

ATG4B Antibody (N-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP1809a**Specification**

ATG4B Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	IHC-P, WB,E
Primary Accession	Q9Y4P1
Other Accession	Q8BGE6
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	16-45

ATG4B Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 23192**Other Names**

Cysteine protease ATG4B, 3422-, AUT-like 1 cysteine endopeptidase, Autophagin-1, Autophagy-related cysteine endopeptidase 1, Autophagy-related protein 4 homolog B, hAPG4B, ATG4B, APG4B, AUTL1, KIAA0943

Target/Specificity

This ATG4B antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 16-45 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human ATG4B.

Dilution

IHC-P~~1:50~100

WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage

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

Precautions

ATG4B Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ATG4B Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information**Name** ATG4B {ECO:0000303|PubMed:15187094, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:20790}

Function Cysteine protease that plays a key role in autophagy by mediating both proteolytic activation and delipidation of ATG8 family proteins (PubMed:[15169837](#), PubMed:[15187094](#), PubMed:[17347651](#), PubMed:[19322194](#), PubMed:[21177865](#), PubMed:[22302004](#), PubMed:[26378241](#), PubMed:[27527864](#), PubMed:[28633005](#), PubMed:[28821708](#), PubMed:[29232556](#), PubMed:[30076329](#), PubMed:[30443548](#), PubMed:[30661429](#)). Required for canonical autophagy (macroautophagy), non-canonical autophagy as well as for mitophagy (PubMed:[33773106](#), PubMed:[33909989](#)). The protease activity is required for proteolytic activation of ATG8 family proteins: cleaves the C-terminal amino acid of ATG8 proteins MAP1LC3A, MAP1LC3B, MAP1LC3C, GABARAPL1, GABARAPL2 and GABARAP, to reveal a C-terminal glycine (PubMed:[15169837](#), PubMed:[15187094](#), PubMed:[17347651](#), PubMed:[19322194](#), PubMed:[20818167](#), PubMed:[21177865](#), PubMed:[22302004](#), PubMed:[27527864](#), PubMed:[28287329](#), PubMed:[28633005](#), PubMed:[29458288](#), PubMed:[30661429](#)). Exposure of the glycine at the C-terminus is essential for ATG8 proteins conjugation to phosphatidylethanolamine (PE) and insertion to membranes, which is necessary for autophagy (PubMed:[15169837](#), PubMed:[15187094](#), PubMed:[17347651](#), PubMed:[19322194](#), PubMed:[21177865](#), PubMed:[22302004](#)). Protease activity is also required to counteract formation of high-molecular weight conjugates of ATG8 proteins (ATG8ylation): acts as a deubiquitinating-like enzyme that removes ATG8 conjugated to other proteins, such as ATG3 (PubMed:[31315929](#), PubMed:[33773106](#)). In addition to the protease activity, also mediates delipidation of ATG8 family proteins (PubMed:[15187094](#), PubMed:[19322194](#), PubMed:[28633005](#), PubMed:[29458288](#), PubMed:[32686895](#), PubMed:[33909989](#)). Catalyzes delipidation of PE- conjugated forms of ATG8 proteins during macroautophagy (PubMed:[15187094](#), PubMed:[19322194](#), PubMed:[29458288](#), PubMed:[32686895](#), PubMed:[33909989](#)). Also involved in non-canonical autophagy, a parallel pathway involving conjugation of ATG8 proteins to single membranes at endolysosomal compartments, by catalyzing delipidation of ATG8 proteins conjugated to phosphatidylserine (PS) (PubMed:[33909989](#)). Compared to other members of the family (ATG4A, ATG4C or ATG4C), constitutes the major protein for proteolytic activation of ATG8 proteins, while it displays weaker delipidation activity than other ATG4 paralogs (PubMed:[29458288](#), PubMed:[30661429](#)). Involved in phagophore growth during mitophagy independently of its protease activity and of ATG8 proteins: acts by regulating ATG9A trafficking to mitochondria and promoting phagophore-endoplasmic reticulum contacts during the lipid transfer phase of mitophagy (PubMed:[33773106](#)).

Cellular Location

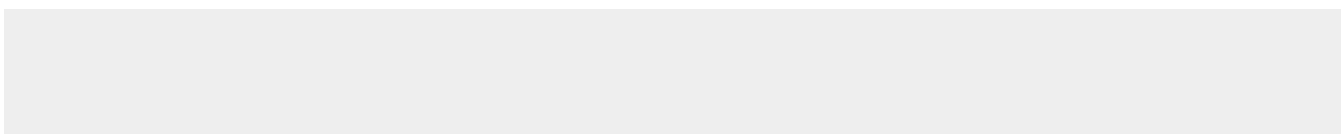
Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Cytoplasmic vesicle, autophagosome. Endoplasmic reticulum. Mitochondrion. Note=Mainly localizes to the cytoplasm, including cytosol (PubMed:29165041). A samII potion localizes to mitochondria; phosphorylation at Ser-34 promotes localization to mitochondria (PubMed:29165041).

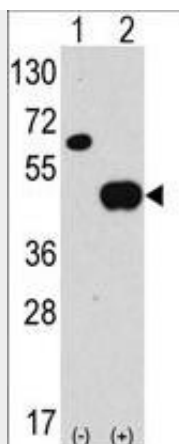
ATG4B Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

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

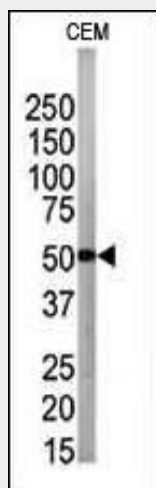
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

ATG4B Antibody (N-term) - Images

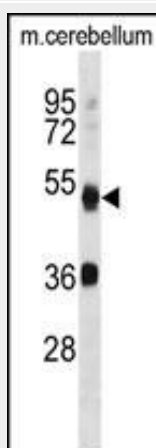




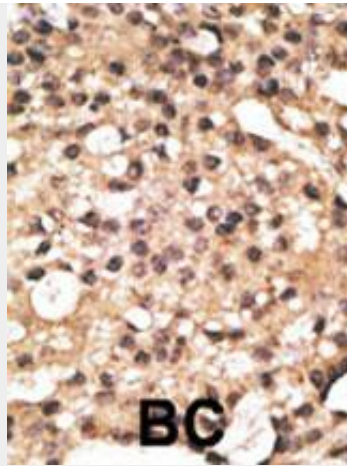
Western blot analysis of anti-hAPG4B-R31 Pab (Cat. #AP1809a) in 293 cell line lysates transiently transfected with the ATG4B gene (2ug/lane). hAPG4B-R31 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



The anti-APG4B Pab (Cat. #AP1809a) is used in Western blot to detect APG4B in CEM tissue lysate



APG4B Antibody (R31) (Cat. #AP1809a) western blot analysis in mouse cerebellum tissue lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the APG4B antibody detected the APG4B protein (arrow).



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.

ATG4B Antibody (N-term) - Background

Macroautophagy is the major inducible pathway for the general turnover of cytoplasmic constituents in eukaryotic cells, it is also responsible for the degradation of active cytoplasmic enzymes and organelles during nutrient starvation. Macroautophagy involves the formation of double-membrane bound autophagosomes which enclose the cytoplasmic constituent targeted for degradation in a membrane bound structure, which then fuse with the lysosome (or vacuole) releasing a single-membrane bound autophagic bodies which are then degraded within the lysosome (or vacuole).

APG4 is a cysteine protease required for autophagy, which cleaves the C-terminal part of either MAP1LC3, GABARAPL2 or GABARAP, allowing the liberation of form I. A subpopulation of form I is subsequently converted to a smaller form (form II). Form II, with a revealed C-terminal glycine, is considered to be the phosphatidylethanolamine (PE)-conjugated form, and has the capacity for the binding to autophagosomes.

ATG4B Antibody (N-term) - References

Baehrecke EH. Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol. 6(6):505-10. (2005)
Lum JJ, et al. Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol. 6(6):439-48. (2005)
Greenberg JT. Dev Cell. 8(6):799-801. (2005)
Levine B. Cell. 120(2):159-62. (2005)
Shintani T and Klionsky DJ. Science. 306(5698):990-5. (2004)

ATG4B Antibody (N-term) - Citations

- [HMG2 plays an important role in Cr \(VI\)-induced autophagy.](#)
- [Nuclear expression of E2F4 induces cell death via multiple pathways in normal human intestinal epithelial crypt cells but not in colon cancer cells.](#)