

### COPZ1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP13127a

### **Specification**

### COPZ1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

**Primary Accession** 

P61923

# COPZ1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

**Gene ID 22818** 

#### **Other Names**

Coatomer subunit zeta-1, Zeta-1-coat protein, Zeta-1 COP, COPZ1, COPZ

### Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP13127a was selected from the N-term region of COPZ1. 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.

# COPZ1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name COPZ1

**Synonyms** COPZ

### **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 (By similarity). The zeta subunit may be involved in regulating the coat assembly and, hence, the rate of biosynthetic protein transport due to its association-dissociation properties with the coatomer complex (By similarity).

#### **Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. 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.

### COPZ1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

#### Blocking Peptides

# COPZ1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

# COPZ1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

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). The zeta subunit may be involved in regulating the coat assembly and, hence, the rate of biosynthetic protein transport due to its association-dissociation properties with the coatomer complex.

# COPZ1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Matsuoka, S., et al. Science 316(5828):1160-1166(2007)Lamesch, P., et al. Genomics 89(3):307-315(2007)Lippincott-Schwartz, J., et al. Trends Cell Biol. 16 (10), E1-E4 (2006) :Wegmann, D., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 24(3):1070-1080(2004)Futatsumori, M., et al. J. Biochem. 128(5):793-801(2000)