

Anti-GOSR1 Polyclonal Antibody

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Mouse,Rat (predicted:Human)
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 29 kDa. Actual: 29 kDa.
Purification:	Protein A purified

Applications

Verified Activity:	1. Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (rat brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30 min; Antibody incubation with (GOSR1) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-06641) at 1: 200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit (Rabbit) instructions and DAB staining.
	2. Sample: Embryo (Mouse) Lysate at 40 µg
	Primary: Anti-GOSR1 (TMAB-06641) at 1/300 dilution
	Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution
	Predicted band size: 29 kD
	Observed band size: 29 kD
Application:	3. Sample: NIH/3T3 Cell Lysate at 40 µg
	Primary: Anti-GOSR1 (TMAB-06641) at 1/300 dilution
	Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution
	Predicted band size: 29 kD
Observed band size: 29 kD	
Recommended	WB: 1:500-2000; IHC-P: 1:100-500; IHC-Fr: 1:100-500; IF: 1:100-500

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide: human GOSR1/GS28
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	9527
Uniprot ID:	O95249

Research Background

In eukaryotic cells, the Golgi apparatus receives newly synthesized proteins from the endoplasmic reticulum and delivers them after covalent modification to their destination in the cell. For membrane-directed proteins this process is believed to be carried out via vesicular transport. Correct vesicular transport is determined by specific pairing of vesicle-associated SNAREs (v-SNAREs) with those on the target membrane (t-SNAREs). This complex then

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recruits soluble NSF attachment proteins (SNAPs) and N-ethylmaleimide-sensitive factor (NSF) to form the highly stable SNAP receptor (SNARE) complex. The formation of a SNARE complex pulls the vesicle and target membranes together and may provide the energy to drive the fusion of the lipid bilayers. Golgi SNARE 27 kDa (GS27) and GS28 belong to the SNARE protein family and are important trafficking proteins between the endoplasmic reticulum and the Golgi and between Golgi subcompartments. GS27 and GS28 both exist as cytoplasmically oriented integral membrane proteins. The human GS27 gene, which maps to chromosome 17q21, is located near a locus implicated in familial essential hypertension, indicating that it is a potential candidate gene for this disease. The human GS28 gene maps to chromosome 17q11.

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