



# COG7 rabbit pAb

<b>Catalog No</b>	BYab-08217
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human; Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications</b>	WB
<b>Gene Name</b>	COG7 UNQ3082/PRO10013
<b>Protein Name</b>	COG7
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human COG7 AA range: 245-295
<b>Specificity</b>	This antibody detects endogenous levels of COG7 at Human/Mouse/Rat
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.332% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB 1:500-2000
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	Conserved oligomeric Golgi complex subunit 7 (COG complex subunit 7) (Component of oligomeric Golgi complex 7)
<b>Observed Band</b>	85kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Golgi apparatus membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein .
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Brain,Mammary gland,Synovial membrane,
<b>Function</b>	disease:Defects in COG7 are the cause of congenital disorder of glycosylation type 2E (CDG2E) [MIM:608779]. CDGs are a family of severe inherited diseases caused by a defect in protein N-glycosylation. They are characterized by under-glycosylated serum proteins. These multisystem disorders present with a wide variety of clinical features, such as disorders of the nervous system development, psychomotor retardation, dysmorphic features, hypotonia, coagulation disorders, and immunodeficiency. The broad spectrum of features reflects the critical role of N-glycoproteins during embryonic development, differentiation, and maintenance of cell functions.,function:Required for normal Golgi function.,similarity:Belongs to the COG7 family.,subunit:Component of the conserved oligomeric Golgi complex which is composed of eight different subunits

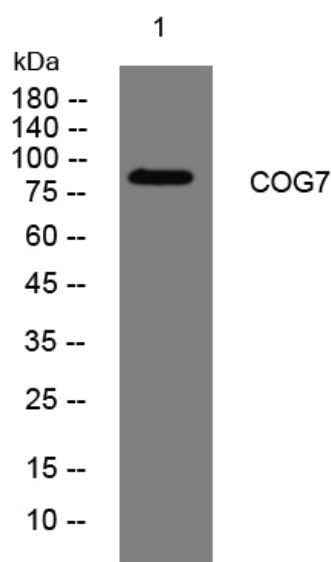
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<b>Background</b>	The protein encoded by this gene resides in the golgi, and constitutes one of the 8 subunits of the conserved oligomeric Golgi (COG) complex, which is required for normal golgi morphology and localization. Mutations in this gene are associated with the congenital disorder of glycosylation type IIe.[provided by RefSeq, May 2010],
<b>matters needing attention</b>	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
<b>Usage suggestions</b>	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

## Products Images



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