GOLPH1 Antibody

Catalog No: #24984

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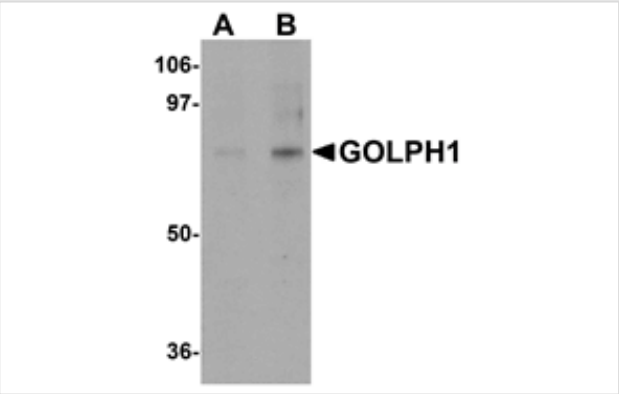
Description

Product Name	GOLPH1 Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Affinity chromatography purified via peptide column
Applications	ELISA WB
Species Reactivity	Hu
Immunogen Type	Peptide
Immunogen Description	Raised against a 16 amino acid peptide from near the amino terminus of human GOLPH1.
Target Name	GOLPH1
Other Names	Golgi phosphoprotein 1, golgi complex-associated protein 1, GOCAP1, GCP60, acyl CoA binding domain containing 3, ACBD3
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot:Q9H3P7Gene ID:64746
Uniprot	Q9H3P7
GeneID	64746;
Concentration	1mg/ml
Formulation	Supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Can be stored at -20°C, stable for one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

Images



Western blot analysis of GOLPH1 in K562 cell lysate with GOLPH1 antibody at (A) 1 and (B) 2 ug/mL.

Background

GOLPH1, also known as GCP60, was initially identified as a Golgi protein that can interact with the integral membrane protein giantin and is thought to be involved in the maintenance of the Golgi structure. GOLPH1 has also been shown to interact with other Golgi proteins such as Golgin-160, a Golgi protein that can be cleaved by caspases-2, -3, and -7, leading to the nuclear localization of Golgin-160. GOLPH1 interaction with the Golgin-160 fragments is stronger than that with the intact Golgin-160, with its interaction regulated by the oxidation state of Cys-463 within GOLPH1, suggesting that the nuclear localization of the caspase-cleaved Golgin-160 fragments is a highly coordinated event. GOLPH1 has also been found to interact with Numb, a cytosolic signaling protein that mediates asymetric cell division of neural progenitor cells to a daughter progenitor cell and a neuron, suggesting that Golgi fragmentation and reconstitution during the cell cycle differentially regulate Numb signaling through changes in GOLPH1

subcellular distribution and may couple cell fate with cell cycle progression.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only