



COPB Polyclonal Antibody

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| Catalog No | YP-Ab-07670 |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Reactivity | Human;Rat;Mouse; |
| Applications | WB;ELISA |
| Gene Name | COPB1 COPB MSTP026 |
| Protein Name | Coatomer subunit beta (Beta-coat protein) (Beta-COP) |
| Immunogen | Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein AA range: 865-915 |
| Specificity | COPB Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein. |
| Formulation | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide. |
| Source | Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG |
| Purification | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. |
| Dilution | WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000 |
| Concentration | 1 mg/ml |
| Purity | ≥90% |
| Storage Stability | -20°C/1 year |
| Synonyms | |
| Observed Band | 104kD |
| Cell Pathway | Cytoplasm. Golgi apparatus membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein ; Cytoplasmic side . Cytoplasmic vesicle, COPI-coated vesicle membrane; Peripheral membrane protein ; Cytoplasmic side . Cell membrane . Endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi intermediate compartment . The coatomer is cytoplasmic or polymerized on the cytoplasmic side of the Golgi, as well as on the vesicles/buds originating from it (By similarity). Proteolytic cleavage by CAPN8 triggers translocation from Golgi to cytoplasm (By similarity). Found in perinuclear vesicular-tubular clusters (VTCs) and in the Golgi region where associated with vesicles, buds and rims of the Golgi stack (By similarity). Occasionally present at the trans-side of Golgi, but mainly present at the cis-Golgi side in transitional areas (TA), on so-called periph |
| Tissue Specificity | Amygdala,Aorta,Lymphoid,Testis, |
| Function | 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. 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.,miscellaneous:Brefeldin A induces dissociation from the Golgi of the beta-COP and presumably the other coatamer subunits.,PTM:Proteolytically cleaved between Ser-528 and Ser-529 by CAPN8.,subcellular locat

Background

This gene encodes a protein subunit of the coatamer complex associated with non-clathrin coated vesicles. The coatamer complex, also known as the coat protein complex 1, forms in the cytoplasm and is recruited to the Golgi by activated guanosine triphosphatases. Once at the Golgi membrane, the coatamer complex may assist in the movement of protein and lipid components back to the endoplasmic reticulum. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2009],

matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images