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ATG9A Antibody (Center)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP1814b

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, WB, E
Primary Accession	Q7Z3C6
Other Accession	Q5FWU3, Q68FE2, Q3T904
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Predicted	Bovine, Rat, Canine, Rabbit, Chicken
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB7504
Calculated MW	94447
Antigen Region	252-281

Additional Information

Gene ID	79065
Other Names	Autophagy-related protein 9A, APG9-like 1, mATG9, ATG9A, APG9L1
Target/Specificity	This ATG9A antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 252-281 amino acids from the Central region of human ATG9A.
Dilution	IHC-P~~1:100~500 WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	ATG9A Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	ATG9A {ECO:0000303|PubMed:20124090, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:22408}
Function	Phospholipid scramblase involved in autophagy by mediating autophagosomal membrane expansion (PubMed:22456507,

PubMed:27510922, PubMed:29437695, PubMed:32513819, PubMed:32610138, PubMed:33106659, PubMed:33468622, PubMed:33850023). Cycles between the preautophagosomal structure/phagophore assembly site (PAS) and the cytoplasmic vesicle pool and supplies membrane for the growing autophagosome (PubMed:16940348, PubMed:22456507, PubMed:33106659). Lipid scramblase activity plays a key role in preautophagosomal structure/phagophore assembly by distributing the phospholipids that arrive through ATG2 (ATG2A or ATG2B) from the cytoplasmic to the luminal leaflet of the bilayer, thereby driving autophagosomal membrane expansion (PubMed:33106659). Also required to supply phosphatidylinositol 4- phosphate to the autophagosome initiation site by recruiting the phosphatidylinositol 4-kinase beta (PI4KB) in a process dependent on ARFIP2, but not ARFIP1 (PubMed:30917996). In addition to autophagy, also plays a role in necrotic cell death (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Preautophagosomal structure membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cytoplasmic vesicle, autophagosome membrane; Multi- pass membrane protein. Golgi apparatus, trans-Golgi network membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Late endosome membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Recycling endosome membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Mitochondrion membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=Mainly localizes to the trans-Golgi network (TGN) and the endosomal system; cycles between them though vesicle trafficking (PubMed:27316455, PubMed:27663665). Export from the TGN to promote formation of autophagosomes is mediated by the AP-4 complex (PubMed:29180427, PubMed:30262884). Under amino acid starvation or rapamycin treatment, redistributes to preautophagosomal structure/phagophore assembly site (PAS) (PubMed:16940348). The starvation-induced redistribution depends on ULK1, ATG13, as well as SH3GLB1 (PubMed:16940348). Upon autophagy induction, a small portion transiently localizes to the autophagic membranes (PubMed:22456507) Recruited to damaged mitochondria during mitophagy in a RIMOC1- dependent manner (PubMed:34432599).

Background

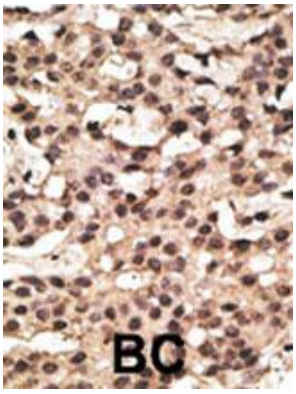
Macroautophagy is the major inducible pathway for the general turnover of cytoplasmic constituents in eukaryotic cells, it is also responsible for the degradation of active cytoplasmic enzymes and organelles during nutrient starvation. Macroautophagy involves the formation of double-membrane bound autophagosomes which enclose the cytoplasmic constituent targeted for degradation in a membrane bound structure, which then fuse with the lysosome (or vacuole) releasing a single-membrane bound autophagic bodies which are then degraded within the lysosome (or vacuole). Apg9 plays a direct role in the formation of the cytoplasm to vacuole targeting and autophagic vesicles, possibly serving as a marker for a specialized compartment essential for these vesicle-mediated alternative targeting pathways.

References

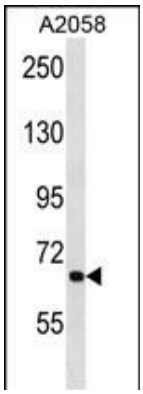
Baehrecke EH. Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol. 6(6):505-10. (2005)
Lum JJ, et al. Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol. 6(6):439-48. (2005)
Greenberg JT. Dev Cell. 8(6):799-801. (2005)
Levine B. Cell. 120(2):159-62. (2005)
Shintani T and Klionsky DJ. Science. 306(5698):990-5. (2004)

Images

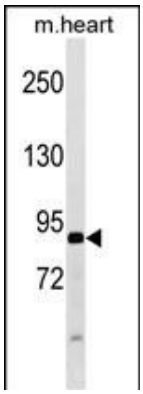
Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer



tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.



APG9L1 Antibody (W267) (Cat. #AP1814b) western blot analysis in A2058 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the APG9L1 antibody detected the APG9L1 protein (arrow).



APG9L1 Antibody (W267) (Cat. #AP1814b) western blot analysis in mouse heart tissue lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the APG9L1 protein (arrow).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.