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COPZ1 Antibody - C-terminal region

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AI15794

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P61923
Other Accession	NM_016057, NP_057141
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Pig, Dog, Guinea Pig, Horse, Bovine, Neisseria Gonorrhoeae
Predicted	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Pig, Dog, Guinea Pig, Horse, Bovine, Neisseria Gonorrhoeae
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	20198

Additional Information

Gene ID	22818
Alias Symbol	COPZ, zeta1-COP
Other Names	Coatomer subunit zeta-1, Zeta-1-coat protein, Zeta-1 COP, COPZ1, COPZ
Format	Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.
Reconstitution & Storage	Add 50 ul of distilled water. Final anti-COPZ1 antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	COPZ1 Antibody - C-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

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.

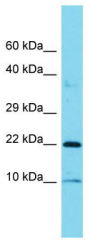
Background

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).

References

Futatsumori M.,et al.J. Biochem. 128:793-801(2000).
Lai C.-H.,et al.Genome Res. 10:703-713(2000).
Zhang Q.-H.,et al.Genome Res. 10:1546-1560(2000).
Tu Q.,et al.Submitted (JUL-2003) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).

Images



Host: Rabbit
Target Name: COPZ1
Sample Tissue: Placenta lysates
Antibody Dilution: 1.0µg/ml