

ATG16L1 Antibody
Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AO2107a

Specification

ATG16L1 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, FC, E
Primary Accession	Q676U5
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	68.3kDa KDa

Description

The protein encoded by this gene is part of a large protein complex that is necessary for autophagy, the major process by which intracellular components are targeted to lysosomes for degradation. Defects in this gene are a cause of susceptibility to inflammatory bowel disease type 10 (IBD10). Several transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.

Immunogen

Purified recombinant fragment of human ATG16L1 (AA: 11-257) expressed in E. Coli.

Formulation

Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide

ATG16L1 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 55054

Other Names

Autophagy-related protein 16-1, APG16-like 1, ATG16L1, APG16L

Dilution

WB~~1/500 - 1/2000

FC~~1/200 - 1/400

E~~1/10000

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

ATG16L1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ATG16L1 Antibody - Protein Information

Name ATG16L1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:17200669, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:21498}

Function

Plays an essential role in both canonical and non-canonical autophagy: interacts with ATG12-ATG5 to mediate the lipidation to ATG8 family proteins (MAP1LC3A, MAP1LC3B, MAP1LC3C, GABARAPL1, GABARAPL2 and GABARAP) (PubMed: [23376921](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23376921)), PubMed: [23392225](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23392225)), PubMed: [24553140](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24553140)), PubMed: [24954904](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24954904)), PubMed: [27273576](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27273576)), PubMed: [29317426](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29317426)), PubMed: [30778222](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30778222)), PubMed: [33909989](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33909989)). Acts as a molecular hub, coordinating autophagy pathways via distinct domains that support either canonical or non-canonical signaling (PubMed: [29317426](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29317426)), PubMed: [30778222](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30778222)). During canonical autophagy, interacts with ATG12-ATG5 to mediate the conjugation of phosphatidylethanolamine (PE) to ATG8 proteins, to produce a membrane-bound activated form of ATG8 (PubMed: [23376921](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23376921)), PubMed: [23392225](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23392225)), PubMed: [24553140](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24553140)), PubMed: [24954904](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24954904)), PubMed: [27273576](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27273576)), PubMed: [29317426](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29317426)). Thereby, controls the elongation of the nascent autophagosomal membrane (PubMed: [23376921](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23376921)), PubMed: [23392225](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23392225)), PubMed: [24553140](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24553140)), PubMed: [24954904](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24954904)), PubMed: [27273576](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27273576)). As part of the ATG8 conjugation system with ATG5 and ATG12, required for recruitment of LRRK2 to stressed lysosomes and induction of LRRK2 kinase activity in response to lysosomal stress (By similarity). Also involved in non-canonical autophagy, a parallel pathway involving conjugation of ATG8 proteins to single membranes at endolysosomal compartments, probably by catalyzing conjugation of phosphatidylserine (PS) to ATG8 (PubMed: [33909989](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33909989)). Non-canonical autophagy plays a key role in epithelial cells to limit lethal infection by influenza A (IAV) virus (By similarity). Regulates mitochondrial antiviral signaling (MAVS)-dependent type I interferon (IFN-I) production (PubMed: [22749352](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22749352)), PubMed: [25645662](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25645662)). Negatively regulates NOD1- and NOD2-driven inflammatory cytokine response (PubMed: [24238340](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24238340)). Instead, promotes an autophagy-dependent antibacterial pathway together with NOD1 or NOD2 (PubMed: [20637199](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20637199)). Plays a role in regulating morphology and function of Paneth cell (PubMed: [18849966](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18849966)).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Preautophagosomal structure membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Endosome membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Lysosome membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Note=Recruited to omegasomes membranes by WIPI2 (By similarity). Omegasomes are endoplasmic reticulum connected structures at the origin of preautophagosomal structures (By similarity). Localized to preautophagosomal structure (PAS) where it is involved in the membrane targeting of ATG5 (By similarity). Also localizes to discrete punctae along the ciliary axoneme (By similarity). Upon activation of non-canonical autophagy, recruited to single-membrane endolysosomal compartments (PubMed:29317426). Under starved conditions, the ATG12-ATG5-ATG16L1 complex is translocated to phagophores driven by RAB33B (PubMed:32960676). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8C0J2, ECO:0000269|PubMed:29317426,

ECO:0000269|PubMed:32960676}

ATG16L1 Antibody - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)