

## COPG2 rabbit pAb

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YN7254
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;Mouse
<b>Applications :</b>	WB
<b>Target :</b>	COPG2
<b>Gene Name :</b>	COPG2
<b>Protein Name :</b>	Coatomer subunit gamma-2 (Gamma-2-coat protein) (Gamma-2-COP)
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	26958
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q9UBF2
<b>Mouse Gene Id :</b>	54160
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q9QXK3
<b>Immunogen :</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human COPG2
<b>Specificity :</b>	This antibody detects endogenous levels of COPG2 at Human, Mouse
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source :</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Dilution :</b>	WB 1:500-2000
<b>Purification :</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Concentration :</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

**Molecularweight :** 96kD

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**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. 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 to 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).

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**Subcellular Location :** Cytoplasm, cytosol . 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. Tends to be more abundant in the trans-Golgi network compared to the cis-Golgi. .

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