

**COPG2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP13114b****Specification**

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**COPG2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [Q9UBF2](#)**COPG2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 26958**Other Names**

Coatomer subunit gamma-2, Gamma-2-coat protein, Gamma-2-COP, COPG2

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP13114b was selected from the C-term region of COPG2. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**COPG2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information****Name** COPG2**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).

**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm, cytosol. Golgi apparatus membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Cytoplasmic vesicle, COPI-coated vesicle membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Note=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

### **COPG2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

### **COPG2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**

### **COPG2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

The coatamer 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. In mammals, the coatamer 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).

### **COPG2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

Paulsson, K.M., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 277(21):18266-18271(2002)Bermak, J.C., et al. Eur. J. Cell Biol. 81(2):77-85(2002)Bonora, E., et al. Mol. Psychiatry 7(3):289-301(2002)Takatsu, H., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 284(4):1083-1089(2001)Scanlan, M.J., et al. Cancer Immun. 1, 4 (2001) :