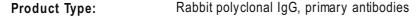
Anti-GM130 (cis-Golgi Marker) Antibody

R1608-7



Species reactivity: Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications: WB, IHC-P, FC

Molecular Wt: Predicted band size: 113 kDa

Description: Peripheral membrane component of the cis-Golgi stack that acts as a membrane skeleton that

maintains the structure of the Golgi apparatus, and as a vesicle thether that facilitates vesicle fusion to the Golgi membrane. Together with p115/USO1 and STX5, involved in vesicle tethering and fusion at the cis-Golgi membrane to maintain the stacked and inter-connected structure of the Golgi apparatus. Plays a central role in mitotic Golgi disassembly. Also plays a key role in spindle pole assembly and centrosome organization. Promotes the mitotic spindle pole assembly by activating the spindle assembly factor TPX2 to nucleate microtubules around the Golgi and capture them to couple mitotic membranes to the spindle. TPX2 then activates AURKA kinase and stimulates local microtubule nucleation. Upon filament assembly, nascent microtubules are further captured by GOLGA2, thus linking Golgi membranes to the spindle. Regulates the meiotic spindle pole assembly, probably via the same mechanism. Also regulates the centrosome organization. Also required for the Golgi

ribbon formation and glycosylation of membrane and secretory proteins.

Immunogen: Recombinant protein within human GM130 aa 64-231.

Positive control: Hela, MCF-7, human tonsil tissue, human liver tissue, human kidney tissue, mouse brain

tissue.

Subcellular location: Cytoplasm, Cytoskeleton, Membrane, Microtubule.

Database links: SwissProt: Q08379 Human | Q921M4 Mouse | Q62839 Rat

Recommended Dilutions:

WB 1:500-1:2,000 IHC-P 1:50-1:200 FC 1:50-1:200

Storage Buffer: 1*PBS (pH7.4), 0.2% BSA, 50% Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.

Storage Instruction: Store at +4 $^{\circ}$ C after thawing. Aliquot store at -20 $^{\circ}$ C or -80 $^{\circ}$ C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw

cycles.

Purity: Protein A affinity purified.

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Images

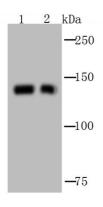


Fig1: Western blot analysis of GM130 on different cell lysate using anti-GM130 antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.

Positive control:

Lane 1: MCF-7 Lane 2: Hela

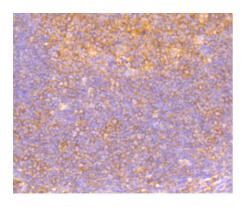


Fig2: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil tissue using anti-GM130 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.

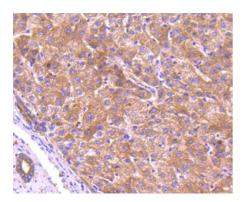


Fig3: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver tissue using anti-GM130 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.

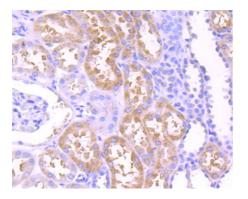


Fig4: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human kidney tissue using anti-GM130 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.

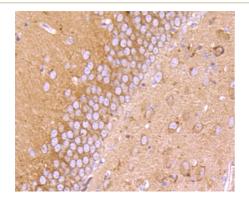


Fig5: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse brain tissue using anti-GM130 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.

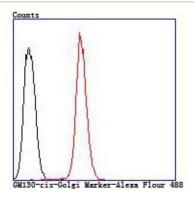


Fig6: Flow cytometric analysis of Hela cells with GM130 antibody at 1/100 dilution (red) compared with an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; black).

Note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE".

Background References

- 1. Maxfield KE et al. Comprehensive functional characterization of cancer-testis antigens defines obligate participation in multiple hallmarks of cancer. Nat Commun 6:8840 (2015).
- 2. Mazzulli JR et al. a-Synuclein-induced lysosomal dysfunction occurs through disruptions in protein trafficking in human midbrain synucleinopathy models. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 113:1931-6 (2016).