

ATG7Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog Number: E90691

Amount: 100ul

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).

Species: Rabbit **Isotype:** IgG

Storage/Stability: Store at -20oC or -80oC. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide,

50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Synonyms: ATG7;APG7-LIKE;APG7L;DKFZp434N0735;GSA7;

Immunogen: Recombinant proteinof human ATG7

Purification: Affinity purification

Reactivity: H M R
Applications: WB IHC
Molecular Weight: 78kDa
Swiss-Prot No.: O95352
Gene ID: 10533

References: 1. Reggiori, F. and Klionsky, D.J. (2002) Eukaryot Cell 1, 11-21. 2. Codogno, P. and Meijer,

A.J. (2005) Cell Death Differ 12 Suppl 2, 1509-18. 3. Levine, B. and Yuan, J. (2005) J Clin Invest 115, 2679-88. 4. Mizushima, N. et al. (1998) J Biol Chem 273, 33889-92. 5. Mizushima, N. et al. (1998) Nature 395, 395-8. 6. Suzuki, K. et al. (2001) EMBO J 20, 5971-81. 7. Tanida, I. et al. (1999) Mol Biol Cell 10, 1367-79. 8. Shintani, T. et al. (1999)

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