Product Datasheet

ATG9A Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #48988

Package Size: #48988-1 50ul #48988-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

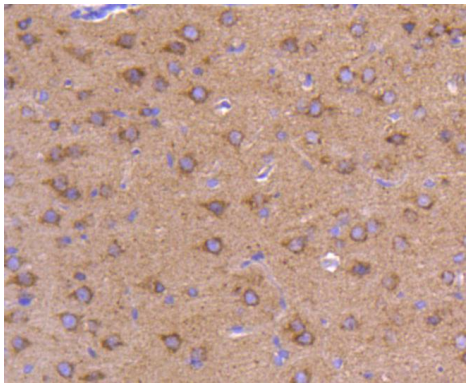
Description

Product Name	ATG9A Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	SC67-05
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, ICC, IHC, IP
Species Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
Conjugates	Unconjugated
Other Names	APG9 autophagy 9-like 1 antibody APG9 like 1 antibody APG9-like 1 antibody APG9L1 antibody ATG9 antibody ATG9 autophagy related 9 homolog A antibody ATG9 autophagy related 9 homolog A (S. cerevisiae) antibody ATG9A antibody ATG9A_HUMAN antibody Autophagy 9-like 1 protein antibody Autophagy related protein 9A antibody Autophagy-related protein 9A antibody mATG9 antibody MGD3208 antibody OTTHUMP00000206046 antibody OTTHUMP00000206048 antibody OTTHUMP00000206049 antibody OTTHUMP00000206062 antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q7Z3C6
Calculated MW	94 kDa
SDS-PAGE MW	94 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

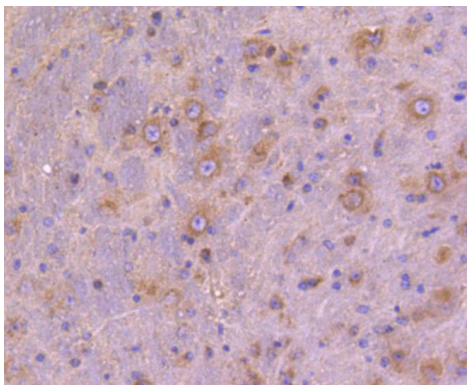
Application Details

WB: 1:1,000IHC: 1:50-1:200ICC: 1:50-1:200

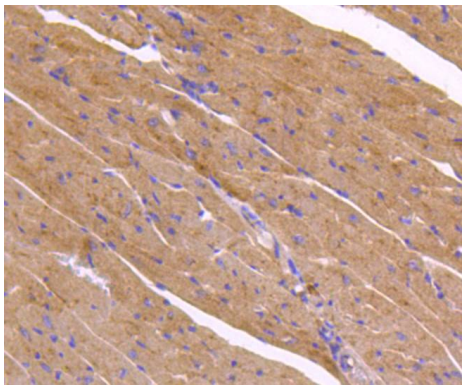
Images



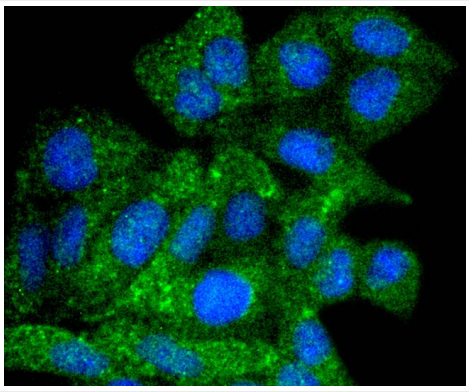
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat brain tissue using anti-ATG9A antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



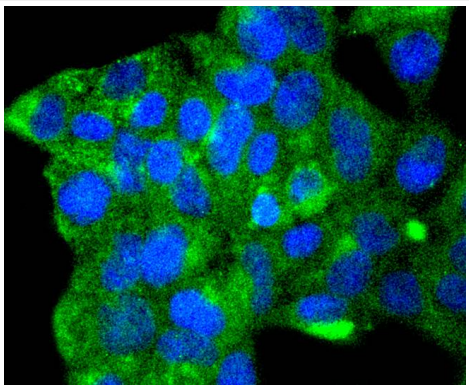
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse brain tissue using anti-ATG9A antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



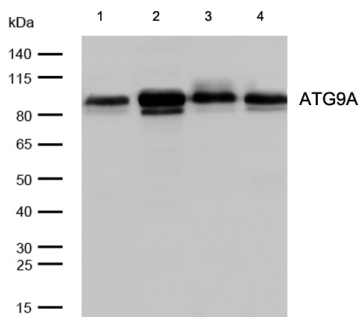
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse heart tissue using anti-ATG9A antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



ICC staining ATG9A in Hela cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.



ICC staining ATG9A in 293 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.



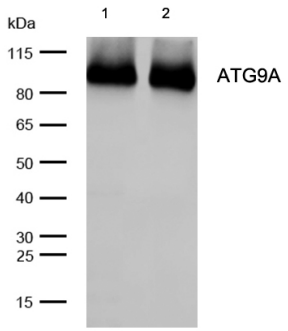
All lanes: ATG9A Rabbit mAb at 1/1k dilution

Lane 1 : JK whole cell lysates Lane 2 : HepG2 whole cell lysates Lane 3 : MCF-7 whole cell lysates Lane 4 : SH-SY5Y whole cell lysates
Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane.

Secondary
All lanes : Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 94 kDa
Observed band size: 94 kDa

Exposure time: 7 seconds



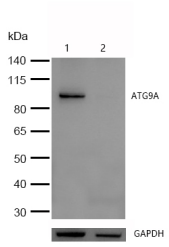
All lanes: ATG9A Rabbit mAb at 1/1k dilution

Lane 1 : Mouse brain lysates Lane 2 : Rat brain lysates
Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane.

Secondary
All lanes : Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 94 kDa
Observed band size: 94 kDa

Exposure time: 4 seconds



All lanes:ATG9A Rabbit mAb at 1/1k dilution

Lane 1 : Wild-type Hela cell lysate
Lane 2 : ATG9A knockdown Hela cell lysate

Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane.

Background

Autophagy, a process that results in the lysosomal-dependent degradation of cytosolic compartments, is carried out by the autophagosome, which is a double-membrane vesicle whose formation is catalyzed by several autophagy-related gene (Atg) proteins. Atg9a (autophagy-related protein 9A), also known as APG9-like 1, is a 839 amino acid, multi-pass membrane protein that localizes to the pre-autophagosomal structure (PAS). Isolation membranes are suggested to originate from the PAS, enwrapping cytoplasmic components to form a double membrane autophagosome, which then fuses with the vacuole. Ubiquitously expressed in human adult tissues, Atg9a cycles between the Golgi and endosomes and, with the autophagosome-specific marker LC3, plays a critical role in starvation-induced autophagosome formation. Three isoforms of Atg9a exist as a result of alternative splicing events.

References

1. Moreau K et al. Methods to analyze SNARE-dependent vesicular fusion events that regulate autophagosome biogenesis. Methods 75:19-24 (2015). 2. Zavodszky E et al. Mutation in VPS35 associated with Parkinson's disease impairs WASH complex association and inhibits autophagy. Nat Commun 5:3828 (2014).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.