

DESCRIPTION

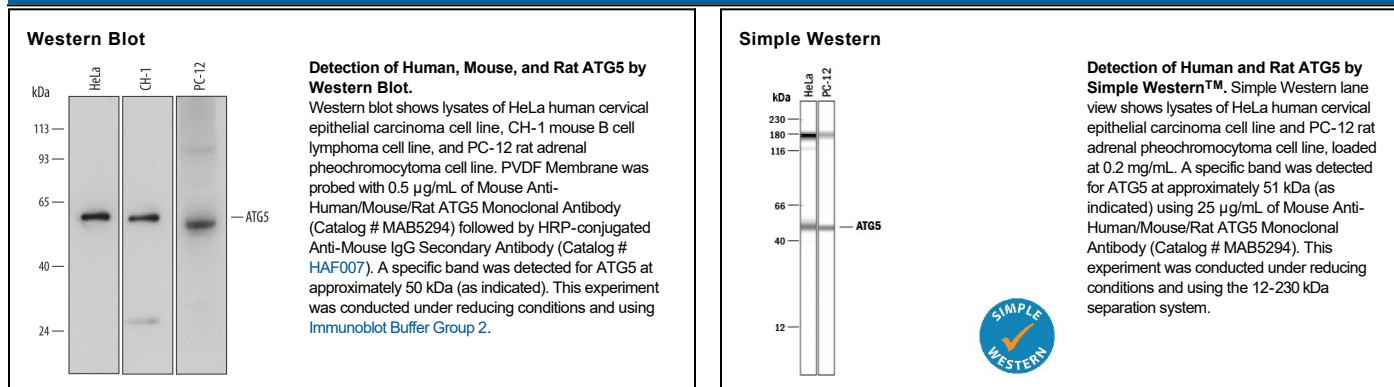
Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse/Rat
Specificity	Detects human, mouse, and rat ATG5 in Western blots.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 603813
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human ATG5 Asn99-Thr193 Accession # Q9H1Y0
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	0.5 µg/mL	See Below
Immunohistochemistry	8-25 µg/mL	Immersion fixed paraffin-embedded human small intestine
Simple Western	25 µg/mL	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Sterile PBS to a final concentration of 0.5 mg/mL.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

ATG5 (Autophagy-related Protein), also known as APG5L and Apoptosis-specific Protein, is a ubiquitous 32 kDa member of the ATG family of proteins. ATG5 exists as a covalent heterodimer with ATG12 through the creation of a Lys-Gly linkage. The ATG5:ATG12 heterodimer associates noncovalently with an ATG16 multimer to generate autophagosomes. Human ATG5 is 275 amino acids in length and contains N- and C-terminal ubiquitin-like domains (aa 15-105 and 187-275) separated by a helix-rich linker region that contains a dimerizing Lys at position 130. There are two potential alternate start sites at Met80 and Met173. Over aa 99-193, human ATG5 is 97% aa identical to mouse ATG5.