ATG4A monoclonal antibody

Catalog: MB67163 Host: Mouse Reactivity: Human

BackGround:

Autophagy is a catabolic process for the autophagosomic-lysosomal degradation of bulk cytoplasmic contents. Control of autophagy was largely discovered in yeast and involves proteins encoded by a set of autophagy-related genes (Atg). Formation of autophagic vesicles requires a pair of essential ubiquitin-like conjugation systems, Atg12-Atg5 and Atg8-phosphatidylethanolamine (Atg8-PE), which are widely conserved in eukaryotes. Numerous mammalian counterparts to yeast Atg proteins have been described, including three Atg8 proteins (GATE-16, GABARAP, and LC3) and four Atg4 homologs (Atg4A/autophagin-2, Atg4B/autophagin-1, Atg4C/autophagin-3, and Atg4D/autophagin-4). The cysteine protease Atg4 is pivotal to autophagosome membrane generation and regulation. Atg4 primes the Atg8 homolog for lipidation by cleaving its carboxy terminus and exposing its glycine residue for E1-like enzyme Atg7. The Atg8 homolog is transferred to the E2-like enzyme Atg3 before forming the Atg8-PE conjugate. During later stages of autophagy, Atg4 can reverse this lipidation event by cleaving PE, thereby recycling the Atg8 homolog.

Product:

Mouse IgG2b kappa. Liquid in PBS, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.01% sodium azide.

Molecular Weight:

~ 50 kDa

Swiss-Prot:

Q8WYN0

Purification&Purity:

This antibody is purified through a protein G column.

Applications:

WB (1/500 - 1/1000), IHC (1/50 - 1/200), IF/ICC (1/10 - 1/50), FC (1/10 - 1/50)

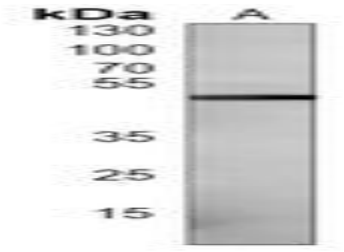
Storage&Stability:

Store at 4℃ short term. Aliquot and store at -20℃ long term. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

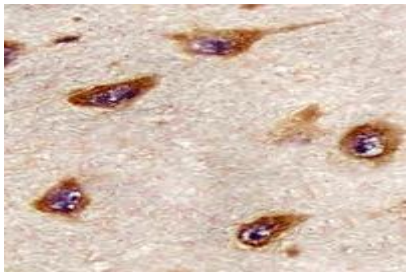
Specificity:

Recognizes endogenous levels of ATG4A protein.

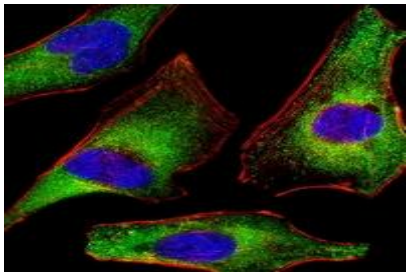
DATA:



Western blot analysis of ATG4A expression in K562 (A) whole cell lysates.



Immunohistochemical analysis of ATG4A staining in human brain formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue section. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0). The section was then incubated with the antibody at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

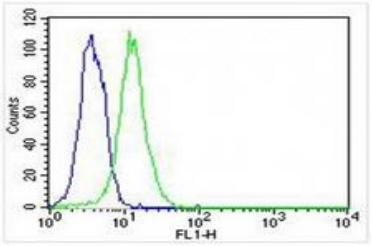


Immunofluorescent analysis of ATG4A staining in Hela cells. Formalin-fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for

Bioworld Technology, Inc.
Add: 1660 South Highway 100, Suite 500 St. Louis Park, MN 55416,USA.
Email: info@bioworlde.com
Tel: 6123263284
Fax: 6122933841

Bioworld technology, co. Ltd.
Add: No 9, weidi road Qixia District Nanjing, 210046, P. R. China.
Email: info@biogot.com
Tel: 0086-025-68037686
Fax: 0086-025-68035151

5-10 minutes and blocked with 3% BSA-PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody in 3% BSA-PBS and incubated overnight at 4 ℃ in a humidified chamber. Cells were washed with PBST and incubated with a AF488-conjugated secondary antibody (green) in PBS at room temperature in the dark. Phalloidin - AF555 was used to stain the cytoplasm (red). DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclei (blue).



Note:

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedure.

Bioworld Technology, Inc.
Add: 1660 South Highway 100, Suite 500 St. Louis Park, MN 55416,USA.
Email: info@bioworlde.com
Tel: 6123263284
Fax: 6122933841

Bioworld technology, co. Ltd.
Add: No 9, weidi road Qixia District Nanjing, 210046, P. R. China.
Email: info@biogot.com
Tel: 0086-025-68037686
Fax: 0086-025-68035151