

GOLPH2 Antibody

Catalog # ASC10996

Specification

GOLPH2 Antibody - Product Information

Application WB, IHC, IF Primary Accession O8NBI4

Other Accession
Reactivity
Host
Rabbit

Clonality Polyclonal Isotype IgG

Calculated MW Predicted: 67 kDa

Application Notes

Observed: 70 kDa KDa
GOLPH2 antibody can

GOLPH2 antibody can be used for detection of GOLPH2 by Western blot at 0.25 - 0.5 µg/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 2.5 µg/mL. For immunofluorescence start

at 20 µg/mL.

GOLPH2 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 51280

Target/Specificity GOLM1:

Reconstitution & Storage

GOLPH2 antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

Precautions

GOLPH2 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

GOLPH2 Antibody - Protein Information

Name GOLM1

Synonyms C9orf155, GOLPH2

Function

Unknown. Cellular response protein to viral infection.

Cellular Location

Golgi apparatus, cis-Golgi network membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein. Note=Early Golgi. Cycles via the cell surface and endosomes upon lumenal pH disruption



Tissue Location

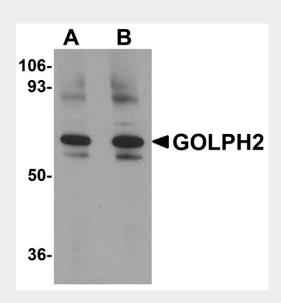
Widely expressed. Highly expressed in colon, prostate, trachea and stomach. Expressed at lower level in testis, muscle, lymphoid tissues, white blood cells and spleen. Predominantly expressed by cells of the epithelial lineage. Expressed at low level in normal liver. Expression significantly increases in virus (HBV, HCV) infected liver. Expression does not increase in liver disease due to non-viral causes (alcohol-induced liver disease, autoimmune hepatitis) Increased expression in hepatocytes appears to be a general feature of advanced liver disease. In liver tissue from patients with adult giant- cell hepatitis (GCH), it is strongly expressed in hepatocytes-derived syncytial giant cells. Constitutively expressed by biliary epithelial cells but not by hepatocytes.

GOLPH2 Antibody - Protocols

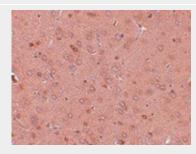
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

GOLPH2 Antibody - Images

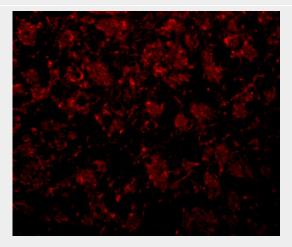


Western blot analysis of GOLPH2 in rat brain tissue lysate with GOLPH2 antibody at (A) 0.25 and (B) $0.5 \mu g/mL$.





Immunohistochemistry of GOLPH2 in rat brain tissue with GOLPH2 antibody at 2.5 µg/mL.



Immunofluorescence of GOLPH2 in rat brain tissue with GOLPH2 antibody at 20 µg/mL.

GOLPH2 Antibody - Background

GOLPH2 Antibody: GOLPH2, also known as GOLM1, is a Golgi phosphoprotein that has a short cytoplasmic N-terminal domain, a membrane spanning region, and a longer C-terminal domain. It was initially identified as a possible marker for Alzheimer's disease, although later studies have demonstrated that the GOLPH2 gene does not contribute to risk of this disease. GOLPH2 expression has been reported higher in prostate cancer tissues compared to normal prostate tissue, suggesting that GOLPH2 can be used as an additional positive marker for tissue-based diagnosis of prostate cancer. It has been suggested that GOLPH2 expression in hepatocellular carcinomas (HCCs) and serum may also serve as tumor markers for HCCs.

GOLPH2 Antibody - References

Kladney RD, Bulla GA, Guo L, et al. GP73, a novel Golgi-localized protein upregulated by viral infection. Gene 2000; 249:53-65.

Li H, Wetten S, Li L, et al. Candidate single-nucleotide polymorphisms from a genomewide association study of Alzheimer disease. Arch. Neurol. 2008; 65:45-53.

Antunez C, Boada M, Lopez-Arrieta, et al. GOLPH2 gene markers are not associated with Alzheimer's disease in a sample of the Spanish population. J. Alzheimers Dis. 2009; 18:751-4. Kristiansen G, Fritzsche FR, Wassermann K, et al. GOLPH2 protein expression as a novel tissue biomarker for prostate cancer: implications for tissue-based diagnostics. Br. J. Cancer 2008; 99:939-48.