

**SEC22B Antibody (Center)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP14062c****Specification**

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**SEC22B Antibody (Center) - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O75396</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">Q4KM74</a> , <a href="#">O08547</a> , <a href="#">O08595</a> , <a href="#">NP_004883.2</a>
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Hamster, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	24741
Antigen Region	75-104

**SEC22B Antibody (Center) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 9554**Other Names**

Vesicle-trafficking protein SEC22b, ER-Golgi SNARE of 24 kDa, ERS-24, ERS24, SEC22 vesicle-trafficking protein homolog B, SEC22 vesicle-trafficking protein-like 1, SEC22B, SEC22L1

**Target/Specificity**

This SEC22B antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 75-104 amino acids from the Central region of human SEC22B.

**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**

SEC22B Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**SEC22B Antibody (Center) - Protein Information**

**Name** SEC22B

**Synonyms** SEC22L1

**Function** SNARE involved in targeting and fusion of ER-derived transport vesicles with the Golgi complex as well as Golgi-derived retrograde transport vesicles with the ER.

**Cellular Location**

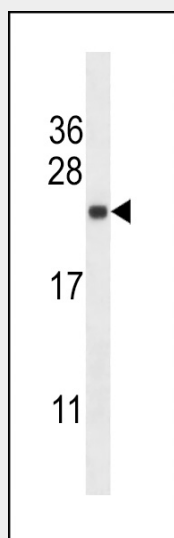
Endoplasmic reticulum membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q4KM74}; Single-pass type IV membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q4KM74}. Endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi intermediate compartment membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q4KM74}. Golgi apparatus, cis-Golgi network membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q4KM74} Golgi apparatus, trans-Golgi network membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q4KM74}. Melanosome. Note=Concentrated most in the intermediate compartment/cis-Golgi network and the cis-Golgi cisternae 1 and 2. Greatly reduced in concentration at the trans end of the Golgi apparatus (By similarity). Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV (PubMed:17081065) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q4KM74, ECO:0000269|PubMed:17081065}

**SEC22B Antibody (Center) - Protocols**

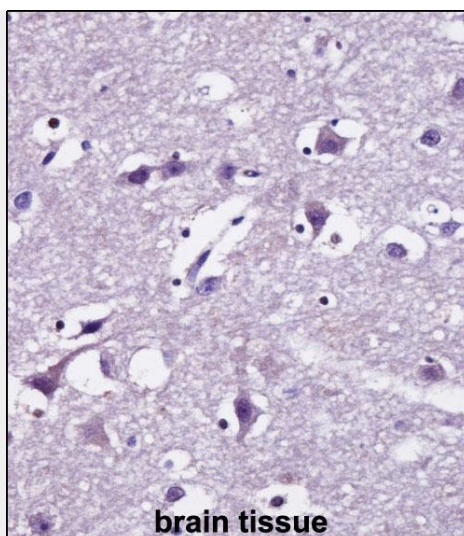
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

**SEC22B Antibody (Center) - Images**



SEC22B Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP14062c) western blot analysis in HeLa cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the SEC22B antibody detected the SEC22B protein (arrow).



SEC22B Antibody (Center) (AP14062c) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human brain tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of SEC22B Antibody (Center) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

#### **SEC22B Antibody (Center) - Background**

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the SEC22 family of vesicle trafficking proteins. It seems to complex with SNARE and it is thought to play a role in the ER-Golgi protein trafficking. This protein has strong similarity to *Mus musculus* and *Cricetulus griseus* proteins.

#### **SEC22B Antibody (Center) - References**

Matsuoka, S., et al. *Science* 316(5828):1160-1166(2007)  
Chi, A., et al. *J. Proteome Res.* 5(11):3135-3144(2006)  
Okumura, A.J., et al. *J. Biol. Chem.* 281(7):4495-4506(2006)  
Breuza, L., et al. *J. Biol. Chem.* 279(45):47242-47253(2004)  
Nakajima, K., et al. *EMBO J.* 23(16):3216-3226(2004)