

## Rabbit antibody to MAP1LC3 C : whole serum

<b>Catalogue No.:</b>	R-140-100
<b>Description:</b>	<p>FUNCTION: Probably involved in formation of autophagosomal vacuoles (autophagosomes). SUBUNIT: 3 different light chains, LC1, LC2 and LC3, can associate with MAP1A and MAP1B proteins. SUBCELLULAR LOCATION: LC3-I: Cytoplasm. LC3-II: Intracytoplasmic membrane; lipid-anchor. LC3-II binds to the autophagic membranes. TISSUE SPECIFICITY: Most abundant in placenta, lung and ovary. PTM: The precursor molecule is cleaved by APG4B/ATG4B to form the cytosolic form, LC3-I. This is activated by APG7L/ATG7, transferred to ATG3 and conjugated to phospholipid to form the membrane-bound form, LC3-II. SIMILARITY: Belongs to the MAP1 LC3 family.</p>
<b>Batch No.:</b>	See product label
<b>Unit size:</b>	100 uL
<b>Antigen:</b>	A synthetic peptide (CQEEVAGIRAKF) corresponding to the N-terminal of human MAP1LC3 C conjugated to Blue Carrier Protein has been used as the immunogen. The peptide is homologous with the corresponding sequence derived from MAP1LC3 C protein in Macaca mulatta (monkey) and Canis familiaris (dog).
<b>Other Names:</b>	Microtubule-associated proteins 1A/1B light chain 3C; Microtubule-associated protein 1 light chain 3 gamma; MAP1A/MAP1B LC3 C; MAP1A/1B light chain 3 C; MAP1 light chain 3-like protein 3; Autophagy-related protein LC3 C; Autophagy-related ubiquitin-like modifier LC3 C; APG8c; MAP1LC3C
<b>Accession:</b>	MLP3C_HUMAN
<b>Produced in:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Purity:</b>	Whole serum
<b>Applications:</b>	IHC, immunofluorescence, WB. A dilution of 1:100 to 1:1000 dilution is recommended for these applications. Biosensis recommends optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Specificity:</b>	IHC and WB confirmed the specificity for MAP1LC3 C . This antibody should recognise MAP1LC3 C only and not the other forms MAP1LC3A and MAP1LC3B.
<b>Cross-reactivity:</b>	Human, other species have not yet been tested.
<b>Form:</b>	Lyophilised
<b>Reconstitution:</b>	Reconstitute in 100 uL of sterile water. Centrifuge to remove any insoluble material.
<b>Storage:</b>	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.
<b>Expiry Date:</b>	12 months after purchase
<b>References:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Greenberg JT. Dev Cell. 8(6):799-801. (2005)</li><li>2. Baehrecke EH. Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol. 6(6):505-10. (2005)</li><li>3. Levine B. Cell. 120(2):159-62. (2005)</li><li>4. Tanida I., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 279:36268-36276(2004)</li></ol>

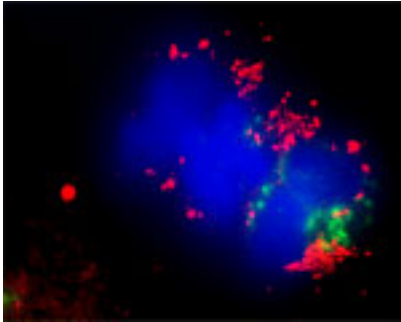
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FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

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5. Lum JJ, et al. Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol. 6(6):439-48. (2005)

6. Tanida I., et al. Int. J. Biochem. Cell Biol. 36:2503-2518(2004)



Confocal microscopy on immunofluorescently detected MAP1LC3 C in cytospin-isolated human white blood cells using Rabbit antibody to MAP1LC3 C : whole serum (R-140-100) at a dilution of 1: 200, incubated for 1 h at room temperature. The detected MAP1LC3 C appears red. The cells were also stained for Myeloperoxidase (MPO) appearing in green. The cells were counter stained with Hoechst Dye (blue colour). Here, the merged picture is presented.

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