10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
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Anti-GM130 GOLGA2 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 6D4)

Catalog # ABO14855

Specification

Anti-GM130 GOLGA2 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 6D4) - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC, IF, ICC, FC**
Primary Accession	Q08379
Host	**Mouse**
Isotype	**Mouse IgG1**
Reactivity	**Rat, Human, Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Format	**Lyophilized**

Description
Anti-GM130 GOLGA2 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 6D4) . Tested in Flow Cytometry, IF, IHC, ICC, WB applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

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

Anti-GM130 GOLGA2 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 6D4) - Additional Information

Gene ID 2801

Other Names
Golgin subfamily A member 2, 130 kDa cis-Golgi matrix protein, GM130, GM130 autoantigen, Golgin-95, GOLGA2

Calculated MW
130 kDa KDa

Application Details
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml
 Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml
 Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence, 2 µg/ml
 Flow Cytometry, 1-3 µg/1x10^6 cells

Subcellular Localization
spindle pole. cis-Golgi network membrane. Peripheral membrane protein. Cytoplasmic side. Endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi intermediate compartment membrane. Peripheral membrane protein.

Contents
Each vial contains 4mg Trehalose, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3.

Immunogen
E. coli-derived human GM130 recombinant protein (Position: E796-E913).

Cross Reactivity
No cross-reactivity with other proteins.

Storage	**Store at -20˚C for one year from date of**

receipt. After reconstitution, at 4˚C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for six months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Anti-GM130 GOLGA2 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 6D4) - Protein Information

Name GOLGA2

Function
Peripheral membrane component of the cis-Golgi stack that acts as a membrane skeleton that maintains the structure of the Golgi apparatus, and as a vesicle thether that facilitates vesicle fusion to the Golgi membrane (Probable) (PubMed:16489344). Required for normal protein transport from the endoplasmic reticulum to the Golgi apparatus and the cell membrane (By similarity). Together with p115/USO1 and STX5, involved in vesicle tethering and fusion at the cis-Golgi membrane to maintain the stacked and inter-connected structure of the Golgi apparatus. Plays a central role in mitotic Golgi disassembly: phosphorylation at Ser-37 by CDK1 at the onset of mitosis inhibits the interaction with p115/USO1, preventing tethering of COPI vesicles and thereby inhibiting transport through the Golgi apparatus during mitosis (By similarity). Also plays a key role in spindle pole assembly and centrosome organization (PubMed:26165940). Promotes the mitotic spindle pole assembly by activating the spindle assembly factor TPX2 to nucleate microtubules around the Golgi and capture them to couple mitotic membranes to the spindle: upon phosphorylation at the onset of mitosis, GOLGA2 interacts with importin-alpha via the nuclear localization signal region, leading to recruit importin-alpha to the Golgi membranes and liberate the spindle assembly factor TPX2 from importin-alpha. TPX2 then activates AURKA kinase and stimulates local microtubule nucleation. Upon filament assembly, nascent microtubules are further captured by GOLGA2, thus linking Golgi membranes to the spindle (PubMed:19242490, PubMed:26165940). Regulates the meiotic spindle pole assembly, probably via the same mechanism (By similarity). Also regulates the centrosome organization (PubMed:18045989, PubMed:19109421). Also required for the Golgi ribbon formation and glycosylation of membrane and secretory proteins (PubMed:16489344, PubMed:17314401).

Cellular Location
Golgi apparatus, cis-Golgi network membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi intermediate compartment membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle pole. Note=Associates with the mitotic spindle during mitosis (PubMed:26165940). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q62839, ECO:0000269|PubMed:26165940}

Anti-GM130 GOLGA2 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 6D4) - 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-GM130 GOLGA2 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 6D4) - Images

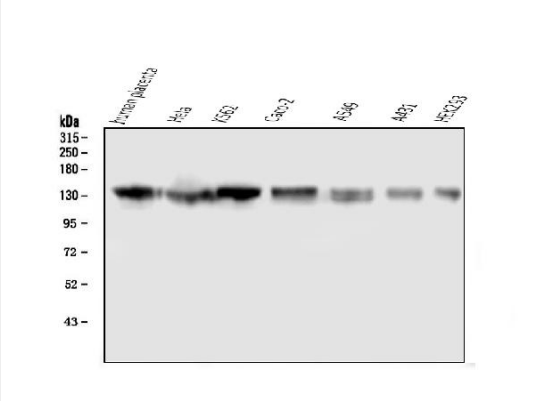

Figure 1. Western blot analysis of GM130 using anti-GM130 antibody (M05865-2).
Electrophoresis was performed on a 5-20% SDS-PAGE gel at 70V (Stacking gel) / 90V (Resolving gel) for 2-3 hours. The sample well of each lane was loaded with 50ug of sample under reducing conditions.
Lane 1: human placenta tissue lysates,
Lane 2: Hela whole cell lysates,
Lane 3: K562 whole cell lysates,
Lane 4: Caco-2 whole cell lysates,
Lane 5: A549 whole cell lysates,
Lane 6: A431 whole cell lysates,
Lane 7: HEK293 whole cell lysates.
After Electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a Nitrocellulose membrane at 150mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% Non-fat Milk/ TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with mouse anti-GM130 antigen affinity purified monoclonal antibody (Catalog # M05865-2) at 0.5 µg/mL overnight at 4°C, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:5000 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal is developed using an Enhanced Chemiluminescent detection (ECL) kit (Catalog # EK1001) with Tanon 5200 system. A specific band was detected for GM130 at approximately 130KD. The expected band size for GM130 is at 130KD.

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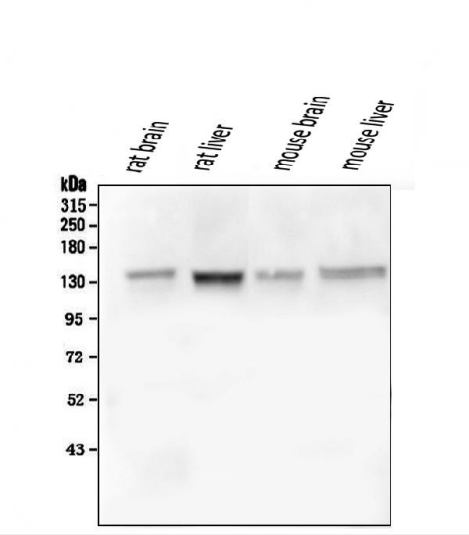

Figure 2. Western blot analysis of GM130 using anti-GM130 antibody (M05865-2).
Electrophoresis was performed on a 5-20% SDS-PAGE gel at 70V (Stacking gel) / 90V (Resolving gel) for 2-3 hours. The sample well of each lane was loaded with 50ug of sample under reducing conditions.
Lane 1: rat brain tissue lysates,
Lane 2: rat liver tissue lysates,
Lane 3: mouse brain tissue lysates,
Lane 4: mouse liver tissue lysates.
After Electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a Nitrocellulose membrane at 150mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% Non-fat Milk/ TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with mouse anti-GM130 antigen affinity purified monoclonal antibody (Catalog # M05865-2) at 0.5 µg/mL overnight at 4°C, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:5000 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal is developed using an Enhanced Chemiluminescent detection (ECL) kit (Catalog # EK1001) with Tanon 5200 system. A specific band was detected for GM130 at approximately 130KD. The expected band size for GM130 is at 130KD.

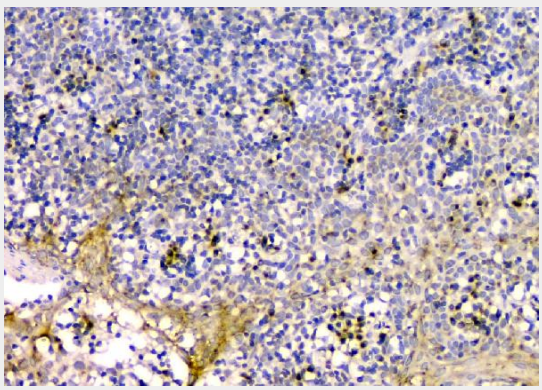

Figure 3. IHC analysis of GM130 using anti-GM130 antibody (M05865-2).
GM130 was detected in paraffin-embedded section of human tonsil tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in EDTA buffer (pH8.0, epitope retrieval solution). The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 1 µg/ml mouse anti-GM130 Antibody (M05865-2) overnight at 4°C. Biotinylated goat anti-mouse IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. The tissue section was developed using Strepavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) (Catalog # SA1021) with DAB as the chromogen.

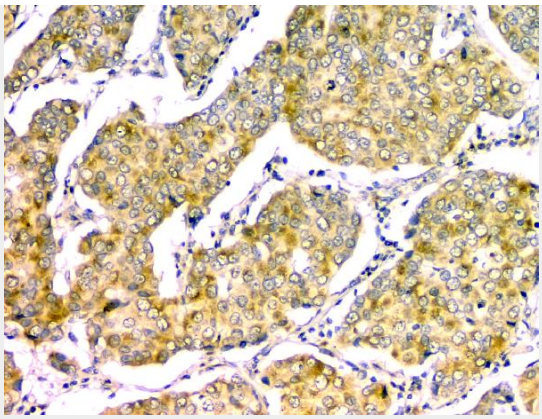

Figure 4. IHC analysis of GM130 using anti-GM130 antibody (M05865-2).
GM130 was detected in paraffin-embedded section of human mammary cancer tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in EDTA buffer (pH8.0, epitope retrieval solution). The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 1 µg/ml mouse anti-GM130 Antibody (M05865-2) overnight at 4°C. Biotinylated goat anti-mouse IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. The tissue section was developed using Strepavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) (Catalog # SA1021) with DAB as the chromogen.

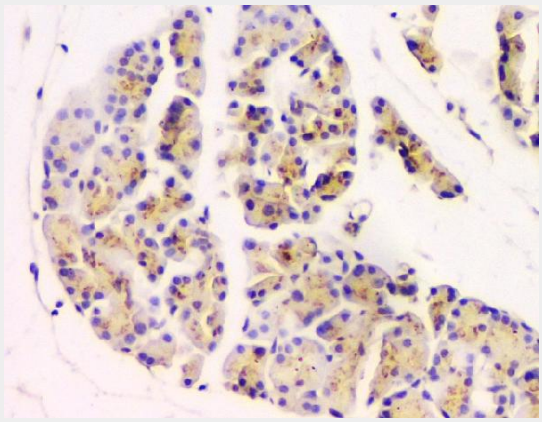

Figure 5. IHC analysis of GM130 using anti-GM130 antibody (M05865-2).
GM130 was detected in paraffin-embedded section of rat pancreas tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in EDTA buffer (pH8.0, epitope retrieval solution). The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 1 µg/ml mouse anti-GM130 Antibody (M05865-2) overnight at 4°C. Biotinylated goat anti-mouse IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. The tissue section was developed using Strepavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) (Catalog # SA1021) with DAB as the chromogen.

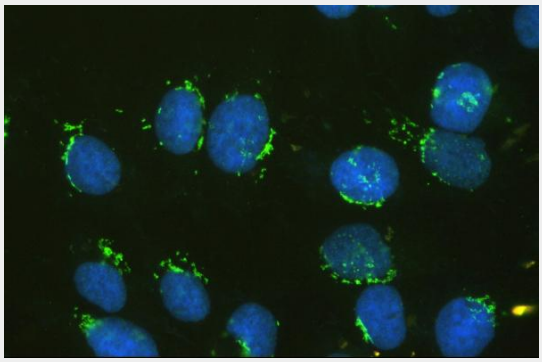

Figure 6. IF analysis of GM130 using anti-GM130 antibody (M05865-2).

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GM130 was detected in immunocytochemical section of U20S cells. Enzyme antigen retrieval was performed using IHC enzyme antigen retrieval reagent (AR0022) for 15 mins. The cells were blocked with 10% goat serum. And then incubated with 2 µg/mL mouse anti-GM130 Antibody (M05865-2) overnight at 4°C. DyLight®488 Conjugated Goat Anti-mouse IgG (BA1126) was used as secondary antibody at 1:100 dilution and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. The section was counterstained with DAPI. Visualize using a fluorescence microscope and filter sets appropriate for the label used.

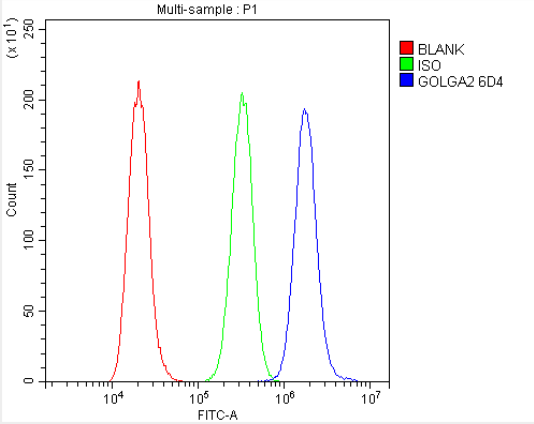

Figure 7. Flow Cytometry analysis of A431 cells using anti-GM130 antibody (M05865-2). Overlay histogram showing A431 cells stained with M05865-2 (Blue line).The cells were blocked with 10% normal goat serum. And then incubated with mouse anti-GM130 Antibody (M05865-2,1 µg/1x10^6 cells) for 30 min at 20°C. DyLight®488 conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG (BA1126, 5-10 µg/1x10^6 cells) was used as secondary antibody for 30 minutes 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-GM130 GOLGA2 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 6D4) - Background

Golgin subfamily A member 2 is a protein that in humans is encoded by the GOLGA2 gene. The Golgi apparatus, which participates in glycosylation and transport of proteins and lipids in the secretory pathway, consists of a series of stacked cisternae (flattened membrane sacs). Interactions between the Golgi and microtubules are thought to be important for the reorganization of the Golgi after it fragments during mitosis. This gene encodes one of the golgins, a family of proteins localized to the Golgi. This encoded protein has been postulated to play roles in the stacking of Golgi cisternae and in vesicular transport. Several alternatively spliced transcript variants of this gene have been described, but the full-length nature of these variants has not been determined.