



ATG4b Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYab-02385
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	IHC;IF
Gene Name	ATG4B APG4B AUTL1 KIAA0943
Protein Name	Cysteine protease ATG4B (EC 3.4.22.-) (AUT-like 1 cysteine endopeptidase) (Autophagin-1) (Autophagy-related cysteine endopeptidase 1) (Autophagy-related protein 4 homolog B) (hAPG4B)
Immunogen	Recombinant Protein of ATG4b
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous ATG4b protein
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	IHC-p 1:50-300. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	Cysteine protease ATG4B (EC 3.4.22.-;AUT-like 1 cysteine endopeptidase;Autophagin-1;Autophagy-related cysteine endopeptidase 1;Autophagy-related protein 4 homolog B;hAPG4B)
Observed Band	44kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm . Cytoplasm, cytosol . Cytoplasmic vesicle, autophagosome . Endoplasmic reticulum . Mitochondrion . Mainly localizes to the cytoplasm, including cytosol (PubMed:29165041). A samII potion localizes to mitochondria; phosphorylation at Ser-34 promotes localization to mitochondria (PubMed:29165041). .
Tissue Specificity	Brain,Embryo,Endometrium,Epithelium,Hippocampus,Liver,Placenta,Test
Function	enzyme regulation:Inhibited by N-ethylmaleimide.,function:Cysteine protease required for autophagy, which cleaves the C-terminal part of either MAP1LC3, GABARAPL2 or GABARAP, allowing the liberation of form I. A subpopulation of form I is subsequently converted to a smaller form (form II). Form II, with a revealed C-terminal glycine, is considered to be the phosphatidylethanolamine

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(PE)-conjugated form, and has the capacity for the binding to autophagosomes.,similarity:Belongs to the peptidase C54 family.,tissue specificity:Mainly expressed in the skeletal muscle, followed by brain, heart, liver and pancreas.,

Background

Autophagy is the process by which endogenous proteins and damaged organelles are destroyed intracellularly. Autophagy is postulated to be essential for cell homeostasis and cell remodeling during differentiation, metamorphosis, non-apoptotic cell death, and aging. Reduced levels of autophagy have been described in some malignant tumors, and a role for autophagy in controlling the unregulated cell growth linked to cancer has been proposed. This gene encodes a member of the autophagin protein family. The encoded protein is also designated as a member of the C-54 family of cysteine proteases. Alternate transcriptional splice variants, encoding different isoforms, have been characterized. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

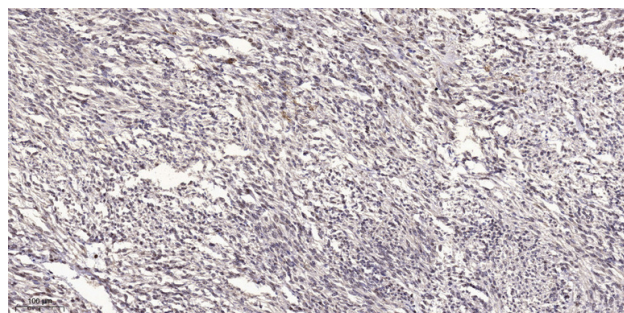
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human small intestinal carcinoma tissue. 1,primary Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antigen retrieval(>98° C,20min). 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200