

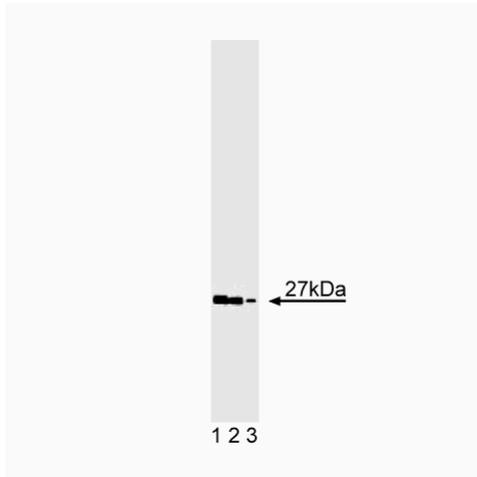
## Technical Data Sheet

**Purified Mouse Anti-GS27****Product Information**

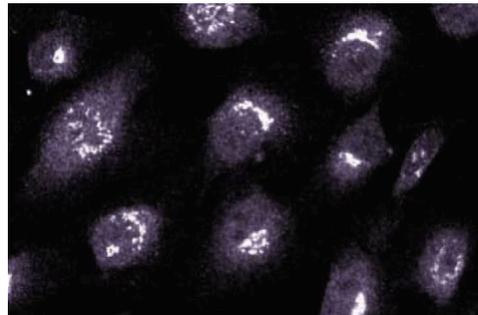
<b>Material Number:</b>	<b>611034</b>
<b>Alternate Name:</b>	Golgi SNARE of 27 kDa; Membrin
<b>Size:</b>	50 µg
<b>Concentration:</b>	250 µg/ml
<b>Clone:</b>	25/GS27
<b>Immunogen:</b>	Human GS27 aa. 5-124
<b>Isotype:</b>	Mouse IgG1
<b>Reactivity:</b>	QC Testing: Human Tested in Development: Dog
<b>Target MW:</b>	27 kDa
<b>Storage Buffer:</b>	Aqueous buffered solution containing BSA, glycerol, and ≤0.09% sodium azide.

**Description**

Eukaryotic protein trafficking involves the packaging of target molecules into membranous vesicles that bud from a donor compartment, travel to a specific destination, fuse, and release their components into an acceptor compartment. Components of both the vesicle and the synaptic plasma membrane interact to form a fusion complex that mediates vesicle docking and fusion. This fusion complex contains NSF (N-ethyl-maleimide-sensitive factor), SNAPs (soluble NSF attachment proteins), and receptor proteins (SNAREs) that include synaptobrevin, synaptotagmin, syntaxin, and SNAP-25 (synaptosome-associated protein of 25 kDa). Interactions between vesicle SNAREs and target membrane SNAREs mediates the specificity of docking. Along one pathway of protein trafficking, the Golgi apparatus receives proteins from the ER. These proteins move from cis-Golgi to trans-Golgi, through a stack of cisternae, towards the trans-Golgi network. From here, they are delivered to their proper destination in the cell. GS27 (Golgi SNARE of 27 kDa) (membrin) is a Golgi-associated SNARE. It functions in medial-to-trans-Golgi protein movement.



**Western blot analysis of GS27 on a Jurkat cell lysate (Human T-cell leukemia; ATCC TIB-152). Lane 1: 1:1000, lane 2: 1:2000, lane 3: 1:4000 dilution of the mouse anti-GS27 antibody.**



**Immunofluorescence staining of human endothelial 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

### Recommended Assay Procedure:

**Western blot:** Please refer to [http://www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols/Western\\_Blotting.shtml](http://www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols/Western_Blotting.shtml)

### Suggested Companion Products

Catalog Number	Name	Size	Clone
611451	Jurkat Cell Lysate	500 µg	(none)
554002	HRP Goat Anti-Mouse Ig	1.0 ml	(none)
554001	FITC Goat Anti-Mouse Ig	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/pharmingen/protocols](http://www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/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

Hay JC, Chao DS, Kuo CS, Scheller RH. Protein interactions regulating vesicle transport between the endoplasmic reticulum and Golgi apparatus in mammalian cells. *Cell*. 1997; 89(1):149-158.(Biology)

Hay JC, Klumperman J, Oorschot V, Steegmaier M, Kuo CS, Scheller RH. Localization, dynamics, and protein interactions reveal distinct roles for ER and Golgi SNAREs. *J Cell Biol*. 1998; 141(7):1489-1502.(Biology)

Lowe SL, Peter F, Subramaniam VN, Wong SH, Hong W. A SNARE involved in protein transport through the Golgi apparatus. *Nature*. 1997; 389(6653):881-884.(Biology)