

Rabbit anti-Human ATG16L Polyclonal Antibody | anti-ATG16L1 antibody

ATG16L Antibody

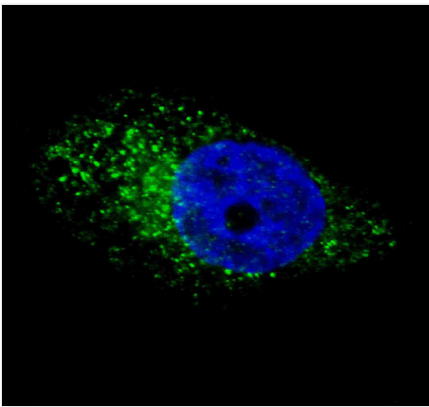
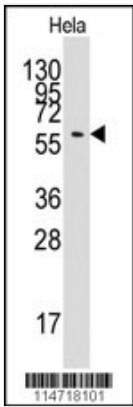
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA286244	Rabbit	Human	Western Blot, ELISA, Immunofluorescence

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

ATG16L; Polyclonal Antibody; ATG16L Antibody; Autophagy-related protein 16-1; APG16-like 1; ATG16L1; APG16L; anti-ATG16L1 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Specificity	This ATG16L antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide selected from human APG16.
Purity/Purification	Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Form/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.
Concentration	Vial Concentration: 2 (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	523
Applicable Applications for anti-ATG16L1 antibody	WB (Western Blot), ELISA, IF (Immunofluorescence)
Antigen Type	Recombinant Protein
Antigen Source	HUMAN
Preparation and Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8 degree C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20 degree C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.



WB (Western Blot)
Western blot analysis of anti-APG16 Pab in HeLa cell line lysates (35ug/lane).APG16(arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.

IF (Immunofluorescence)
Fluorescent image of U251 cells stained with ATG16L antibody. U251 cells were treated with Chloroquine (50 uM,16h), then fixed with 4% PFA (20 min), permeabilized with Triton X-100 (0.2%, 30 min). Cells were then incubated with AAA286244 ATG16L primary antibody (1:100, 2 h at room temperature). For secondary antibody, Alexa Fluor 488 conjugated donkey anti-rabbit antibody (green) was used (1:1000, 1h). Nuclei were counterstained with Hoechst 33342 (blue) (10 ug/ml, 5 min). ATG16L immunoreactivity is localized to autophagic vacuoles in the cytoplasm of U251 cells, supported by Human Protein Atlas Data (<http://www.proteinatlas.org/ENSG00000085978>).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-ATG16L1 antibody	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). The APG12-APG5-APG16L complex is essential for the elongation of autophagic isolation membranes. This complex initially associates in uniform distribution with small vesicle membranes. During membrane elongation, the complex partitions, with a great concentration building on the outer side of the isolation membrane. Upon completion of the formation of the autophagosome, the APG12-APG5-APG16L dissociates from the membrane.
Product Categories/Family for anti-ATG16L1 antibody	Cancer; Cardiovascular; Cell Biology; Metabolism; Neuroscience; Autophagy
References	References for protein: 1.Baehrecke EH. Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol. 6(6):505-10. (2005) 2.Lum JJ, et al. Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol. 6(6):439-48. (2005) 3.Greenberg JT. Dev Cell. 8(6):799-801. (2005) 4.Levine B. Cell. 120(2):159-62. (2005) 5.Shintani T and Klionsky DJ. Science. 306(5698):990-5. (2004) References for U251 cell line: 1. Westermarck B.; Pontén J.; Hugosson R. (1973). " Determinants for the establishment of permanent tissue culture lines from human gliomas". Acta Pathol Microbiol Scand A. 81:791-805. [PMID: 4359449]. 2. Pontén, J.,Westermarck B. (1978). " Properties of Human Malignant Glioma Cells in Vitro". Medical Biology 56: 184-193.[PMID: 359950]. 3. Geng Y.;Kohli L.; Klocke B.J.; Roth K.A.(2010). "Chloroquine-induced autophagic vacuole accumulation and cell death in glioma cells is p53 independent". Neuro Oncol. 12(5): 473-481.[PMID: 20406898].

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	298229005
NCBI GeneID	55054
NCBI Accession #	NP_001177195.1; NP_001177196.1; NP_060444.3; NP_110430.5; NP_942593.2

NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001190266.1
UniProt Accession #	Q676U5; Q6IPN1; Q6UXW4; Q6ZVZ5; Q8NCY2; Q96JV5; Q9H619; A3EXK9; A3EXL0; B6ZDH0
Molecular Weight	68265
NCBI Official Full Name	autophagy-related protein 16-1 isoform 4
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	autophagy related 16-like 1
NCBI Official Symbol	ATG16L1
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	IBD10; WDR30; APG16L; ATG16A; ATG16L
NCBI Protein Information	autophagy-related protein 16-1
UniProt Protein Name	Autophagy-related protein 16-1
UniProt Gene Name	ATG16L1
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	APG16L
UniProt Entry Name	A16L1_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/atg16l-antibody-western-blot-immunofluorescence-elisa/286244>