

Rabbit ATG101 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-C12orf44 antibody

ATG101 Antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA39491	Rabbit	Human, Mouse, Rat	Immunofluorescence, Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot, ELISA

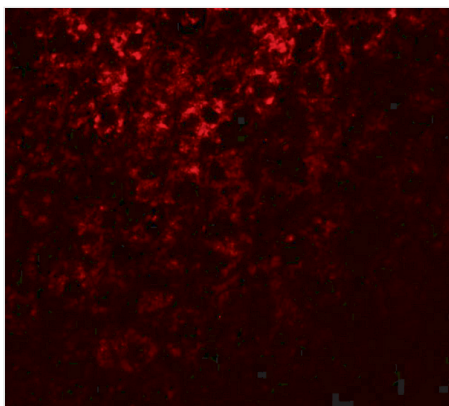
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

ATG101; Polyclonal Antibody; ATG101 Antibody; C12orf44; PP894; Autophagy-related protein 101; chromosome 12 open reading frame 44; anti-C12orf44 antibody

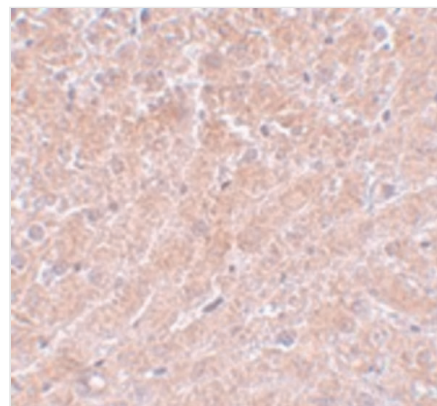
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Purity/Purification	ATG101 Antibody is affinity chromatography purified via peptide column.
Form/Format	Liquid
Concentration	1 mg/mL (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	218
Applicable Applications for anti-C12orf44 antibody	IF (Immunofluorescence), IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot), ELISA
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Immunogen	ATG101 antibody was raised against a 16 amino acid synthetic peptide near the center of human ATG101.
Buffer	ATG101 Antibody is supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
Preparation and Storage	ATG101 antibody can be stored at 4 degree C for three months and -20 degree C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

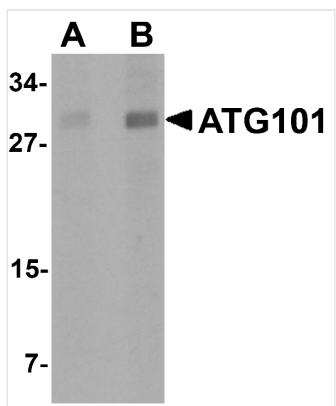
IMAGES


IF (Immunofluorescence)

Immunofluorescence of ATG101 in mouse liver tissue with ATG101 antibody at 20 &#956;g/mL.


IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunohistochemistry of ATG101 in mouse liver with ATG101 antibody at 5 &#956;g/mL.



WB (Western Blot)

Western blot analysis of ATG101 in human liver tissue lysate with ATG101 antibody at (A) 1 and (B) 2 μg/mL.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-C12orf44 antibody

ATG101 Antibody: Autophagy, the process of bulk degradation of cellular proteins through an autophagosomic-lysosomal pathway is important for normal growth control and may be defective in tumor cells. It is involved in the preservation of cellular nutrients under starvation conditions as well as the normal turnover of cytosolic components. This process is negatively regulated by TOR (Target of rapamycin) through phosphorylation of autophagy protein ATG1. ATG101 is a recently discovered protein that stabilizes ATG13, another autophagy protein that forms a complex with the mammalian homologs of ATG1, ULK1 and ULK2, and with FIP200. This complex is a target of TOR phosphorylation under normal conditions; inhibition of TOR by rapamycin or leucine deprivation leads to dephosphorylation of ATG13, ULK1 and ULK2, which then leads to autophagy. ATG101 also interacts with ULK1 and is essential for autophagy.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	149158714
NCBI GeneID	60673
NCBI Accession #	NP_001092143
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001098673.1
UniProt Accession #	Q9BSB4; Q9HAE2; Q9HBN1
Molecular Weight	25,003 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	autophagy-related protein 101
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	autophagy related 101
NCBI Official Symbol	ATG101
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	C12orf44
NCBI Protein Information	autophagy-related protein 101; Atg13-interacting protein
UniProt Protein Name	Autophagy-related protein 101
UniProt Gene Name	ATG101
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	C12orf44
UniProt Entry Name	ATGA1_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

