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GOLGA5 Antibody (Center)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP14147c

Product Information

Application	WB, FC, E
Primary Accession	Q8TBA6
Other Accession	NP_005104.2
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB34722
Calculated MW	83024
Antigen Region	381-408

Additional Information

Gene ID	9950
Other Names	Golgin subfamily A member 5, Cell proliferation-inducing gene 31 protein, Golgin-84, Protein Ret-II, RET-fused gene 5 protein, GOLGA5, RETII, RFG5
Target/Specificity	This GOLGA5 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 381-408 amino acids from the Central region of human GOLGA5.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 FC~~1:10~50 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	GOLGA5 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	GOLGA5
Synonyms	RETII, RFG5
Function	Involved in maintaining Golgi structure. Stimulates the formation of Golgi

	stacks and ribbons. Involved in intra-Golgi retrograde transport.
Cellular Location	Golgi apparatus membrane; Single-pass type IV membrane protein. Note=Found throughout the Golgi, both on cisternae and, at higher abundance, on the tubulo-vesicular structures of the cis-Golgi network
Tissue Location	Ubiquitous. Highly expressed in seminiferous tubules and Leydig cells in testis, and detected at much lower levels in the other tissues tested. Expression is very low or not detectable in spermatozoa.

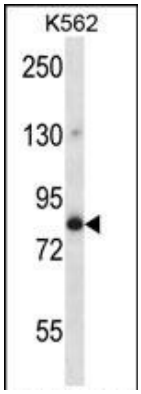
Background

The Golgi apparatus, which participates in glycosylation and transport of proteins and lipids in the secretory pathway, consists of a series of stacked cisternae (flattened membrane sacs). Interactions between the Golgi and microtubules are thought to be important for the reorganization of the Golgi after it fragments during mitosis. This gene encodes one of the golgins, a family of proteins localized to the Golgi. This protein is a coiled-coil membrane protein that has been postulated to play a role in vesicle tethering and docking. Translocations involving this gene and the ret proto-oncogene have been found in tumor tissues; the chimeric sequences have been designated RET-II and PTC5.

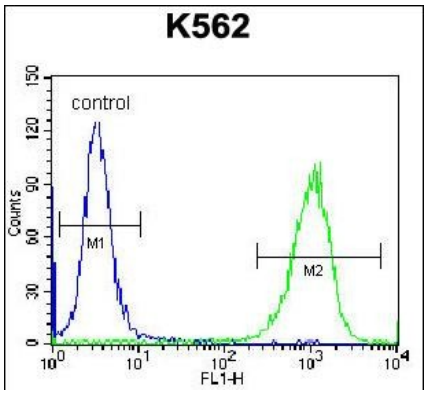
References

Olsen, J.V., et al. Cell 127(3):635-648(2006)
Olsen, J.V., et al. Cell 127(3):635-648(2006)
Malsam, J., et al. Science 307(5712):1095-1098(2005)
Rush, J., et al. Nat. Biotechnol. 23(1):94-101(2005)
Brill, L.M., et al. Anal. Chem. 76(10):2763-2772(2004)

Images



GOLGA5 Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP14147c) western blot analysis in K562 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the GOLGA5 antibody detected the GOLGA5 protein (arrow).



GOLGA5 Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP14147c) flow cytometric analysis of K562 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram).FITC-conjugated donkey-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.