

**ATG4D Antibody**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP1811i****Specification**

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**ATG4D Antibody - Product Information**

|                   |                                                 |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Application       | IHC-P, WB,E                                     |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">Q86TL0</a>                          |
| Other Accession   | <a href="#">Q684M2</a> , <a href="#">Q8BGV9</a> |
| Reactivity        | Human                                           |
| Predicted         | Mouse, Pig                                      |
| Host              | Rabbit                                          |
| Clonality         | Polyclonal                                      |
| Isotype           | Rabbit IgG                                      |
| Calculated MW     | 52922                                           |
| Antigen Region    | 326-356                                         |

**ATG4D Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 84971**Other Names**

Cysteine protease ATG4D, 3422-, AUT-like 4 cysteine endopeptidase, Autophagin-4, Autophagy-related cysteine endopeptidase 4, Autophagy-related protein 4 homolog D, Cysteine protease ATG4D, mitochondrial, ATG4D, APG4D, AUTL4

**Target/Specificity**

This ATG4D antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 326~356 amino acids surrounding S341 of human APG4D.

**Dilution**

IHC-P~~1:10~50

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 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**

ATG4D Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**ATG4D Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** ATG4D {ECO:0000303|PubMed:19549685, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:20789}

**Function** [Cysteine protease ATG4D]: Cysteine protease that plays a key role in autophagy by mediating both proteolytic activation and delipidation of ATG8 family proteins (PubMed:[21177865](#), PubMed:[29458288](#), PubMed:[30661429](#)). The protease activity is required for proteolytic activation of ATG8 family proteins: cleaves the C-terminal amino acid of ATG8 proteins MAP1LC3 and GABARAPL2, to reveal a C-terminal glycine (PubMed:[21177865](#)). 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 (By similarity). In addition to the protease activity, also mediates delipidation of ATG8 family proteins (PubMed:[29458288](#), PubMed:[33909989](#)). Catalyzes delipidation of PE-conjugated forms of ATG8 proteins during macroautophagy (PubMed:[29458288](#), 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](#)). ATG4D plays a role in the autophagy-mediated neuronal homeostasis in the central nervous system (By similarity). Compared to other members of the family (ATG4A, ATG4B or ATG4C), constitutes the major protein for the delipidation activity, while it promotes weak proteolytic activation of ATG8 proteins (By similarity). 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**

[Cysteine protease ATG4D]: Cytoplasm

**Tissue Location**

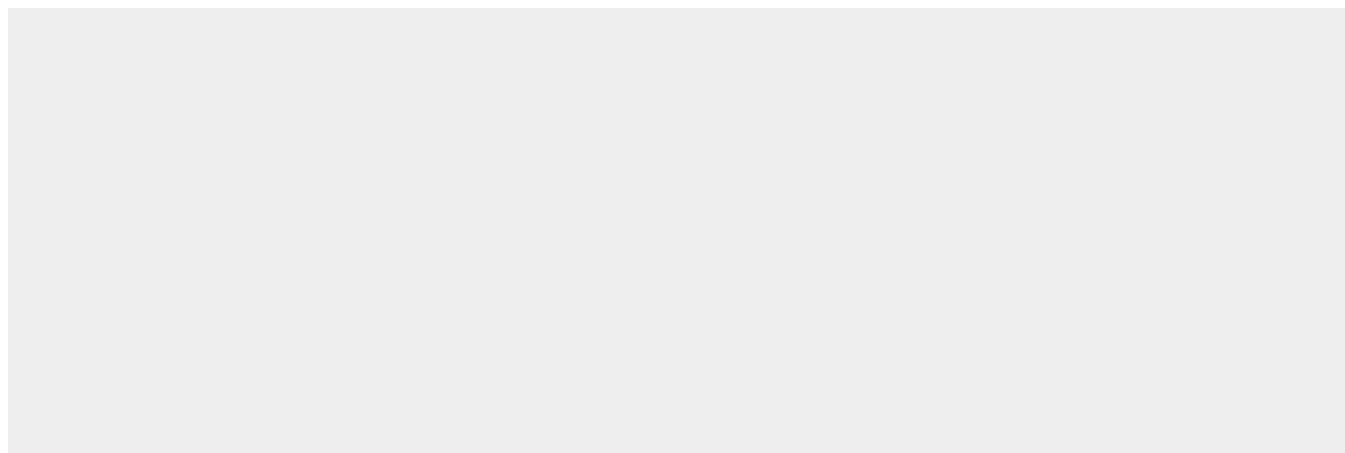
Widely expressed in testis.

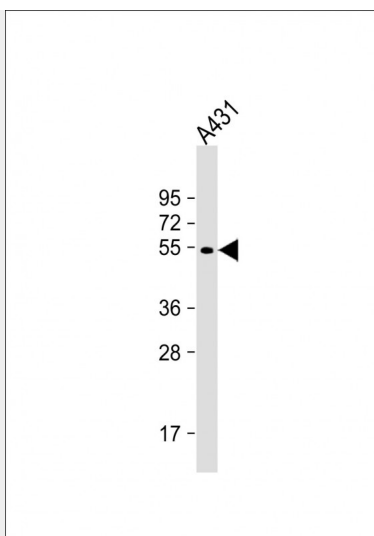
**ATG4D Antibody - Protocols**

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

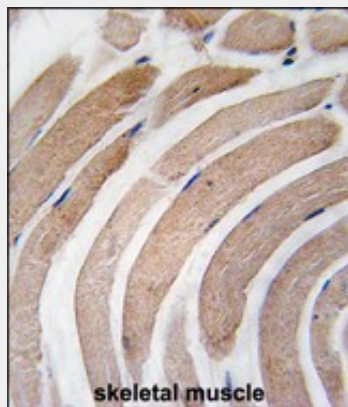
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**ATG4D Antibody - Images**





Anti APG4D (S341) Antibody at 1:1000 dilution + A431 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20  $\mu$ g per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 53 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human skeletal muscle tissue reacted with APG4D Antibody (S341) (Cat.#AP1811i), 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.

### ATG4D Antibody - Background

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.

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).

### ATG4D Antibody - References

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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)