# ATG16L1 Rabbit mAb

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| **Catalog No** | YP-rAb-17597 |
| **Isotype** | IgG |
| **Reactivity** | Human,Mouse,Rat |
| **Applications** | WB,IHC,IF,ELISA |
| **Gene Name** | ATG16L1 |
| **Protein Name** | Autophagy-related protein 16-1 |
| **Purification Process** | Protein A |
| **Specificity** | Endogenous |
| **Formulation** | PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA |
| **Source** | Monoclonal, Rabbit,IgG |
| **Dilution** | IHC 1:200-1:1000; WB 1:2000-1:10000; IF 1:200-1:1000; ELISA 1:5000-1:20000; Note: For IHC, we suggest antigen retrieval with TE buffer pH 9.0 |
| **Concentration** | 0.5 mg/ml |
| **Purity** | ≥90% |
| **Storage Stability** | -15° C to -25° C/1 year(Do not lower than -25° C) |
| **Synonyms** | ATG16L1 ; APG16L ; Autophagy-related protein 16-1 ; APG16-like 1 |
| **Observed Band** | 68kD |
| **Calculated Molecular Weight** | 68kD |
| **Cell Pathway** | Cytoplasm |
| **Tissue Specificity** | Brain,Colon,Epithelium,Fetal brain,Human lung,Mammary gland,Placenta,Small |
| **Function** | Disease:Genetic variations in ATG16L1 are associated with susceptibility to inflammatory bowel disease type 10 (IBD10) [MIM:611081]. IBD is characterized by a chronic relapsing intestinal inflammation. IBD is subdivided into Crohn disease (CD) and ulcerative colitis phenotypes. IBD10 individuals show the phenotype characteristic to CD. It may involve any part of the gastrointestinal tract, but most frequently the terminal ileum and colon. CD is commonly classified as autoimmune disease.,Function:Plays an essential role in autophagy.,sequence Caution:Wrong choice of CDS.,similarity:Belongs to the WD repeat ATG16 family.,similarity:Contains 7 WD repeats.,subcellular location:Localized to preautophagosomal structure (PAS) where it is involved in the membrane targeting of ATG5.,subunit:Homooligomer. Interacts with ATG5. Part of either the minor and major complexes respectively composed of 4 sets of ATG12-ATG5 and ATG16L1 (400 kDa) or 8 sets of ATG12-ATG5 and ATG16L1 (800 kDa)., |

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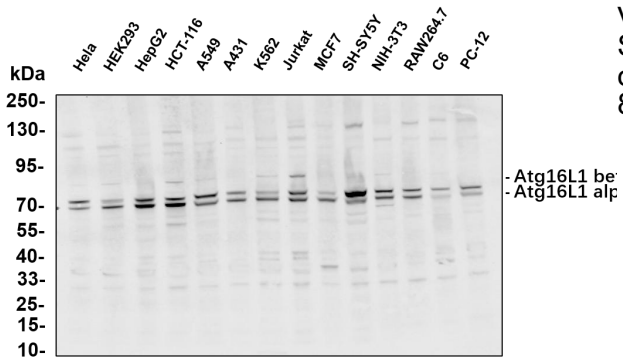
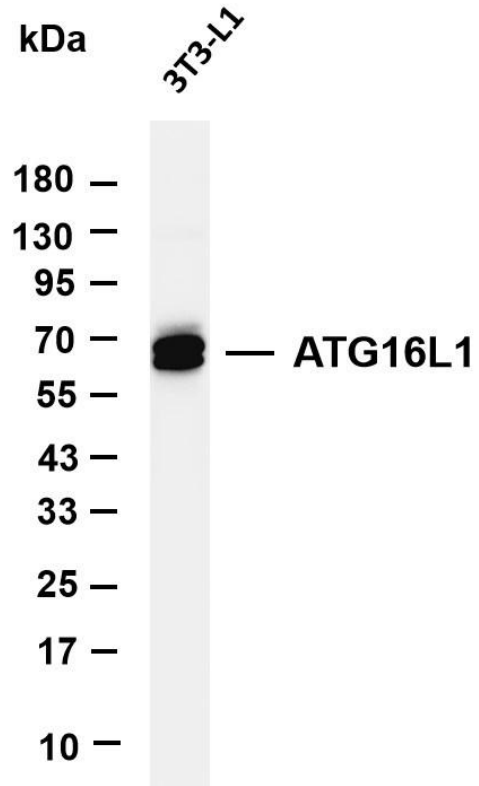
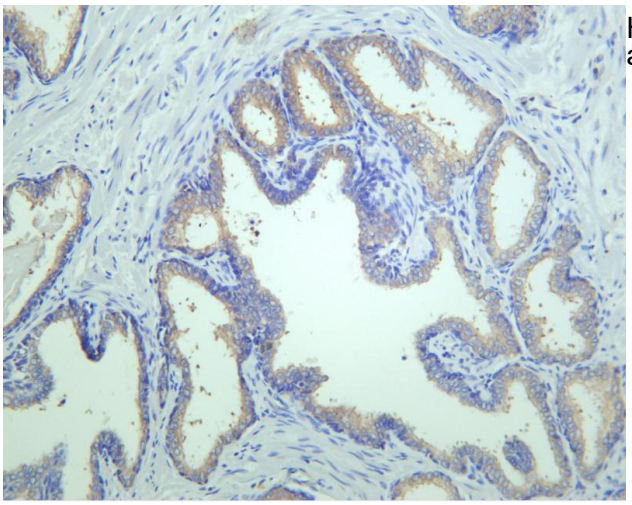
| **Background** | The protein encoded by this gene is part of a large protein complex that is necessary for autophagy, the major process by which intracellular components are targeted to lysosomes for degradation. Defects in this gene are a cause of susceptibility to inflammatory bowel disease type 10 (IBD10). Several transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.[provided by RefSeq, Jun 2010], |
| **matters needing attention** | Avoid repeated freezing and thawing! |
| **Usage suggestions** | This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel. |



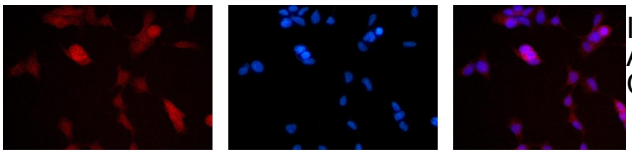

Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the primary antibody was used at 4～C, over night with a 1:5000 dilution . The Dylight 800-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit antibody




Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-ATG16L1 antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: 3T3-L1 Predicted band size: 68kDa Observed band size: 68kDa



Human prostate was stained with anti-ATG16L1 rabbit antibody



A B C

Immunofluorescence analysis of HEK293. Picture A: ATG16L1 antibody (red). Picture B: DAPI (blue). Picture C: Merge of A+B