

# ATG5 Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody  
Catalog # AO2037a

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, FC, ICC, E
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">Q9H1Y0</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Names</b>	8E8G6
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG2a
<b>Calculated MW</b>	32447
<b>Description</b>	ATG5 involved in autophagic vesicle formation. Conjugation with ATG12, through a ubiquitin-like conjugating system involving ATG7 as an E1-like activating enzyme and ATG10 as an E2-like conjugating enzyme, is essential for its function. The ATG12-ATG5 conjugate acts as an E3-like enzyme which is required for lipidation of ATG8 family proteins and their association to the vesicle membranes. Involved in mitochondrial quality control after oxidative damage, and in subsequent cellular longevity. The ATG12-ATG5 conjugate also negatively regulates the innate antiviral immune response by blocking the type I IFN production pathway through direct association with RARRES3 and MAVS. Also plays a role in translation or delivery of incoming viral RNA to the translation apparatus. Plays a critical role in multiple aspects of lymphocyte development and is essential for both B and T lymphocyte survival and proliferation. Required for optimal processing and presentation of antigens for MHC II. Involved in the maintenance of axon morphology and membrane structures, as well as in normal adipocyte differentiation. Promotes primary ciliogenesis through removal of OFD1 from centriolar satellites and degradation of IFT20 via the autophagic pathway
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide of human ATG5 (AA: MTDDKDVLRDVWFGRIC).
<b>Formulation</b>	Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	9474
<b>Other Names</b>	Autophagy protein 5, APG5-like, Apoptosis-specific protein, ATG5, APG5L, ASP
<b>Dilution</b>	E ~ 1/10000 WB ~ 1/500 - 1/2000 IF ~ 1/200 - 1/1000 FC ~ 1/200 - 1/400
<b>Storage</b>	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Precautions</b>	ATG5 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or

therapeutic procedures.

## Protein Information

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**Name** ATG5 ( [HGNC:589](#))

**Synonyms** APG5L, ASP

**Function** Involved in autophagic vesicle formation. Conjugation with ATG12, through a ubiquitin-like conjugating system involving ATG7 as an E1-like activating enzyme and ATG10 as an E2-like conjugating enzyme, is essential for its function. The ATG12-ATG5 conjugate acts as an E3- like enzyme which is required for lipidation of ATG8 family proteins and their association to the vesicle membranes. Involved in mitochondrial quality control after oxidative damage, and in subsequent cellular longevity. Plays a critical role in multiple aspects of lymphocyte development and is essential for both B and T lymphocyte survival and proliferation. Required for optimal processing and presentation of antigens for MHC II. Involved in the maintenance of axon morphology and membrane structures, as well as in normal adipocyte differentiation. Promotes primary ciliogenesis through removal of OFD1 from centriolar satellites and degradation of IFT20 via the autophagic pathway. As part of the ATG8 conjugation system with ATG12 and ATG16L1, required for recruitment of LRRK2 to stressed lysosomes and induction of LRRK2 kinase activity in response to lysosomal stress (By similarity).

**Cellular Location** Cytoplasm. Preautophagosomal structure membrane; Peripheral membrane protein Note=Colocalizes with nonmuscle actin. The conjugate detaches from the membrane immediately before or after autophagosome formation is completed (By similarity). Localizes also to discrete punctae along the ciliary axoneme and to the base of the ciliary axoneme.

**Tissue Location** Ubiquitous. The mRNA is present at similar levels in viable and apoptotic cells, whereas the protein is dramatically highly expressed in apoptotic cells

## References

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Autophagy. 2013 Jan;9(1):20-32. Anticancer Res. 2012 Sep;32(9):4091-6.

## Images

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