10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-COPE Picoband Antibody

Catalog # ABO13033

Specification

Anti-COPE Picoband Antibody - Product Information

Application	**IHC**
Primary Accession	O14579
Host	**Rabbit**
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Format	**Lyophilized**

Description
Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Coatomer subunit epsilon(COPE) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human;Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution
Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-COPE Picoband Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 11316

Other Names
Coatomer subunit epsilon, Epsilon-coat protein, Epsilon-COP, COPE

Calculated MW
34482 MW KDa

Application Details
Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat, By Heat
 Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat,

Subcellular Localization
Cytoplasm . Golgi apparatus membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein ; Cytoplasmic side . Cytoplasmic vesicle, COPI-coated vesicle membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein ; Cytoplasmic side . The coatomer is cytoplasmic or polymerized on the cytoplasmic side of the Golgi, as well as on the vesicles/buds originating from it. .

Contents
Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3.

Immunogen
E. coli-derived human COPE recombinant protein (Position: E80-A308). Human COPE shares 89.5% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with mouse COPE.

Purification
Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Storage	**At -20˚C for one year. After r˚Constitution, at 4˚C for one month. It˚Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

Anti-COPE Picoband Antibody - Protein Information

Name COPE

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).

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm. Golgi apparatus membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Cytoplasmic vesicle, COPI-coated vesicle membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Note=The coatomer is cytoplasmic or polymerized on the cytoplasmic side of the Golgi, as well as on the vesicles/buds originating from it.

Anti-COPE Picoband 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-COPE Picoband Antibody - Images

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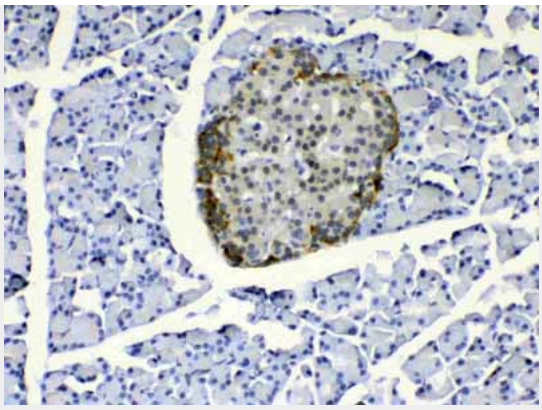
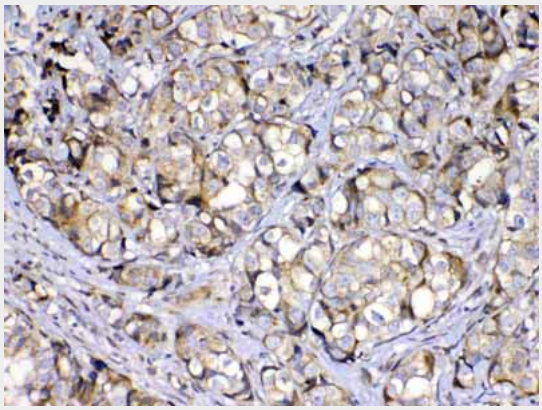
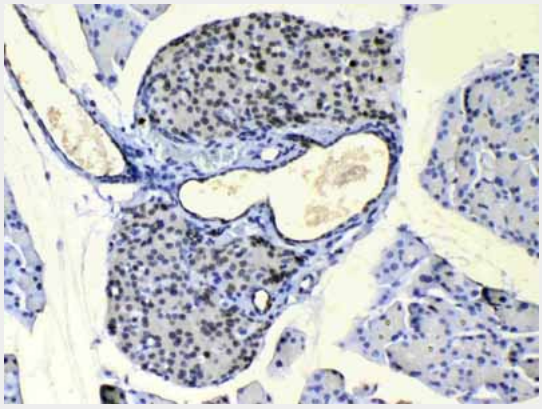


Figure 4. IHC analysis of COPE using anti-COPE antibody (ABO13033).





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Anti-COPE Picoband Antibody - Background

Coatomer subunit epsilon is a protein that in humans is encoded by the COPE gene. 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.