

GM130 Antibody

Rabbit mAb Catalog # AP90199

#### Specification

# GM130 Antibody - Product Information

ApplicationWB, IHC, ICC, IPPrimary Accession<u>008379</u>ReactivityRat, DogClonalityMonoclonalOther NamesGM130; Gm130 autoantigen; GOLGA 2; Golga2; Golgi autoantigen; Golgin 95;

| lsotype       | Rabbit IgG       |
|---------------|------------------|
| Host          | Rabbit           |
| Calculated MW | <b>113086 Da</b> |

#### GM130 Antibody - Additional Information

| Dilution                     | WB~~1:1000<br>IHC~~1:100~500<br>ICC~~N/A<br>IP~~N/A   |
|------------------------------|---|
| Purification                 | Affinity-chromatography   |
| Immunogen                    | A synthesized peptide derived from human GM130  |
| Description                  | Golgi auto-antigen; probably involved in<br>maintaining cis-Golgi structure. The Golgi<br>apparatus, which participates in<br>glycosylation and transport of proteins and<br>lipids in the secretory pathway, consists of<br>a series of stacked cisternae (flattened<br>membrane sacs). Interactions between the<br>Golgi and microtubules are thought to be<br>important for the reorganization of the<br>Golgi after it fragments during mitosis.<br>This gene encodes one of the golgins, a<br>family of proteins localized to the Golgi. |
| Storage Condition and Buffer | Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline ,<br>pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide<br>and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short<br>term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid<br>freeze / thaw cycle.   |

## **GM130 Antibody - 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:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16489344" target="\_blank">16489344</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26165940" target=" blank">26165940</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19242490" target=" blank">19242490</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26165940" target=" blank">26165940</a>). Regulates the meiotic spindle pole assembly, probably via the same mechanism (By similarity). Also regulates the centrosome organization (PubMed: <a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18045989" target="\_blank">18045989</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19109421" target="\_blank">19109421</a>). Also required for the Golgi ribbon formation and glycosylation of membrane and secretory proteins (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16489344" target="\_blank">16489344</a>). Also required for the Golgi ribbon formation and glycosylation of membrane and secretory proteins (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16489344" target="\_blank">16489344</a>). Also required for the Golgi ribbon formation and glycosylation of membrane and secretory proteins (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16489344" target="\_blank">16489344</a>).

#### **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}

## GM130 Antibody - Protocols

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

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

GM130 Antibody - Images





Western blot analysis of GM130 expression in (1) HeLa cell lysate; (2) MCF-7 cell lysate.