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COPZ2 Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP55366

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	Q9P299
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Rat, Mouse, Rabbit, Sheep
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	23548
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human COPZ2
Epitope Specificity	151-210/210
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR 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.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	This gene encodes a subunit of the coatomer protein complex, a seven-subunit complex that functions in the formation of COPI-type, non-clathrin-coated vesicles. COPI vesicles function in the retrograde Golgi-to-ER transport of dilysine-tagged proteins. This gene is similar to a related family member, and the two encoded proteins form distinct isotypes of the coatomer protein complex. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Additional Information

Gene ID	51226
Other Names	Coatomer subunit zeta-2, Zeta-2-coat protein, Zeta-2 COP, COPZ2
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

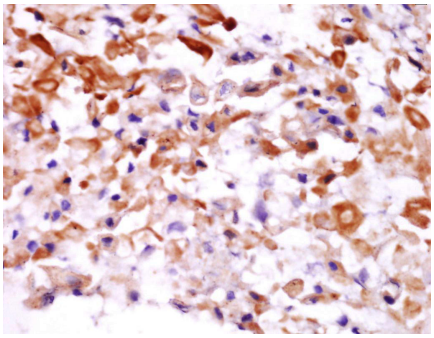
Protein Information

Name	COPZ2
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. 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.
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Endoplasmic reticulum- Golgi intermediate compartment membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. 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. Shows a significant preference for ERGIC and cis-Golgi apparatus compared with trans-Golgi network.

Background

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Images



Tissue/cell: human laryngocarcinoma; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded; Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37℃ for 20 min; Incubation: Anti-COPZ2 Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(AP55366) 1:400, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.