

Anti-Golgin-97 [CDF4]

Catalogue number: 157877

Sub-type:

Images:

Contributor

Inventor: Martin Fritzler

Institute: University of Calgary

Images:

Tool details

***FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY**

Name: Anti-Golgin-97 [CDF4]

Alternate name: Golgin subfamily A member 1

Class: Monoclonal

Conjugate: Unconjugated

Description: The Golgi complex is an intricate cytoplasmic organelle that has a major function in the processing, transporting, and sorting of intracellular proteins following synthesis in the rough endoplasmic reticulum. Golgins are Golgi-localized proteins with extensive coiled-coil structure throughout the entire polypeptide which serve as tethering molecules or matrix proteins for the cisternal architecture of Golgi apparatus. Golgins belonging to the Glutamate receptor-interacting protein (GRIP) family are targeted to the trans-face of the Golgi by their C-terminal GRIP domains and play an essential role as tethering molecules for tubulovesicular carriers of the trans-Golgi Network (TGN). Golgin-97 resides on the cytoplasmic face of the Golgi and plays an essential role as tethering molecules on the TGN for retrograde traffic from the early and/or recycling endosomes. As a GRIP family member, Golgin-97 maintains cell polarity. Binding to the Golgi membrane is mediated by the G protein family member Arl1, and this pathway is a key regulatory process for endosome- and TGN traffic.

Purpose:

Parental cell:

Organism:

Tissue:

Model:

Gender:

Isotype:

Reactivity: Human ; Rabbit

Selectivity:

Host:

Mouse

Immunogen:

Immunogen UNIPROT ID:

Sequence:

Growth properties:

Production details:

Formulation:

Recommended controls: IgG1

Bacterial resistance:

Selectable markers:

Additional notes:

Target details

Target: Golgin 97

Target alternate names:

Target background: The Golgi complex is an intricate cytoplasmic organelle that has a major function in the processing, transporting, and sorting of intracellular proteins following synthesis in the rough endoplasmic reticulum. Golgins are Golgi-localized proteins with extensive coiled-coil structure throughout the entire polypeptide which serve as tethering molecules or matrix proteins for the cisternal architecture of Golgi apparatus. Golgins belonging to the Glutamate receptor-interacting protein (GRIP) family are targeted to the trans-face of the Golgi by their C-terminal GRIP domains and play an essential role as tethering molecules for tubulovesicular carriers of the trans-Golgi Network (TGN). Golgin-97 resides on the cytoplasmic face of the Golgi and plays an essential role as tethering molecules on the TGN for retrograde traffic from the early and/or recycling endosomes. As a GRIP family member, Golgin-97 maintains cell polarity. Binding to the Golgi membrane is mediated by the G protein family member Arl1, and this pathway is a key regulatory process for endosome→TGN traffic.

Molecular weight: 88

Ic50:

Applications

Application: IF ; WB

Application notes:

Handling

Format: Liquid

Concentration:

Passage number:

Growth medium:

Temperature:

Atmosphere:

Volume:

Storage medium:

Storage buffer:

Storage conditions:

Shipping conditions: Shipping at 4° C

Related tools

Related tools:

References

References: Coelho et al. 2017. Immunity. 47(6):1083-1099.e6. PMID: 29246442.

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