

AM33312PU-T**Monoclonal Antibody to Golgi Complex (Marker for Human Cells)
- Purified**

Alternate names:	Golgi Complex, Golgi apparatus, Golgi zone
Quantity:	20 µg
Concentration:	0.2 mg/ml
Host / Isotype:	Mouse / IgG1
Recommended Isotype Controls:	SM10P (for use in human samples), AM03095PU-N
Clone:	371-4
Immunogen:	SU-DHL-1 large cell lymphoma cells. Genename: GLG1
Format:	State: Liquid purified IgG fraction from Bioreactor Concentrate Purification: Protein A/G Chromatography Buffer System: 10mM PBS Preservatives: 0.05% Sodium Azide Stabilizers: 0.05% BSA
Applications:	Western Blotting: 0.5-1.0 µg/ml. Flow Cytometry: 0.5-1 µg/million cells in 0.1 ml. Immunofluorescence: 0.5-1 µg/ml. Immunocytochemistry (Acetone or paraformaldehyde fixed): 0.5-1 µg/ml for 30 minutes. Immunohistochemistry on Frozen Sections: 0.5-1 µg/ml for 30 minutes at RT. Immunohistochemistry on Paraffin Sections: 0.5-1 µg/ml for 30 minutes at RT. Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires boiling tissue sections in 10mM citrate buffer, pH 6.0, for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes. <i>Recommended Positive Control:</i> HepG2, A431 or HeLa cells, Placenta, Testis, Tonsil or lymph node. Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.
Specificity:	This Monoclonal Antibody Clone 371-4 recognizes an antigen associated with the Golgi complex in Human cells. It can be used to stain the Golgi complex in cell or tissue preparations and can be used as a Golgi marker in subcellular fractions. It produces a diffuse staining pattern of the Golgi zone in normal and malignant cells. This Monoclonal Antibody is an excellent marker for Human cells in xenographic model research. It reacts specifically with Human cells. The Golgi apparatus is an organelle present in all eukaryotic cells that forms a part of the endomembrane system. The primary function of the Golgi apparatus is to process and package macromolecules synthesized by the cell for exocytosis or use within the cell. The Golgi is made up of a stack of flattened, membrane-bound sacs known as cisternae, with three functional regions: the cis face, medial region and trans face. Each region consists of various enzymes that selectively modify the macromolecules passing

though them, depending on where they are destined to reside. Several spherical vesicles that have budded off of the Golgi are present surrounding the main cisternae.

Cellular Localization: Golgi complex in cytoplasm.

Negative Species: Mouse, Rat.

Species Reactivity:

Tested: Human. Does not react with Mouse or Rat.

Storage:

Store undiluted at 2-8°C.

DO NOT FREEZE!

Shelf life: one year from despatch.

General Readings:

1. Yuasa K, Omori K, Yanaka N. Binding and phosphorylation of a novel male germ cell-specific cGMP-dependent protein kinase-anchoring protein by cGMP-dependent protein kinase I α . J Biol Chem. 2000 Feb 18;275(7):4897-905. PubMed PMID: 10671526.

2. Endo Y, Obata T, Murata D, Ito M, Sakamoto K, Fukushima M, et al. Cellular localization and functional characterization of the equilibrative nucleoside transporters of antitumor nucleosides. Cancer Sci. 2007 Oct;98(10):1633-7. Epub 2007 Aug 16. PubMed PMID: 17711502.

3. Nakamura N, Rabouille C, Watson R, Nilsson T, Hui N, Slusarewicz P, et al. Characterization of a cis-Golgi matrix protein, GM130. J Cell Biol. 1995 Dec;131(6 Pt 2):1715-26. PubMed PMID: 8557739.

4. Nakamura N, Lowe M, Levine TP, Rabouille C, Warren G. The vesicle docking protein p115 binds GM130, a cis-Golgi matrix protein, in a mitotically regulated manner. Cell. 1997 May 2;89(3):445-55. PubMed PMID: 9150144.

Pictures:

Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded Human Pancreas stained with Golgi Monoclonal Antibody (Clone 371-4).

