

ARG45628 anti-COPE antibody

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes COPE
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	FACS, ICC/IF, IHC-Fr, IHC-P, WB
Specificity	COPE
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	COPE
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant protein containing to human COPE.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	COPE; coatomer protein complex, subunit epsilon; Epsilon-COP; Epsilon-coat protein; epsilon-COP; Coatomer subunit epsilon

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	FACS	1 - 3 µg/10 ⁶ cells
	ICC/IF	2 µg/ml
	IHC-Fr	0.5-1 µg/ml
	IHC-P	0.5-1 µg/ml
	WB	0.1-0.5 µg/ml
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Observed Size	34 kDa	

Properties

Form	Powder
Purification	Affinity purified
Buffer	0.9% NaCl, 0.2% Na ₂ HPO ₄ , 0.05% Sodium azide and 4% Trehalose.
Preservative	0.05% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	4% Trehalose

Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	COPE
Gene Full Name	coatomer protein complex, subunit epsilon
Background	The product of this gene is an epsilon subunit of coatomer protein complex. Coatomer is a cytosolic protein complex that binds to dilysine motifs and reversibly associates with Golgi non-clathrin-coated vesicles. It is required for budding from Golgi membranes, and is essential for the retrograde Golgi-to-ER transport of dilysine-tagged proteins. Coatomer complex consists of at least the alpha, beta, beta', gamma, delta, epsilon and zeta subunits. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been identified. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
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. The 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 with 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). [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	34 kDa
PTM	Phosphorylated by PKA. Polyubiquitinated by RCHY1 in the presence of androgen, leading to proteasomal degradation. [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm; Cytoplasmic vesicle; Golgi apparatus; Membrane. [UniProt]