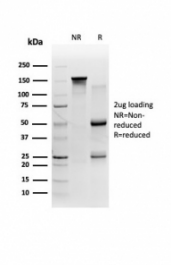
58K Golgi protein Antibody / Golgi Marker [clone FTCD/357] (V9383)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V9383-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V9383-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V9383SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG1
Clone Name	FTCD/357
Purity	Protein A/G affinity
UniProt	O95954
Localization	Cytoplasm, Golgi apparatus
Applications	Flow Cytometry : 1-2ug/million cells Immunofluorescence : 1-2ug/ml Western Blot : 1-2ug/ml
Limitations	This 58K Golgi protein antibody is available for research use only.



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free 58K Golgi protein antibody (clone FTCD/357) as confirmation of integrity and purity.

Description

The antibody recognizes an epitope located on the microtubule-binding peripheral Golgi membrane 58 kDa protein. It is also useful for studies on the effect of microtubule-perturbing agents on the Golgi apparatus.The protein encoded by this

gene is a bifunctional enzyme that channels 1-carbon units from formiminoglutamate, a metabolite of the histidine degradation pathway, to the folate pool. Mutations in this gene are associated with glutamate formiminotransferase deficiency. Alternatively-spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene. Folate-dependent enzyme, that displays both transferase and deaminase activity. Serves to channel one-carbon units from formiminoglutamate to the folate pool. Binds and promotes bundling of vimentin filaments originating from the Golgi.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the 58K Golgi protein antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

58K Golgi protein purified from rat liver was used as the immunogen for the 58K Golgi protein antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the 58K Golgi protein antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.