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Anti-Human COPE DyLight® 488 conjugated Antibody(monoclonal, 9B6)

Catalog # ABO14907

Specification

Anti-Human COPE DyLight® 488 conjugated Antibody(monoclonal, 9B6) - Product Information

Application	**FC**
Primary Accession	Q14579
Host	**Mouse**
Isotype	**Mouse IgG2a**
Reactivity	**Human**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Format	**Lyophilized**

Description
Anti-Human COPE DyLight® 488 conjugated Antibody (monoclonal, 9B6) . Tested in Flow Cytometry applications. This antibody reacts with Human.

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

Anti-Human COPE DyLight® 488 conjugated Antibody(monoclonal, 9B6) - Additional Information

Gene ID 11316

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

Application Details
Flow Cytometry, 1-3 µg/1x10^6 cells, Human

Tissue Specificity
Golgi apparatus membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side; Cytoplasm; COPI-coated vesicle membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side;

Contents
Each vial contains 4mg Trehalose, 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 from date of receipt. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Protect from light.**

Anti-Human COPE DyLight® 488 conjugated Antibody(monoclonal, 9B6) - 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-Human COPE DyLight® 488 conjugated Antibody(monoclonal, 9B6) - 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-Human COPE DyLight® 488 conjugated Antibody(monoclonal, 9B6) - Images

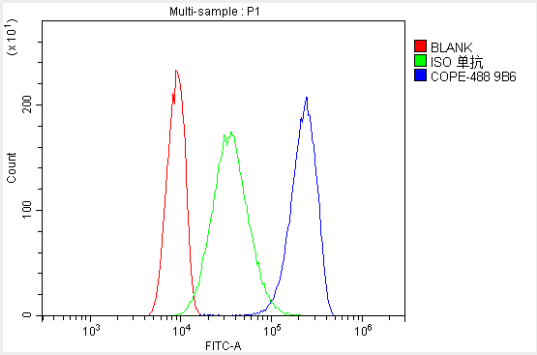

Figure 1. Flow Cytometry analysis of A431 cells using anti-Human COPE antibody

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(M04544-Dyl488).
Overlay histogram showing A431 cells stained with M04544-Dyl488 (Blue line).The cells were blocked with 10% normal goat serum. And then incubated with mouse anti-Human COPE Antibody (M04544-Dyl488,1 µg/1x10^6 cells) for 30 min at 20°C. Isotype control antibody (Green line) was mouse IgG (1 µg/1x10^6) used under the same conditions. Unlabelled sample (Red line) was also used as a control.

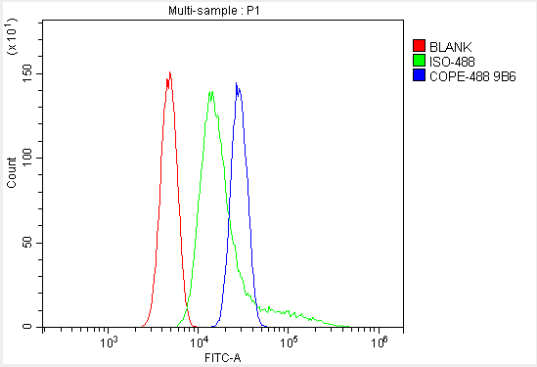

Figure 2. Flow Cytometry analysis of HL-60 cells using anti-Human COPE antibody (M00480-Dyl488).
Overlay histogram showing HL-60 cells stained with M00480-Dyl488 (Blue line).The cells were blocked with 10% normal goat serum. And then incubated with mouse anti-Human COPE Antibody (M00480-Dyl488,1 µg/1x10^6 cells) for 30 min at 20°C. Isotype control antibody (Green line) was mouse IgG (1 µg/1x10^6) used under the same conditions. Unlabelled sample (Red line) was also used as a control.

Anti-Human COPE DyLight® 488 conjugated Antibody(monoclonal, 9B6) - 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.