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ATG5 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog Number **OSA00020W**

Product data sheet

Details	
Size	150 µL
Host/Isotope	Sheep / IgG
Class	Polyclonal
Type	Antibody
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide from human ATG5
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Form	Lyophilized
Concentration	Conc. Not Determined
Storage Conditions	Store at 4°C short term. For long term storage, store at -20°C, avoiding freeze/thaw cycles. Glycerol (1:1) may be added for added stability.

Species Reactivity	
Species reactivity	Human

Tested Applications	Dilution *
Immunohistochemistry (IHC)	1:300-1:2,000
Western Blot (WB)	1:300-1:2,000

* Suggested working dilutions are given as a guide only. It is recommended that the user titrate the product for use in their own experiment using appropriate negative and positive controls.

Product specific information

Reconstitute with 150 µL of distilled water.

Background/Target Information

ATG5 (Autophagy Related 5) is an important element for autophagy and may play an important role in the apoptotic process. ATG5 is also involved in other cellular processes that include mitochondrial quality control after oxidative damage, negative regulation of the innate anti-viral immune response, lymphocyte development and proliferation, MHC II antigen presentation, and adipocyte differentiation. Following conjugation to ATG12, the conjugate participates in the formation of autophagosome. ATG5 contributes to autophagic cell death by interacting with Fas-associated protein with death domain (FADD). The ATG5-ATG12 conjugate forms a cup-shaped isolation membrane that then detaches from the membrane immediately before or after autophagosome formation is completed. APG5 may play a role in the apoptotic process, possibly within the modified cytoskeleton. Further, APG5 expression is a relatively late event in the apoptotic process, occurring downstream of caspase activity. The APG5-APG12 conjugate also associates with innate immune response proteins such as RIG-I and VISA (also known as IPS-1), inhibiting type I interferon production and permitting viral replication in host cells. Diseases associated with ATG5 dysfunction include spinocerebellar ataxia.

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