



ELK Biotechnology

ATG4a Rabbit pAb

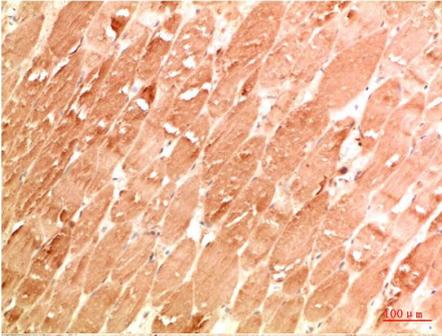
Catalog NO.: EA347

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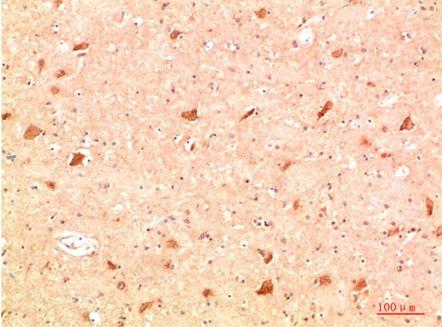
Overview

Product name	ATG4a Rabbit polyclonal antibody
Source	Rabbit
Applications	IHC
Species reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Recommended dilutions	Immunohistochemistry:1/100-200 NOTE: Optimal dilutions should be determined by the end user.
Immunogen	Recombinant Protein
Species	Human
Storage	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol pH 7.4. Store at -20° C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	45kDa
GenelD (Human)	115201
Human Swiss-Prot No.	Q8WYN0
Cellular localization	Cytoplasm
Alternative Names	Apg4a, Atg4al, Autl2,Cysteine protease ATG4A antibody
Background	Autophagy is a catabolic process for the autophagosomic-lysosomal degradation of bulk cytoplasmic contents. Control of autophagy was largely discovered in yeast and involves proteins encoded by a set of autophagy-related genes (Atg). Formation of autophagic vesicles requires a pair of essential ubiquitin-like conjugation systems, Atg12-Atg5 and Atg8-phosphatidylethanolamine (Atg8-PE), which are widely conserved in eukaryotes. Numerous mammalian counterparts to yeast Atg proteins have been described, including three Atg8 proteins (GATE-16, GABARAP, and

LC3) and four Atg4 homologs (Atg4A/autophagin-2, Atg4B/autophagin-1, Atg4C/autophagin-3, and Atg4D/autophagin-4).



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human Skeletal Muscle Tissue using ATG4a (EA347) Rabbit pAb diluted at 1:200



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human Brain Tissue using ATG4a (EA347) Rabbit pAb diluted at 1:200