
ATG5/APG5L Rabbit pAb

Catalog Number: bs-25013R

Target Protein: ATG5/APG5L

Concentration: 1mg/ml

Form: Liquid

Host: Rabbit

Clonality: Polyclonal

Isotype: IgG

Applications: WB (1:500-2000), IHC-P (1:100-500), IHC-F (1:100-500), IF (1:100-500)

Reactivity: Mouse, Rat (predicted:Human, Pig, Sheep, Cow, Chicken, Dog, Horse)

Predicted MW: 32 kDa

Entrez Gene: 9474

Swiss Prot: Q9H1Y0

Source: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ATG5/APG5L: 1-100/275.

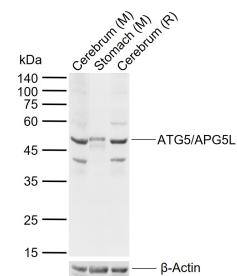
Purification: affinity purified by Protein A

Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

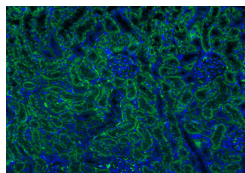
Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Background: In yeast, autophagy is an essential process for survival during nutrient starvation and cell differentiation. The process of autophagy is characterized as a non-selective degradation of cytoplasmic proteins into membrane structures called autophagosomes, and it is dependent on several proteins, including the autophagy proteins APG5 and APG7. Yeast Apg7 and the human homolog, APG7, share similarities with the ubiquitin-activating enzyme E1 in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and are likewise responsible for enzymatically activating the autophagy conjugation system. Apg5 and the human homolog, APG5 (also designated apoptosis-specific protein or APS), function as substrates for the autophagy protein Apg12. These proteins are covalently bonded together to form Apg12/APG5 conjugates, which are required for the progression of autophagy.

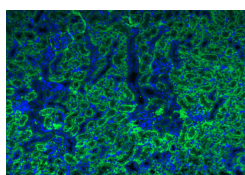
VALIDATION IMAGES



Sample: Lane 1: Mouse Cerebrum tissue lysates Lane 2: Mouse Stomach tissue lysates Lane 3: Rat Cerebrum tissue lysates Primary: Anti-ATG5/APG5L (bs-25013R) at 1/300 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 32 kDa Observed band size: 50 kDa



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (rat kidney); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (ATG5/APG5L) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-25013R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by a conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG antibody (bs-0295G-AF488) for 90 minutes, and DAPI for nuclei staining.



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (mouse kidney); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (ATG5/APG5L) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-25013R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by a conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG antibody (bs-0295G-AF488) for 90 minutes, and DAPI for nuclei staining.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC PUBLICATIONS

[IF=9.8] Bohan Chen. et al. Inhalation of ammonia promotes apoptosis and induces autophagy in hepatocytes via Bax/BCl-2 and mTOR/ATG5/LC-3bII axes. SCI TOTAL ENVIRON. 2024 Feb;912:169036 WB ; Mouse . 38061639

[IF=3.8] Qiuxiang Cai. et al. Pasteurella multocida causes liver injury in ducks by mediating inflammatory, apoptotic and autophagic pathways. MICROB PATHOGENESIS. 2023 Sep;:106336 WB,IF ; Duck . 37683832

[IF=3.9] Cuicui Zhuang. et al. Escherichia coli infection induces ferroptosis in bovine mammary epithelial cells by activating the Wnt/β-catenin pathway-mediated mitophagy. MITOCHONDRION. 2024 Sep;78:101921 WB ; Bovine . 38885732

[IF=4.2] Yongjian Chen. et al. Thiram exposure: Disruption of the blood-testis barrier and altered apoptosis-autophagy dynamics in testicular cells via the Bcl-2/Bax and mTOR/Atg5/p62 pathways in mice. PESTIC BIOCHEM PHYS. 2024 Aug;203:106010 WB,IHC ; Mouse . 39084803