

**ATG5 mouse Monoclonal Antibody(3C7)**  
**Catalog # AP63838****Specification**

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**ATG5 mouse Monoclonal Antibody(3C7) - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P, IF
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q9H1Y0</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal

**ATG5 mouse Monoclonal Antibody(3C7) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 9474**Other Names**

Autophagy protein 5 (APG5-like) (Apoptosis-specific protein)

**Dilution**

WB~~IF: 1:50-200 WB 1:500-2000,IHC-p 1:50-300

IHC-P~~N/A

IF~~IF: 1:50-200 WB 1:500-2000,IHC-p 1:50-300

**Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**ATG5 mouse Monoclonal Antibody(3C7) - Protein Information****Name** ATG5 ([HGNC:589](#))**Synonyms** APG5L, ASP**Function**

Involved in autophagic vesicle formation. Conjugation with ATG12, through a ubiquitin-like conjugating system involving ATG7 as an E1-like activating enzyme and ATG10 as an E2-like conjugating enzyme, is essential for its function. The ATG12-ATG5 conjugate acts as an E3- like enzyme which is required for lipidation of ATG8 family proteins and their association to the vesicle membranes. Involved in mitochondrial quality control after oxidative damage, and in subsequent cellular longevity. Plays a critical role in multiple aspects of lymphocyte development and is essential for both B and T lymphocyte survival and proliferation. Required for optimal processing and presentation of antigens for MHC II. Involved in the maintenance of axon morphology and membrane structures, as well as in normal adipocyte differentiation. Promotes primary ciliogenesis through removal of OFD1 from centriolar satellites and degradation of IFT20 via the autophagic pathway. As part of the ATG8 conjugation system with ATG12 and ATG16L1, required for recruitment of LRRK2 to stressed lysosomes and induction of LRRK2 kinase activity in response to

lysosomal stress (By similarity).

#### **Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Preautophagosomal structure membrane; Peripheral membrane protein.

Note=Colocalizes with nonmuscle actin. The conjugate detaches from the membrane immediately before or after autophagosome formation is completed (By similarity). Also localizes to discrete punctae along the ciliary axoneme and to the base of the ciliary axoneme. Under starved conditions, the ATG12-ATG5-ATG16L1 complex is translocated to phagophores driven by RAB33B (PubMed:32960676). {ECO:0000250, ECO:0000269|PubMed:32960676}

#### **Tissue Location**

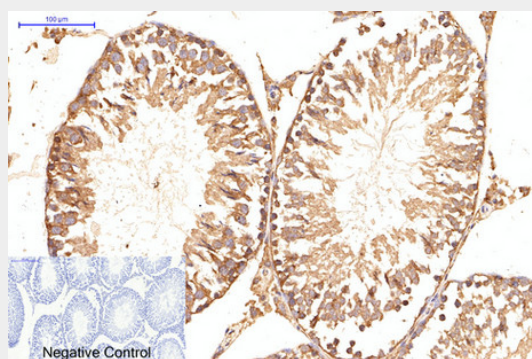
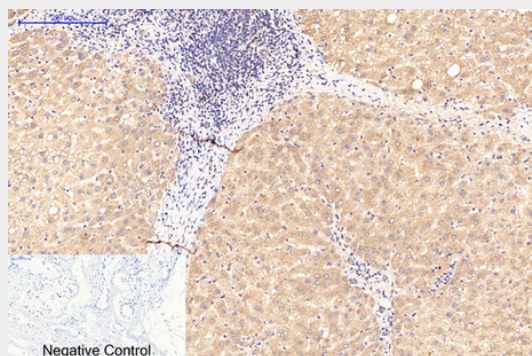
Ubiquitous. The mRNA is present at similar levels in viable and apoptotic cells, whereas the protein is dramatically highly expressed in apoptotic cells

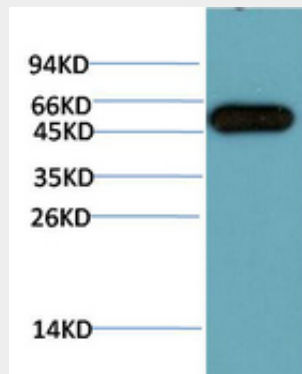
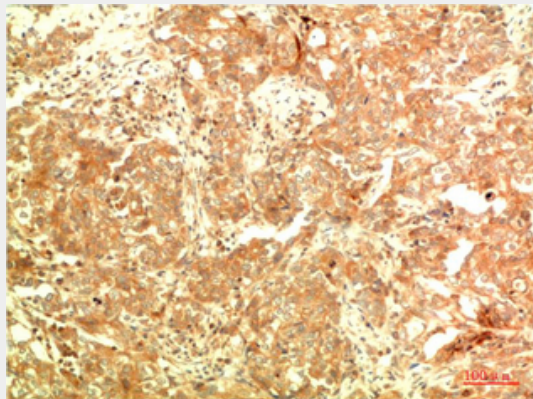
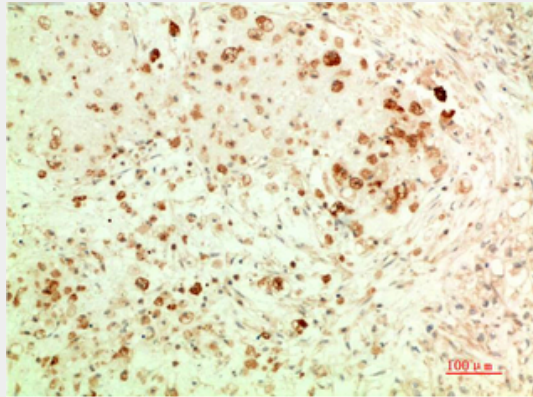
### **ATG5 mouse Monoclonal Antibody(3C7) - Protocols**

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](#)

### **ATG5 mouse Monoclonal Antibody(3C7) - Images**





### ATG5 mouse Monoclonal Antibody(3C7) - Background

Involved in autophagic vesicle formation. Conjugation with ATG12, through a ubiquitin-like conjugating system involving ATG7 as an E1-like activating enzyme and ATG10 as an E2-like conjugating enzyme, is essential for its function. The ATG12-ATG5 conjugate acts as an E3-like enzyme which is required for lipidation of ATG8 family proteins and their association to the vesicle membranes. Involved in mitochondrial quality control after oxidative damage, and in subsequent cellular longevity. Plays a critical role in multiple aspects of lymphocyte development and is essential for both B and T lymphocyte survival and proliferation. Required for optimal processing and presentation of antigens for MHC II. Involved in the maintenance of axon morphology and membrane structures, as well as in normal adipocyte differentiation. Promotes primary ciliogenesis through removal of OFD1 from centriolar satellites and degradation of IFT20 via the autophagic pathway.