

## Technical Data Sheet

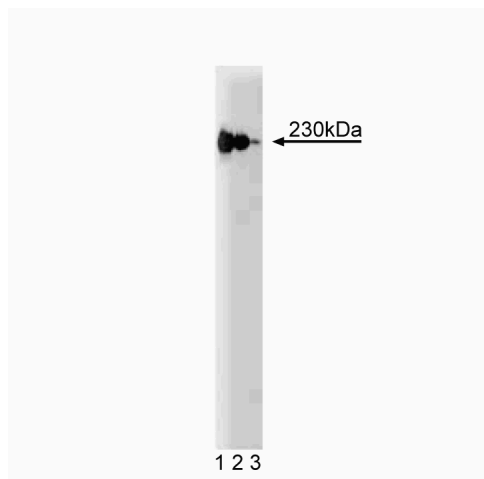
**Purified Mouse Anti-Human p230 trans Golgi****Product Information**

<b>Material Number:</b>	<b>611280</b>
<b>Size:</b>	50 µg
<b>Concentration:</b>	250 µg/ml
<b>Clone:</b>	15/p230 trans Golgi
<b>Immunogen:</b>	Human p230 trans Golgi aa. 2063-2179
<b>Isotype:</b>	Mouse IgG1
<b>Reactivity:</b>	QC Testing: Human
<b>Target MW:</b>	230 kDa
<b>Storage Buffer:</b>	Aqueous buffered solution containing BSA, glycerol, and ≤0.09% sodium azide.

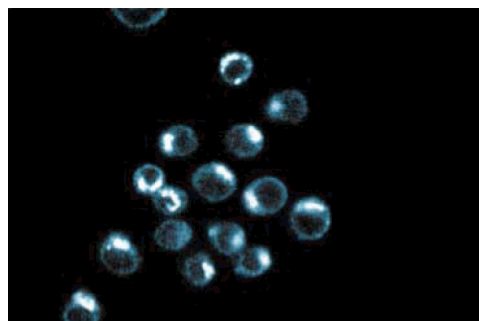
**Description**

The Golgi apparatus is a very complex and dynamic organelle that functions in protein sorting and modification. Numerous structural and regulatory proteins are involved in the budding, docking, and fusion of Golgi-directed vesicles. p230 trans Golgi is a peripheral membrane protein associated with the cytosolic face of the trans Golgi network (TGN). Protein sequence analysis indicates that it is highly hydrophilic and contains two proline-rich regions, as well as a high frequency of heptad repeats which are characteristic of  $\alpha$ -helices that form dimeric coiled-coiled structures. Additionally, p230 trans Golgi contains a ESLALEEEL sequence, a motif of the acidic granin proteins that are found in secretory granules of neuroendocrine cells. p230 trans Golgi cycles between the cytosol and the TGN via non-clathrin coated vesicles in a G protein-dependent manner. The localization of p230 trans Golgi to the TGN is dependent on aromatic residues in its C-terminal non-coiled coil domain. Thus, p230 trans-Golgi is a TGN-specific protein that is important for the biogenesis of distinct populations of non-clathrin coated vesicles and, thus, functions in vesicular transport from the TGN.

This antibody is routinely tested by western blot analysis. Other applications were tested at BD Biosciences Pharmingen during antibody development only or reported in the literature.



**Western blot analysis of p230 trans-Golgi on a HeLa lysate.** Lane 1: 1:250, lane 2: 1:500, lane 3: 1:1000 dilution of the anti- p230 trans-Golgi antibody.



**Immunofluorescence staining of HeLa cells.**

**Preparation and Storage**

The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography. Store undiluted at -20° C.

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## Application Notes

### Application

Western blot	Routinely Tested
Immunofluorescence	Tested During Development

## Suggested Companion Products

Catalog Number	Name	Size	Clone
611449	HeLa Cell Lysate	500 µg	(none)
554002	HRP Goat Anti-Mouse Igs	1.0 ml	(none)
554001	FITC Goat Anti-Mouse Igs	0.5 mg	Polyclonal

## Product Notices

1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.
2. Please refer to [www.bdbiosciences.com/pharming/en/protocols](http://www.bdbiosciences.com/pharming/en/protocols) for technical protocols.
3. Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing.
4. Source of all serum proteins is from USDA inspected abattoirs located in the United States.

## References

Erlach R, Gleeson PA, Campbell P, Dietzsch E, Toh BH. Molecular characterization of trans-Golgi p230. A human peripheral membrane protein encoded by a gene on chromosome 6p12-22 contains extensive coiled-coil alpha-helical domains and a granin motif. *J Biol Chem.* 1996; 271(14):8328-8337.(Biology)

Kjer-Nielsen L, Teasdale RD, van Vliet C, Gleeson PA. A novel Golgi-localisation domain shared by a class of coiled-coil peripheral membrane proteins. *Curr Biol.* 1999; 9(7):385-388.(Biology)

Kjer-Nielsen L, van Vliet C, Erlach R, Toh BH, Gleeson PA. The Golgi-targeting sequence of the peripheral membrane protein p230. *J Cell Sci.* 1999; 112(1):1645-1654.(Biology)