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Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

ATG9B Antibody (CT)

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV10806

Specification

ATG9B Antibody (CT) - Product Information

Application	**ICC, WB**
Primary Accession	Q674R7
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG1**
Calculated MW	**101019**

ATG9B Antibody (CT) - Additional Information

Gene ID 285973

Positive Control	**Western Blot: HeLa cell lysate** **Immunocytochemistry: HeLa cells** **Immunoflorescence: HeLa cells**
Application & Usage	**Western Blot: 1 - 2 µg/ml,** **Immunocytochemistry: 10 µg/ml,** **Immunoflorescence : 20 µg/ml, ELISA.** **However, the optimal conditions should be determined individually.**

Other Names
Autophagy-related protein 9B, APG9L2, APG9-like 2, Nitric oxide synthase 3-overlapping antisense gene protein, NOS3AS

Target/Specificity
ATG9B

Antibody Form
Liquid

Appearance
Colorless liquid

Formulation
100 µg (1 mg/ml) in 1X PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.

Handling
The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage
-20 °C

Background Descriptions

Precautions
ATG9B Antibody (CT) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ATG9B Antibody (CT) - Protein Information

Name ATG9B

Function
Phospholipid scramblase involved in autophagy by mediating autophagosomal membrane expansion. Cycles between the preautophagosomal structure/phagophore assembly site (PAS) and the cytoplasmic vesicle pool and supplies membrane for the growing autophagosome. Lipid scramblase activity plays a key role in preautophagosomal structure/phagophore assembly by distributing the phospholipids that arrive through ATG2 (ATG2A or ATG2B) from the cytoplasmic to the luminal leaflet of the bilayer, thereby driving autophagosomal membrane expansion (By similarity). In addition to autophagy, also plays a role in necrotic cell death (By similarity).

Cellular Location
Preautophagosomal structure membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=Under amino acid starvation or rapamycin treatment, redistributes from a juxtanuclear clustered pool to a dispersed peripheral cytosolic pool (PubMed:18936157). The starvation-induced redistribution depends on ULK1 and ATG13 (PubMed:18936157).

Tissue Location
Highly expressed in placenta (trophoblast cells) and pituitary gland. Not expressed in vascular endothelial

ATG9B Antibody (CT) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

ATG9B Antibody (CT) - Images

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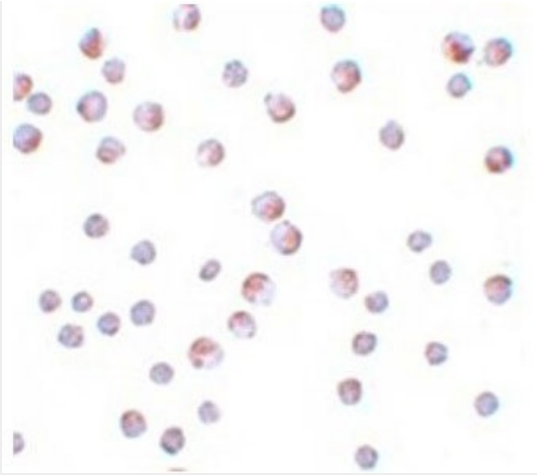
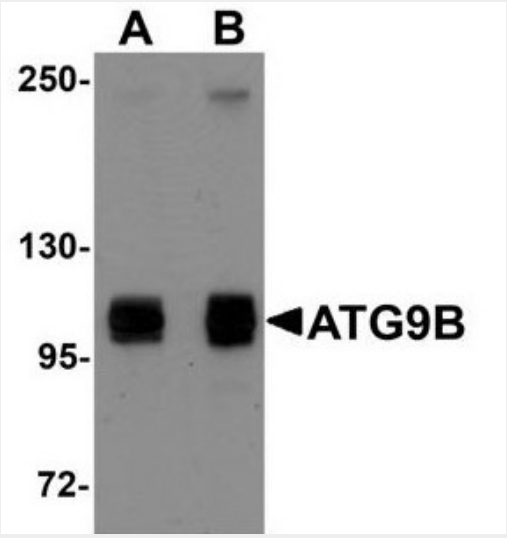


Immunocytochemistry of ATG9B in HeLa cells with ATG9B antibody at 10 µg/mL



Western blot analysis of ATG9B in HeLa cell lysate with ATG9B antibody at (A) 1 and (B) 2 µg/mL.

ATG9B Antibody (CT) - Background

Autophagy, the process of bulk degradation of cellular proteins thro µgh an autophagosomic-lysosomal pathway is important for normal growth control and may be defective in tumor cells. It is involved in the preservation of cellular nutrients under starvation conditions as well as the normal turnover of cytosolic components. This process is negatively regulated by TOR (Target of rapamycin) thro µgh phosphorylation of autophagy protein APG1. ATG9B plays a role in autophagy and it's highly expressed in placenta and pituitary gland.