

ARG56884
anti-GM130 antibodyPackage: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes GM130
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	ICC/IF, IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	GM130
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of Human GM130.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	130 kDa cis-Golgi matrix protein; Golgin subfamily A member 2; GM130 autoantigen; GM130; Golgin-95

Application Instructions

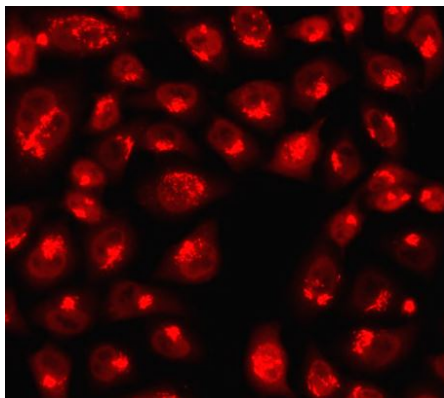
Predict Reactivity Note	Mouse, Rat	
Application table	Application	Dilution
	ICC/IF	1:50 - 1:200
	IHC-P	1:50 - 1:200
	WB	1:500 - 1:2000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	HeLa	
Observed Size	~130 kDa	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
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. 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.

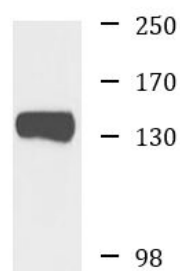
Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	GOLGA2
Gene Full Name	golgin A2
Background	GM130: The Golgi apparatus, which participates in glycosylation and transport of proteins and lipids in the secretory pathway, consists of a series of stacked cisternae (flattened membrane sacs). Interactions between the Golgi and microtubules are thought to be important for the reorganization of the Golgi after it fragments during mitosis. This gene encodes one of the golgins, a family of proteins localized to the Golgi. This encoded protein has been postulated to play roles in the stacking of Golgi cisternae and in vesicular transport. Several alternatively spliced transcript variants of this gene have been described, but the full-length nature of these variants has not been determined. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2010]
Function	GM130: Peripheral membrane component of the cis-Golgi stack that acts as a membrane skeleton that maintains the structure of the Golgi apparatus, and as a vesicle tether that facilitates vesicle fusion to the Golgi membrane (Probable) (PubMed:16489344). Required for normal protein transport from the endoplasmic reticulum to the Golgi apparatus and the cell membrane. Together with p115/USO1 and STX5, involved in vesicle tethering and fusion at the cis-Golgi membrane to maintain the stacked and interconnected structure of the Golgi apparatus. Plays a central role in mitotic Golgi disassembly: phosphorylation at Ser-37 by CDK1 at the onset of mitosis inhibits the interaction with p115/USO1, preventing tethering of COPI vesicles and thereby inhibiting transport through the Golgi apparatus during mitosis. Also plays a key role in spindle pole assembly and centrosome organization (PubMed:26165940). Promotes the mitotic spindle pole assembly by activating the spindle assembly factor TPX2 to nucleate microtubules around the Golgi and capture them to couple mitotic membranes to the spindle: upon phosphorylation at the onset of mitosis, GOLGA2 interacts with importin-alpha via the nuclear localization signal region, leading to recruit importin-alpha to the Golgi membranes and liberate the spindle assembly factor TPX2 from importin-alpha. TPX2 then activates AURKA kinase and stimulates local microtubule nucleation. Upon filament assembly, nascent microtubules are further captured by GOLGA2, thus linking Golgi membranes to the spindle (PubMed:19242490, PubMed:26165940). Regulates the meiotic spindle pole assembly, probably via the same mechanism. Also regulates the centrosome organization (PubMed:18045989, PubMed:19109421). Also required for the Golgi ribbon formation and glycosylation of membrane and secretory proteins (PubMed:16489344, PubMed:17314401). [UniProt]
Highlight	Related products: Anti-Rabbit IgG secondary antibodies: Related poster download: Organelle Markers & Loading Control
Calculated Mw	113 kDa
PTM	Cleaved by caspases at the onset of apoptosis. Methylation by PRMT5 is required for Golgi ribbon formation. While dimethylation at Arg-30 and Arg-35 are confirmed in vivo, it is unclear whether Arg-18 is methylated in vivo. Phosphorylated at Ser-37 by CDK1 at the onset of mitosis, inhibiting the interaction with p115/USO1 and triggering Golgi disassembly (PubMed:20421892, PubMed:26165940). Phosphorylated at Ser-37 in prophase as the Golgi complex starts to break down, and remains phosphorylated during further breakdown and partitioning of the Golgi fragments in metaphase and anaphase. In telophase, GM130 is dephosphorylated by PP2A as the Golgi fragments start to reassemble (By similarity). [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	cis-Golgi network membrane; Peripheral membrane protein Note: Peripheral membrane protein associated with cis-Golgi stacks (By similarity). Associates with the mitotic spindle during mitosis (PubMed:26165940). [UniProt]



ARG56884 anti-GM130 antibody ICC/IF image

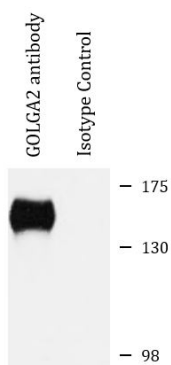
Immunofluorescence: U2OS cells stained with ARG56884 anti-GM130 antibody.



HeLa

ARG56884 anti-GM130 antibody WB image

Western blot: HeLa cell lysate stained with ARG56884 anti-GM130 antibody.



ARG56884 anti-GM130 antibody IP image

Immunoprecipitation: 200 µg extracts of HeLa cells were immunoprecipitated and stained with ARG56884 anti-GM130 antibody at 1:1000 dilution.