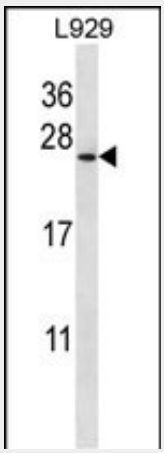
Cellular Location
Cytoplasm. Golgi apparatus membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Cytoplasmic vesicle, COPI-coated vesicle membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Note=The coatomer is cytoplasmic or polymerized on the cytoplasmic side of the Golgi, as well as on the vesicles/buds originating from it.

COPZ1 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

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

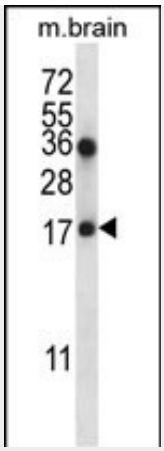
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

COPZ1 Antibody (N-term) - Images



COPZ1 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP13127a) western blot analysis in L929 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the COPZ1 antibody detected the COPZ1 protein (arrow).

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COPZ1 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP13127a) western blot analysis in mouse brain tissue lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the COPZ1 antibody detected the COPZ1 protein (arrow).

COPZ1 Antibody (N-term) - Background

The coatomer is a cytosolic protein complex that binds to dilysine motifs and reversibly associates with Golgi non-clathrin-coated vesicles, which further mediate biosynthetic protein transport from the ER, via the Golgi up to the trans Golgi network. Coatomer complex is required for budding from Golgi membranes, and is essential for the retrograde Golgi-to-ER transport of dilysine-tagged proteins. In mammals, the coatomer can only be recruited by membranes associated to ADP-ribosylation factors (ARFs), which are small GTP-binding proteins; the complex also influences the Golgi structural integrity, as well as the processing, activity, and endocytic recycling of LDL receptors (By similarity).
The zeta subunit may be involved in regulating the coat assembly and, hence, the rate of biosynthetic protein transport due to its association-dissociation properties with the coatomer complex.

COPZ1 Antibody (N-term) - References

Matsuoka, S., et al. Science 316(5828):1160-1166(2007)
Lamesch, P., et al. Genomics 89(3):307-315(2007)
Lippincott-Schwartz, J., et al. Trends Cell Biol. 16 (10), E1-E4 (2006) :
Wegmann, D., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 24(3):1070-1080(2004)
Futatsumori, M., et al. J. Biochem. 128(5):793-801(2000)