ATG16L Antibody
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP1817b

Specification

ATG16L Antibody - Product Information

Application IF, WB, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession Q676U5
Reactivity Human, Mouse
Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Isotype Rabbit Ig
Antigen Region 161-190

ATG16L Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 55054

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

Target/Specificity
This ATG16L antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 161-190 amino acids from human ATG16L.

Dilution
IF — 1:25
WB — 1:1000
IHC-P — 1:10 – 50

Format Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

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
ATG16L Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ATG16L Antibody - Protein Information

Name ATG16L1
Synonyms APG16L

Function

Immunofluorescent analysis of U251 cells, using ATG16L Antibody(Cat. #AP1817b). U251 cells(right) were treated with Chloroquine (50 μM, 16h). AP1817b was diluted at 1:25 dilution. Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG at 1:400 dilution was used as the secondary antibody (green). DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclear (blue).

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm. Preautophagosomal structure membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Note=Recruited to omegasomes membranes by WIPI2. Omasomes are endoplasmic reticulum connected structures at the origin of preautophagosomal structures. Localized to preautophagosomal structure (PAS) where it is involved in the membrane targeting of ATG5. Localizes also to discrete punctae along the ciliary axoneme. 

{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8C0J2}

ATG16L 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

Anti-ATG16L Antibody at 1:1000 dilution + Jurkat whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size: 68 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

APG16L Antibody (Cat. #AP1817b) western blot analysis in NCI-H460 cell line lysates (35µg/lane). This demonstrates the APG16L antibody detected the APG16L protein (arrow).
Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human colon carcinoma tissue reacted with Autophagy APG16L antibody (L176), 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.

**ATG16L Antibody - 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).

The APG12-APG5-APG16L complex is essential for the elongation of autophagic isolation membranes. This complex initially associates in uniform distribution with small vesicle membranes. During membrane elongation, the complex partitions, with a great concentration building on the outer side of the isolation membrane. Upon completion of the formation of the autophagosome, the APG12-APG5-APG16L dissociates from the membrane.

**ATG16L Antibody - References**

References for protein:
References for U251 cell line:

ATG16L Antibody - Citations
- Integrative analysis of Paneth cell proteomic and transcriptomic data from intestinal organoids reveals functional processes dependent on autophagy.
- RNA binding protein HuR promotes autophagosome formation by regulating expressions of autophagy-related protein 5, 12, and 16 in human hepatocellular carcinoma cells.
- TRIM16 controls assembly and degradation of protein aggregates by modulating the p62-NRF2 axis and autophagy.
- 1,25(OH)2 D3 attenuates hepatic steatosis by inducing autophagy in mice.
- Intraflagellar transport protein IFT20 is essential for male fertility and spermiogenesis in mice.
- Elevated p62/SQSTM1 determines the fate of autophagy-deficient neural stem cells by increasing superoxide.
- Intestinal epithelial vitamin D receptor deletion leads to defective autophagy in colitis.
- Atg16L1 deficiency confers protection from uropathogenic Escherichia coli infection in vivo.
- Overexpression of the autophagic beclin-1 protein clears mutant ataxin-3 and alleviates Machado-Joseph disease.
- Nod1 and Nod2 direct autophagy by recruiting ATG16L1 to the plasma membrane at the site of bacterial entry.