ATG12 Antibody

Catalog No: #24617

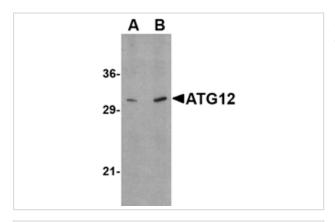


Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

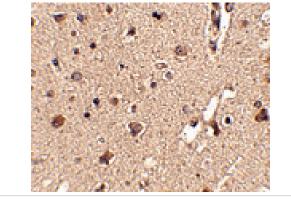
| $\overline{}$ | | 4.0 |
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| Product Name | ATG12 Antibody | |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| Host Species | Rabbit | |
| Clonality | Polyclonal | |
| Purification | Affinity chromatography purified via peptide column | |
| Applications | ELISA WB IHC | |
| Species Reactivity | Hu Ms Rt | |
| Immunogen Type | Peptide | |
| Immunogen Description | Raised against a 16 amino acid peptide from near the amino terminus of human ATG12. | |
| Target Name | ATG12 | |
| Other Names | Autophagy protein 12, Autophagy related protein 12, APG12, APG12L, HAPG12 | |
| Accession No. | Swiss-Prot:O94817Gene ID:9140 | |
| Uniprot | O94817 | |
| GeneID | 9140; | |
| Concentration | 1mg/ml | |
| Formulation | Supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide. | |
| Storage | Can be stored at -20°C, stable for 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



Western blot analysis of ATG12 in human brain tissue lysate with ATG12 antibody at (A) 0.5, and (B) 1 μ ML.



Immunohistochemistry of ATG12 in human brain tissue with ATG12 antibody at 2.5 $\mbox{\sc ug/mL}.$

Background

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 APG1. ATG12, another member of the autophagy protein family, forms a conjugate with ATG5; this conjugate has a ubiquitin-protein ligase (E3)-like activity for protein lipidation in autophagy. This conjugate also associates with innate immune response proteins such as RIG-I and VISA (also known as IPS-1), inhibiting type I interferon production and permitting viral replication in host cells. ATG12 has also been shown to interact with ATG10 in human embryonic kidney cells in the presence of ATG7. At least two isoforms of ATG12 are known to exist.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only