



Rabbit antibody to ATG9A (APG9L1): whole serum

Catalogue No.:	R-160-100
Description:	FUNCTION: Plays a role in autophagy. SUBCELLULAR LOCATION: Membrane; multi-pass membrane protein (Potential). ALTERNATIVE PRODUCTS: 3 named isoforms produced by alternative splicing. SIMILARITY: Belongs to the ATG9 family. IN YEAST: FUNCTION: Involved in autophagy and cytoplasm to vacuole transport (Cvt) vesicle formation. Recruits ATG23 and ATG8 to the pre-autophagosomal structure. SUBUNIT: Interacts with ATG18, ATG2 and ATG23. SUBCELLULAR LOCATION: Membrane; multi-pass membrane protein. Preautophagosomal structure; preautophagosomal structure membrane; multi-pass membrane protein. Note=Pre-autophagosomal and other perivacuolar punctate structures. The proper trafficking of ATG9 between the pre-autophagosomal structure and the other punctate structures requires ATG2, ATG18, ATG23, the ATG1-ATG13 complex and the phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase complex I. SIMILARITY: Belongs to the ATG9 family.
Batch No.:	See product label
Unit size:	100 uL
Antigen:	A synthetic peptide (CWHRRSEDESGE) corresponding to the C-terminal of human APG9A (APG9L1) protein has been used as the immunogen. The peptide is homologous with the corresponding sequence derived from APG9A (APG9L1) protein in mouse, rat, <i>S. cerevisiae</i> , <i>Macaca mulatta</i> (monkey) and <i>Canis familiaris</i> (dog).
Other Names:	Autophagy-related protein 9A; APG9-like 1; Autophagy-related protein 9; APG9A; ATG9A; APG9L1
Accession:	ATG9 L1_HUMAN ATG9 L1_MOUSE ATG9 L1_RAT ATG9 L1_Saccharomyces cerevisiae ATG9 L1_Macaca mulatta ATG9 L1_Canis familiaris
Produced in:	Rabbit
Purity:	Whole serum
Applications:	IHC, immunofluorescence, WB. A dilution of 1:100 to 1:3000 dilution is recommended for these applications. Biosensis recommends optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Specificity:	IHC, WB and ELISA confirmed the specificity for ATG9A (APG9L1) .
Cross-reactivity:	Human, rat. Other species not yet tested.
Form:	Lyophilised
Reconstitution:	Reconstitute in 100 uL of sterile water. Centrifuge to remove any insoluble material.
Storage:	After reconstitution keep aliquots at -20C for a higher stability, and at 2-8C with an appropriate antibacterial agent. Glycerol (1:1) may be added for an additional stability. Avoid repetitive freeze/thaw cycles.
Expiry Date:	

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY



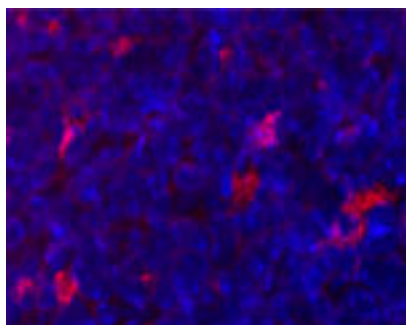
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Six months after purchase

Specific References: 1. Park YE et al (2009) Autophagic degradation of nuclear components in mammalian cells. *Autophagy*. 2009 Aug;5(6):795-804.

References:

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Confocal microscopy on mouse lymph node using Rabbit antibody to ATG9A (APG9L1): whole serum (R-160-100).

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