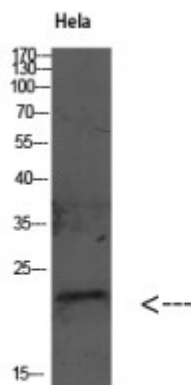


Anti-GABARAP antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to GABARAP.
Model	STJ98595
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from synthetic peptide derived from GABARAP.
Gene ID	11345
Gene Symbol	GABARAPL2
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000ELISA 1:10000-20000
Specificity	GABARAP Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of GABARAP
Tissue Specificity	Ubiquitous. Expressed at high levels in the brain, heart, prostate, ovary, spleen and skeletal muscle. Expressed at very low levels in lung, thymus and small intestine.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor-associated protein-like 2 GABA A receptor-associated protein-like 2 Ganglioside expression factor 2 GEF-2 General protein transport factor p16 Golgi-associated ATPase enhancer of 16 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:13291 OMIM:607452
Alternative Names	Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor-associated protein-like 2 GABA A receptor-associated protein-like 2 Ganglioside expression factor 2 GEF-2 General protein transport factor p16 Golgi-associated ATPase enhancer of 16 kDa
Function	Ubiquitin-like modifier involved in intra-Golgi traffic. Modulates intra-Golgi transport through coupling between NSF activity and SNAREs activation. It first stimulates the ATPase activity of NSF which in turn stimulates the association with GOSR1 . Involved in autophagy. Plays a role in mitophagy which contributes to regulate mitochondrial quantity and quality by eliminating the mitochondria to a basal level to fulfill cellular energy requirements and preventing excess ROS production. Whereas LC3s are involved in elongation of the phagophore membrane, the GABARAP/GATE-16 subfamily is essential for a later stage in autophagosome maturation.
Cellular Localization	Golgi apparatus Cytoplasmic vesicle, autophagosome
Post-translational Modifications	The precursor molecule is cleaved by ATG4B to form the cytosolic form, GABARAPL2-I. This is activated by APG7L/ATG7, transferred to ATG3 and conjugated to phospholipid to form the membrane-bound form, GABARAPL2-II. ATG4B also mediates the delipidation required for GABARAPL1 recycling when autophagosomes fuse with lysosomes. The Legionella effector RavZ is a deconjugating enzyme that produces an ATG8 product that would be resistant to re-conjugation by the host machinery due to the cleavage of the reactive C-terminal glycine.