

Product datasheet

Anti-alpha COP I/COPA antibody ab2913

[1 References](#) [1 Image](#)

Overview

Product name	Anti-alpha COP I/COPA antibody
Description	Rabbit polyclonal to alpha COP I/COPA
Host species	Rabbit
Specificity	Detects coatmer-protein I alpha (COP I alpha).
Tested applications	Suitable for: ICC/IF
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Human Predicted to work with: Mouse, Cow, Dog, Rice 
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to Rat alpha COP I/COPA aa 1-19. Sequence: MLTKFETKSARVKGLSFHP (Peptide available as ab4931) Run BLAST with Run BLAST with

General notes

The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.

If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Storage buffer	Preservative: 0.05% Sodium azide Constituents: 0.1% BSA, 99% PBS
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Primary antibody notes	Coatmer proteins are involved in regulating transport between the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) and the Golgi complex and in intra-Golgi transport. There exist two coatmer-protein mechanisms

(COP I and COP II) and although they have mechanistic parallels, they are molecularly distinct. The COP I coat is comprised of seven subunits (alpha-, beta-, beta', gamma-, delta-, epsilon-, and zeta-COP) in a complex called coatomer. Assembly of the coatomer (COP I) onto non-clathrin coated vesicles is regulated by ADP-ribosylation factor (ARF). Vesicle formation, budding, fusion, and disassembly is dependent on GDP-GTP exchange, COP I, and ARF. COP I has been shown to facilitate retrograde intracellular transport from the ER to the Golgi complex. By contrast, COPII facilitates anterograde transport between these subcellular organelles. COP II has been shown to be independently and selectively recruited to the ER relative to COP I subunits.

Clonality Polyclonal
Isotype IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of ab2913 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
ICC/IF		Use a concentration of 3 µg/ml.

Target

Function The coatomer is a cytosolic protein complex that binds to dilysine motifs and reversibly associates with Golgi non-clathrin-coated vesicles, which further mediate biosynthetic protein transport from the ER, via the Golgi up to the trans Golgi network. Coatomer complex is required for budding from Golgi membranes, and is essential for the retrograde Golgi-to-ER transport of dilysine-tagged proteins. In mammals, the coatomer can only be recruited by membranes associated to ADP-ribosylation factors (ARFs), which are small GTP-binding proteins; the complex also influences the Golgi structural integrity, as well as the processing, activity, and endocytic recycling of LDL receptors.

Xenin stimulates exocrine pancreatic secretion. It inhibits pentagastrin-stimulated secretion of acid, to induce exocrine pancreatic secretion and to affect small and large intestinal motility. In the gut, xenin interacts with the neurotensin receptor.

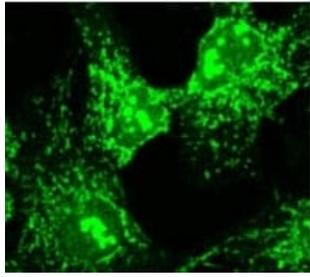
Tissue specificity Uniformly expressed in a wide range of adult and fetal tissues. Xenin is found in gastric, duodenal and jejunal mucosa. Circulates in the blood. Seems to be confined to specific endocrine cells.

Sequence similarities Contains 6 WD repeats.

Developmental stage Xenin is released into the circulation after a meal.

Cellular localization Secreted and Cytoplasm. Golgi apparatus membrane. Cytoplasmic vesicle > COPI-coated vesicle membrane. The coatomer is cytoplasmic or polymerized on the cytoplasmic side of the Golgi, as well as on the vesicles/buds originating from it.

Images



ICC/IF of COP1 in Hela Cells

Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-alpha COP I/COPA antibody (ab2913)

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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