

COPZ2 Antibody (C-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP5175b

Specification

COPZ2 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC,E
Primary Accession	Q9P299
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	23548
Antigen Region	156-184

COPZ2 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 51226

Other Names

Coatomer subunit zeta-2, Zeta-2-coat protein, Zeta-2 COP, COPZ2

Target/Specificity

This COPZ2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 156-184 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human COPZ2.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:50~100
FC~~1:10~50

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

COPZ2 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

COPZ2 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name COPZ2

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. Coatamer complex is required for budding from Golgi membranes, and is essential for the retrograde Golgi-to-ER transport of dilysine-tagged proteins. The zeta subunit may be involved in regulating the coat assembly and, hence, the rate of biosynthetic protein transport due to its association-dissociation properties with the coatamer complex.

Cellular Location

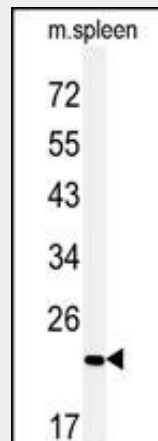
Cytoplasm. Endoplasmic reticulum- Golgi intermediate compartment membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Golgi apparatus membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Cytoplasmic vesicle, COPI-coated vesicle membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Note=The coatamer is cytoplasmic or polymerized on the cytoplasmic side of the Golgi, as well as on the vesicles/buds originating from it. Shows a significant preference for ERGIC and cis-Golgi apparatus compared with trans-Golgi network.

COPZ2 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

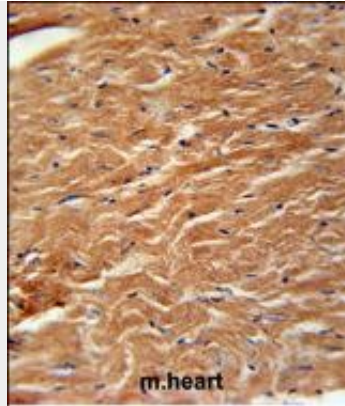
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

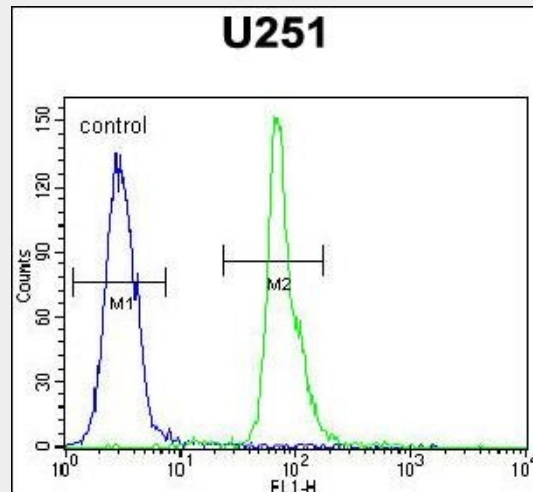
COPZ2 Antibody (C-term) - Images



Western blot analysis of COPZ2 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP5175b) in mouse spleen tissue lysates (35ug/lane). COPZ2 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



COPZ2 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP5175b) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded mouse heart tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of the COPZ2 Antibody (C-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



COPZ2 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP5175b) flow cytometric analysis of U251 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

COPZ2 Antibody (C-term) - Background

COPZ2 encodes a subunit of the coatamer protein complex, a seven-subunit complex that functions in the formation of COPI-type, non-clathrin-coated vesicles. COPI vesicles function in the retrograde Golgi-to-ER transport of dilysine-tagged proteins. COPZ2 is similar to a related family member, and the two encoded proteins form distinct isotypes of the coatamer protein complex.

COPZ2 Antibody (C-term) - References

- Yu, W., et al. J. Mol. Biol. 386(4):903-912(2009)
- Wegmann, D., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 24(3):1070-1080(2004)
- Futatsumori, M., et al. J. Biochem. 128(5):793-801(2000)