

# COPG Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP19908b

## Product Information

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Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q9Y678</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_057212.1</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB41787
Calculated MW	97718
Antigen Region	721-750

## Additional Information

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Gene ID	22820
Other Names	Coatomer subunit gamma-1, Gamma-1-coat protein, Gamma-1-COP, COPG1, COPG
Target/Specificity	This COPG antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 721-750 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human COPG.
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	COPG Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Protein Information

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Name	COPG1
Synonyms	COPG
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. Coatamer 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 coatamer 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. Required for limiting lipid storage in lipid droplets. Involved in lipid homeostasis by regulating the presence of perilipin family members PLIN2 and PLIN3 at the lipid droplet surface and promoting the association of adipocyte triglyceride lipase (PNPLA2) with the lipid droplet surface to mediate lipolysis (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 coatamer is cytoplasmic or polymerized on the cytoplasmic side of the Golgi, as well as on the vesicles/buds originating from it. Predominantly located in the cis- Golgi apparatus.

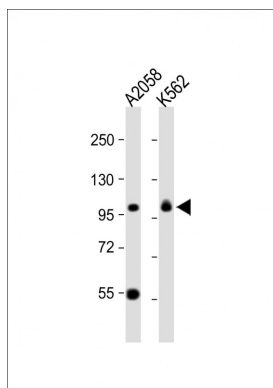
## Background

The coatamer 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. Coatamer 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 coatamer 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

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Ewing, R.M., et al. Mol. Syst. Biol. 3, 89 (2007) :  
Lippincott-Schwartz, J., et al. Trends Cell Biol. 16 (10), E1-E4 (2006) :  
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## Images



All lanes : Anti-COPG Antibody (C-term) at 1:1000 dilution  
Lane 1: A2058 whole cell lysate Lane 2: K562 whole cell lysate  
Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 98 kDa  
Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.