

Product Name: ATG5 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody**Catalog #: AMM81461**

For research use only.

Summary

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Description | Mouse monoclonal Antibody |
| Host | Mouse |
| Application | WB,ICC,ELISA,FC |
| Reactivity | Human |
| Conjugation | Unconjugated |
| Modification | Unmodified |
| Isotype | Mouse IgG2a |
| Clonality | Monoclonal |
| Form | Liquid |
| Concentration | 1mg/ml |
| Storage | Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. |
| Shipping | Ice bags |
| Buffer | Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide |
| Purification | Affinity Purification |

Application

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Dilution Ratio | WB 1:500-1:2000,ICC 1:200-1:1000,ELISA 1:5000-1:20000,FC 1:200-1:400 |
| Molecular Weight | 32.4kDa |

Antigen Information

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Gene Name | ATG5 |
| Alternative Names | ASP; APG5; APG5L; hAPG5; APG5-LIKE |
| Gene ID | 9474.0 |
| SwissProt ID | Q9H1Y0 |
| Immunogen | Synthesized peptide of human ATG5 (AA: MTDDKDVLRDVWFGRlc). |

Background

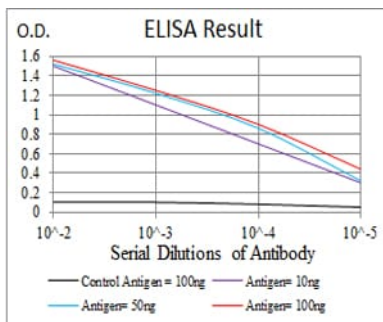
ATG5 involved in autophagic vesicle formation. Conjugation with ATG12, through a ubiquitin-like conjugating system involving ATG7 as an E1-like activating enzyme and ATG10 as an E2-like conjugating enzyme, is essential for its function. The ATG12-ATG5 conjugate acts as an E3-like enzyme which is required 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

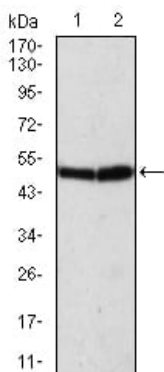
Research Area

Autophagy, Apoptosis

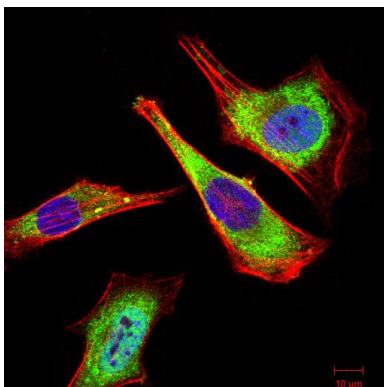
Image Data



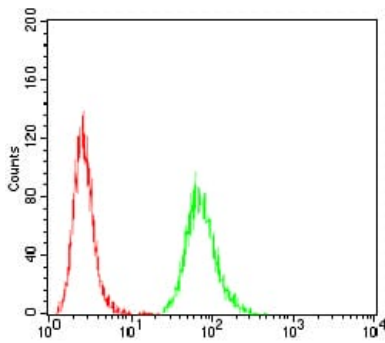
Black line: Control Antigen (100 ng); Purple line: Antigen (10ng); Blue line: Antigen (50 ng); Red line: Antigen (100 ng);



Western blot analysis using ATG5 mouse mAb against Helix (1) and K562 (2) cell lysate.



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells using ATG5 mouse mAb (green). Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye. Red: Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor-555 phalloidin.



Flow cytometric analysis of Hela cells using ATG5 mouse mAb (green) and negative control (red).