

## ATG5

**Reactivity:**Human

**Tested applications:**WB IHC

**Recommended Dilution:**WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:100

**Calculated MW:**32kDa

**Observed MW:**Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

Recombinant protein of human ATG5

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Concentration:**

bch

**Synonym:**

ATG5;APG5;APG5-LIKE;APG5L;ASP;hAPG5 ;

**Catalog #:**A0203

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:**Rabbit

**Gene ID:**9474

**Isotype:**IgG

**Swiss Prot:**Q9H1Y0

**Purity:**Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

Autophagy is a catabolic process for the autophagosomic-lysosomal degradation of bulk cytoplasmic contents (1,2). Autophagy is generally activated by conditions of nutrient deprivation but has also been associated with a number of physiological processes including development, differentiation, neurodegeneration, infection, and cancer (3). The molecular machinery of autophagy was largely discovered in yeast and referred to as autophagy-related (Atg) genes. Formation of the autophagosome involves a ubiquitin-like conjugation system in which Atg12 is covalently bound to Atg5 and targeted to autophagosome vesicles (4-6). This conjugation reaction is mediated by the ubiquitin E1-like enzyme Atg7 and the E2-like enzyme Atg10 (7,8).

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