

**GRASP55 Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AP70236****Specification**

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**GRASP55 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q9H8Y8</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

**GRASP55 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 26003**Other Names**

GORASP2; GOLPH6; Golgi reassembly-stacking protein 2; GRS2; Golgi phosphoprotein 6; GOLPH6; Golgi reassembly-stacking protein of 55 kDa; GRASP55; p59

**Dilution**

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications.

IHC-P~~N/A

**Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**GRASP55 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** GORASP2**Synonyms** GOLPH6**Function**

Key structural protein of the Golgi apparatus (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33301566" target="\_blank">33301566</a>). The membrane cisternae of the Golgi apparatus adhere to each other to form stacks, which are aligned side by side to form the Golgi ribbon (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33301566" target="\_blank">33301566</a>). Acting in concert with GORASP1/GRASP65, is required for the formation and maintenance of the Golgi ribbon, and may be dispensable for the formation of stacks (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33301566" target="\_blank">33301566</a>). However, other studies suggest that GORASP2 plays a role in the assembly and membrane stacking of the Golgi cisternae, and in the process by which Golgi stacks reform after breakdown during mitosis and meiosis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10487747" target="\_blank">10487747</a>).

target="\_blank">10487747</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21515684" target="\_blank">21515684</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22523075" target="\_blank">22523075</a>). May regulate the intracellular transport and presentation of a defined set of transmembrane proteins, such as transmembrane TGFA (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11101516" target="\_blank">11101516</a>). Required for normal acrosome formation during spermiogenesis and normal male fertility, probably by promoting colocalization of JAM2 and JAM3 at contact sites between germ cells and Sertoli cells (By similarity). Mediates ER stress-induced unconventional (ER/Golgi-independent) trafficking of core-glycosylated CFTR to cell membrane (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21884936" target="\_blank">21884936</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27062250" target="\_blank">27062250</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28067262" target="\_blank">28067262</a>).

### Cellular Location

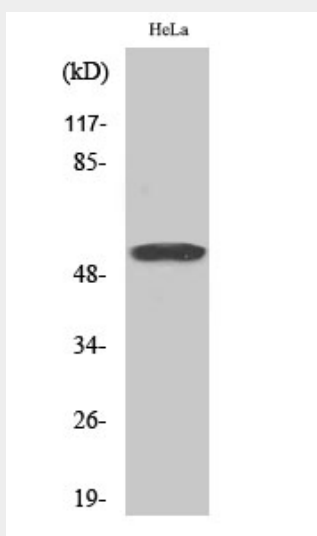
Golgi apparatus membrane; Lipid-anchor. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane. Golgi apparatus. Note=Detected in the intermediate Golgi, membrane-associated (By similarity). ER stress triggers its relocation from Golgi to ER membrane (PubMed:27062250, PubMed:28067262). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9R064, ECO:0000269|PubMed:27062250, ECO:0000269|PubMed:28067262}

### GRASP55 Polyclonal Antibody - 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](#)

### GRASP55 Polyclonal Antibody - Images



### GRASP55 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Plays a role in the assembly and membrane stacking of the Golgi cisternae, and in the process by which Golgi stacks reform after breakdown during mitosis and meiosis (PubMed:10487747, PubMed:21515684, PubMed:22523075). May regulate the intracellular transport and presentation of a defined set of transmembrane proteins, such as transmembrane TGFA (PubMed:11101516). Required for normal acrosome formation during spermiogenesis and normal male fertility, probably by promoting colocalization of JAM2 and JAM3 at contact sites between germ cells and Sertoli cells (By similarity). Mediates ER stress- induced unconventional (ER/Golgi-independent) trafficking of core- glycosylated CFTR to cell membrane (PubMed:21884936, PubMed:27062250, PubMed:28067262).