

**GLG1 (Golgi Glycoprotein 1) (Marker for Human Cells) Antibody - With BSA and Azide
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone GLG1/970]
Catalog # AH11335**

Specification

**GLG1 (Golgi Glycoprotein 1) (Marker for Human Cells) Antibody - With BSA and Azide -
Product Information**

Application	,1,2,3,4,8,
Primary Accession	O92896
Other Accession	2734 , 109731
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgG1, kappa
Calculated MW	134kDa KDa

**GLG1 (Golgi Glycoprotein 1) (Marker for Human Cells) Antibody - With BSA and Azide -
Additional Information**

Gene ID 2734

Other Names

Golgi apparatus protein 1, CFR-1, Cysteine-rich fibroblast growth factor receptor, E-selectin ligand 1, ESL-1, Golgi sialoglycoprotein MG-160, GLG1, CFR1, ESL1, MG160

Storage

Store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months.

Precautions

GLG1 (Golgi Glycoprotein 1) (Marker for Human Cells) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**GLG1 (Golgi Glycoprotein 1) (Marker for Human Cells) Antibody - With BSA and Azide -
Protein Information**

Name GLG1

Synonyms CFR1, ESL1, MG160

Function

Binds fibroblast growth factor and E-selectin (cell-adhesion lectin on endothelial cells mediating the binding of neutrophils).

Cellular Location

Golgi apparatus membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Golgi outpost {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q62638}. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q62638}. Note= Golgi medial cisternae. Localizes to the postsynaptic Golgi apparatus region, also named Golgi outpost, which shapes dendrite morphology by

functioning as sites of acentrosomal microtubule nucleation. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q62638}

Tissue Location

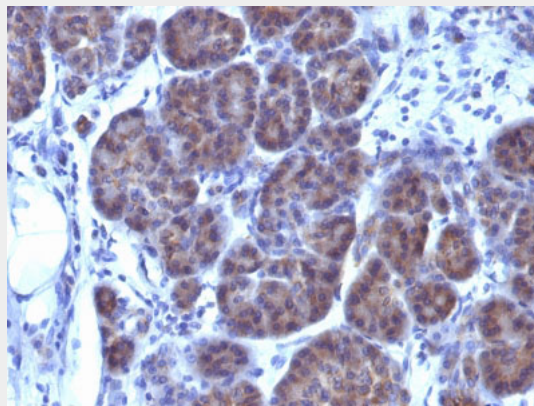
Widely expressed. Highest levels in pancreas, skeletal muscle, placenta, heart, testis and ovary. Also found in the kidney, liver, lung and brain.

GLG1 (Golgi Glycoprotein 1) (Marker for Human Cells) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - 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](#)

GLG1 (Golgi Glycoprotein 1) (Marker for Human Cells) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Pancreas stained with GLG1 Monoclonal Antibody (GLG1/970).

GLG1 (Golgi Glycoprotein 1) (Marker for Human Cells) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background

This MAb recognizes a protein of 134kDa, which binds fibroblast growth factor and E-selectin (cell-adhesion lectin on endothelial cells mediating the binding of neutrophils). Fucosylation is essential for binding to E-selectin. It contains sialic acid residues and 16 Cys-rich GLG1 repeats. This MAb can be used to stain the Golgi complex in cell or tissue preparations and can be used as a Golgi marker in subcellular fractions. It produces a diffuse staining pattern of the Golgi zone in normal and malignant cells. This MAb is an excellent marker for human cells in xenographic model research. It reacts specifically with human cells. The Golgi apparatus is an organelle present in all eukaryotic cells that forms a part of the endomembrane system. The primary function of the Golgi apparatus is to process and package macromolecules synthesized by the cell for exocytosis or use within the cell. The Golgi is made up of a stack of flattened, membrane-bound sacs known as cisternae, with three functional regions: the cis face, medial region and trans face. Each region consists of various enzymes that selectively modify the macromolecules passing through them,

depending on where they are destined to reside. Several spherical vesicles that have budded off of the Golgi are present surrounding the main cisternae. The Golgi tends to be more pronounced and numerous in cells that make and secrete many substances such as plasma B cells.

GLG1 (Golgi Glycoprotein 1) (Marker for Human Cells) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References

Nakamura et. al. 1995. J. Cell Biol. 131:1715-26. | Nakamura et.al. 1997. Cell. 89(3):445-55