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AMBRA1 Antibody (N-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP1826a

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	Q9C0C7
Other Accession	A2AH22
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Rat, Bovine, Canine, Rabbit, Chicken
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB13139
Calculated MW	142507
Antigen Region	27-55

Additional Information

Gene ID	55626
Other Names	Activating molecule in BECN1-regulated autophagy protein 1, AMBRA1, KIAA1736
Target/Specificity	This AMBRA1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 27-55 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human AMBRA1.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 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	AMBRA1 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	AMBRA1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:17589504, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:25990}
Function	Substrate-recognition component of a DCX (DDB1-CUL4-X-box) E3

ubiquitin-protein ligase complex involved in cell cycle control and autophagy (PubMed:20921139, PubMed:23524951, PubMed:24587252, PubMed:32333458, PubMed:33854232, PubMed:33854235, PubMed:33854239). The DCX(AMBRA1) complex specifically mediates the polyubiquitination of target proteins such as BECN1, CCND1, CCND2, CCND3, ELOC and ULK1 (PubMed:23524951, PubMed:33854232, PubMed:33854235, PubMed:33854239). Acts as an upstream master regulator of the transition from G1 to S cell phase: AMBRA1 specifically recognizes and binds phosphorylated cyclin-D (CCND1, CCND2 and CCND3), leading to cyclin-D ubiquitination by the DCX(AMBRA1) complex and subsequent degradation (PubMed:33854232, PubMed:33854235, PubMed:33854239). By controlling the transition from G1 to S phase and cyclin-D degradation, AMBRA1 acts as a tumor suppressor that promotes genomic integrity during DNA replication and counteracts developmental abnormalities and tumor growth (PubMed:33854232, PubMed:33854235, PubMed:33854239). AMBRA1 also regulates the cell cycle by promoting MYC dephosphorylation and degradation independently of the DCX(AMBRA1) complex: acts via interaction with the catalytic subunit of protein phosphatase 2A (PPP2CA), which enhances interaction between PPP2CA and MYC, leading to MYC dephosphorylation and degradation (PubMed:25438055, PubMed:25803737). Acts as a regulator of Cul5-RING (CRL5) E3 ubiquitin- protein ligase complexes by mediating ubiquitination and degradation of Elongin-C (ELOC) component of CRL5 complexes (PubMed:25499913, PubMed:30166453). Acts as a key regulator of autophagy by modulating the BECN1-PIK3C3 complex: controls protein turnover during neuronal development, and regulates normal cell survival and proliferation (PubMed:21358617). In normal conditions, AMBRA1 is tethered to the cytoskeleton via interaction with dyneins DYNLL1 and DYNLL2 (PubMed:20921139). Upon autophagy induction, AMBRA1 is released from the cytoskeletal docking site to induce autophagosome nucleation by mediating ubiquitination of proteins involved in autophagy (PubMed:20921139). The DCX(AMBRA1) complex mediates 'Lys-63'-linked ubiquitination of BECN1, increasing the association between BECN1 and PIK3C3 to promote PIK3C3 activity (By similarity). In collaboration with TRAF6, AMBRA1 mediates 'Lys-63'-linked ubiquitination of ULK1 following autophagy induction, promoting ULK1 stability and kinase activity (PubMed:23524951). Also activates ULK1 via interaction with TRIM32: TRIM32 stimulates ULK1 through unanchored 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitin chains (PubMed:31123703). Also acts as an activator of mitophagy via interaction with PRKN and LC3 proteins (MAP1LC3A, MAP1LC3B or MAP1LC3C); possibly by bringing damaged mitochondria onto autophagosomes (PubMed:21753002, PubMed:25215947). Also activates mitophagy by acting as a cofactor for HUWE1; acts by promoting HUWE1- mediated ubiquitination of MFN2 (PubMed:30217973). AMBRA1 is also involved in regulatory T-cells (Treg) differentiation by promoting FOXO3 dephosphorylation independently of the DCX(AMBRA1) complex: acts via interaction with PPP2CA, which enhances interaction between PPP2CA and FOXO3, leading to FOXO3 dephosphorylation and stabilization (PubMed:30513302). May act as a regulator of intracellular trafficking, regulating the localization of active PTK2/FAK and SRC (By similarity). Also involved in transcription regulation by acting as a scaffold for protein complexes at chromatin (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Endoplasmic reticulum. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cytoplasmic vesicle, autophagosome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:A2AH22}. Mitochondrion. Cytoplasm, cytosol {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:A2AH22}. Nucleus. Cell junction, focal adhesion {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:A2AH22}. Note=Localizes to the cytoskeleton in absence of autophagy induction (PubMed:20921139). Upon autophagy induction, AMBRA1 relocalizes to the endoplasmic reticulum to enable autophagosome nucleation (PubMed:20921139). Partially localizes at mitochondria in normal conditions (PubMed:21358617). Also localizes to discrete punctae along the ciliary axoneme (By similarity)

{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:A2AH22, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20921139, ECO:0000269|PubMed:21358617}

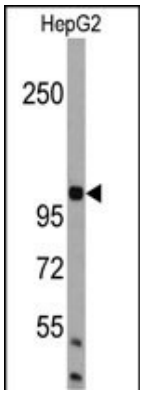
Background

AMBRA1 regulates autophagy and development of the nervous system. This protein is involved in autophagy in controlling protein turnover during neuronal development, and in regulating normal cell survival and proliferation.

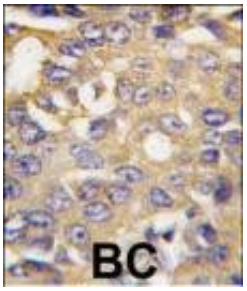
References

Maria Fimia G.,Nature 447:1121-1125(2007).
Nagase T.,DNA Res. 7:347-355(2000).
Ota T.,Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).

Images



Western blot analysis of AMBRA1 Antibody (N-term) in HepG2 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). AMBRA1(arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue reacted with AMBRA1 antibody (N-term) (Cat.#AP1826a), 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.

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