



Anti-ATG9A Antibody (Clone Atg9 14F2 8B1)

Alternative Names: Autophagy-related protein 9 (ATG9), Cytoplasm to vacuole targeting protein 7

Catalogue Number: AX17-10015-100ug

Size: 100 µg

Background Information

Autophagy-related protein 9 (ATG9) is essential component of the autophagy machinery and is found on autophagosomes. It is the only transmembrane protein in the autophagy core machinery and has been proposed to play a key role in directing membrane from donor organelles for autophagosome formation. In autophagy, the initiation of autophagosome formation requires the recruitment of ATG9 vesicles to the preautophagosomal structure. ATG9 cycles between the preautophagosomal structure/phagophore (PAS) and the cytoplasmic vesicle pool and may also participate in supplying membrane for the growing autophagosome. ATG9 is also involved in the endoplasmic reticulum-specific autophagic process and is essential for the survival of cells subjected to severe ER stress. ATG9 recruits vesicle-tethering proteins TRS85 and YPT1 to the autophagosome formation site and also recruits ATG23 and ATG8 to the PAS.

Product Information

Antibody Type:	Monoclonal	Host:	Hamster
Isotype:	IgG	Species Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Bovine
Immunogen:	A synthetic peptide from the C-terminal region of Human ATG9		
Format:	100 µg in 100 µl PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.		
Storage Conditions:	6 months: 4°C. Long-term storage: -20°C. Avoid multiple freeze and thaw cycles.		
Applications:	ELISA IHC IF IP WB ELISA 1:1000, IHC 1:50-1:100, IF 1:50-1:100, WB 1:500		

Additional Information

Subcellular location:	Endosome, Endoplasmic reticulum, Golgi apparatus	MW:	95kDa (Intended as a general guide and does not allow for all isoforms and species variations)
Gene ID	79065	Uniprot ID:	Q7Z3C6



References

Chan EY, et al. Kinase-inactivated ULK proteins inhibit autophagy via their conserved C-terminal domains using an Atg13-independent mechanism. *Mol Cell Biol.*2009.29(1):157-71. PMID:18936157
