

COPZ1 Antibody (N-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP13127A**Specification**

COPZ1 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	P61923
Other Accession	P61924 , P35604 , NP_057141.1
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Predicted	Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	20198
Antigen Region	24-53

COPZ1 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 22818**Other Names**

Coatomer subunit zeta-1, Zeta-1-coat protein, Zeta-1 COP, COPZ1, COPZ

Target/Specificity

This COPZ1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 24-53 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human COPZ1.

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

COPZ1 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

COPZ1 Antibody (N-term) - 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

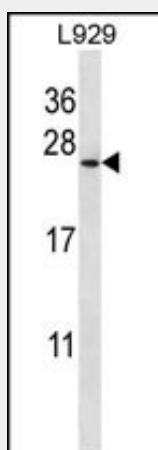
Cytoplasm. Golgi apparatus membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Cytoplasmic vesicle, COPI-coated vesicle membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Note=The coatomer is cytoplasmic or polymerized on the cytoplasmic side of the Golgi, as well as on the vesicles/buds originating from it.

COPZ1 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

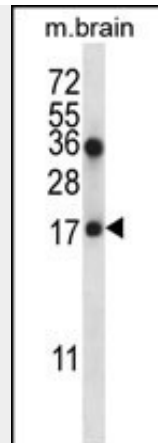
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

COPZ1 Antibody (N-term) - Images



COPZ1 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP13127a) western blot analysis in L929 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the COPZ1 antibody detected the COPZ1 protein (arrow).



COPZ1 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP13127a) western blot analysis in mouse brain tissue lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the COPZ1 antibody detected the COPZ1 protein (arrow).

COPZ1 Antibody (N-term) - 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).

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 coatamer complex.

COPZ1 Antibody (N-term) - References

- Matsuoka, S., et al. Science 316(5828):1160-1166(2007)
- Lamesch, P., et al. Genomics 89(3):307-315(2007)
- Lippincott-Schwartz, J., et al. Trends Cell Biol. 16 (10), E1-E4 (2006) :
- Wegmann, D., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 24(3):1070-1080(2004)
- Futatsumori, M., et al. J. Biochem. 128(5):793-801(2000)