

#### USO1 Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP14035b

#### Specification

# USO1 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Other Accession Reactivity Host Clonality Isotype Antigen Region WB, IHC-P,E <u>O60763</u> <u>NP\_003706.1</u> Human Rabbit Polyclonal Rabbit IgG 932-960

## USO1 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 8615

**Other Names** General vesicular transport factor p115, Protein USO1 homolog, Transcytosis-associated protein, TAP, Vesicle-docking protein, USO1, VDP

#### Target/Specificity

This USO1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 932-960 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human USO1.

**Dilution** WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:10~50 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** 

USO1 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## **USO1 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information**

Name USO1



## Synonyms VDP

**Function** General vesicular transport factor required for intercisternal transport in the Golgi stack; it is required for transcytotic fusion and/or subsequent binding of the vesicles to the target membrane. May well act as a vesicular anchor by interacting with the target membrane and holding the vesicular and target membranes in proximity.

#### **Cellular Location**

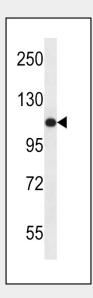
Cytoplasm, cytosol. Golgi apparatus membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Note=Recycles between the cytosol and the Golgi apparatus during interphase. During interphase, the phosphorylated form is found exclusively in cytosol; the unphosphorylated form is associated with Golgi apparatus membranes

## USO1 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

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

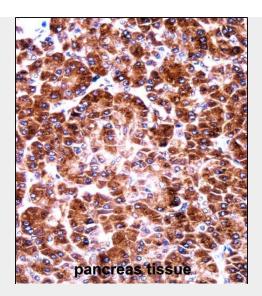
- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

#### USO1 Antibody (C-term) - Images



USO1 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP14035b) western blot analysis in ZR-75-1 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the USO1 antibody detected the USO1 protein (arrow).





USO1 Antibody (C-term) (AP14035b)immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human pancreas tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining.This data demonstrates the use of USO1 Antibody (C-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

## USO1 Antibody (C-term) - Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a peripheral membrane protein which recycles between the cytosol and the Golgi apparatus during interphase. It is regulated by phosphorylation: dephosphorylated protein associates with the Golgi membrane and dissociates from the membrane upon phosphorylation. Ras-associated protein 1 recruits this protein to coat protein complex II (COPII) vesicles during budding from the endoplasmic reticulum, where it interacts with a set of COPII vesicle-associated SNAREs to form a cis-SNARE complex that promotes targeting to the Golgi apparatus. Transport from the ER to the cis/medial Golgi compartments requires the action of this gene product, GM130 and giantin in a sequential manner.

#### USO1 Antibody (C-term) - References

Striegl, H., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (2), E8991 (2010) : Merk, M., et al. J. Immunol. 182(11):6896-6906(2009) Mukherjee, S., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 284(3):1709-1717(2009) Striegl, H., et al. PLoS ONE 4 (2), E4656 (2009) : Guo, Y., et al. Mol. Biol. Cell 19(7):2830-2843(2008) **USO1 Antibody (C-term) - Citations** 

• Lentivirus-mediated silencing of USO1 inhibits cell proliferation and migration of human colon cancer cells.