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Recombinant Human ATG5 Protein, N-Avi-His

bs-105586P
Human
1-275/275
36.55 kDa
N-Avi-His
Not tested
>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
AC
Lyophilized
Lyophilized from a solution in PBS pH 7.4, 0.02% NLS, 1mM EDTA, 4% Trehalose, 1%
Mannitol.
Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Store at 2 to 8° C for
frequent use. Store at -20 to -80°C for twelve months from the date of receipt.
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 stuctures 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.