

Rabbit ATG9A Polyclonal Antibody | anti-ATG9A antibody

ATG9A Antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA39626	Rabbit	Human, Mouse, Rat	Immunofluorescence, Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot, ELISA

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

ATG9A; Polyclonal Antibody; ATG9A Antibody; mATG9; APG9L1; MGD3208; Autophagy-related protein 9A; APG9-like 1; ATG9 autophagy related 9 homolog A (S. cerevisiae); anti-ATG9A antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

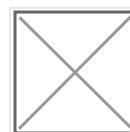
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Purity/Purification	ATG9A Antibody is affinity chromatography purified via peptide column.
Form/Format	Liquid
Concentration	1 mg/mL (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	839
Applicable Applications for anti-ATG9A antibody	IF (Immunofluorescence), IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot), ELISA
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Immunogen	ATG9A antibody was raised against an 18 amino acid synthetic peptide near the carboxy terminus of human ATG9A.
Buffer	ATG9A Antibody is supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
Preparation and Storage	ATG9A antibody can be stored at 4 degree C for three months and -20 degree C, stable for up to 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



IF (Immunofluorescence)

Immunofluorescence of ATG9A in human heart tissue with ATG9A antibody at 20 μg/mL.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunohistochemistry of ATG9A in human heart tissue with ATG9A antibody at 5 μg/mL.



WB (Western Blot)

Western blot analysis of ATG9A in mouse heart tissue lysate with ATG9A antibody at 1 μg/mL.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-ATG9A antibody	ATG9A Antibody: 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. ATG9A, a multi-spanning membrane protein localizing to the Golgi apparatus and late endosomes, has been proposed to mediate membrane transport to generate autophagosomes. ATG9A has also been implicated as a regulator of STING (stimulator of interferon genes)-mediated innate immune response.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	116089287
NCBI GeneID	79065
NCBI Accession #	NP_076990
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_024085.4
UniProt Accession #	Q7Z3C6; Q3ZQA6; Q6P0N7; Q7Z317; Q7Z320; Q8NDK6; Q8WU65; Q9BVL5; Q9H6L1; Q9HAG7
Molecular Weight	60,694 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	autophagy-related protein 9A
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	autophagy related 9A
NCBI Official Symbol	ATG9A
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	mATG9; APG9L1; MGD3208
NCBI Protein Information	autophagy-related protein 9A; APG9-like 1; APG9 autophagy 9-like 1; autophagy 9-like 1 protein; ATG9 autophagy related 9 homolog A
UniProt Protein Name	Autophagy-related protein 9A
UniProt Gene Name	ATG9A
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	APG9L1
UniProt Entry Name	ATG9A_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/atg9a-antibody-immunofluorescence-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/39626>