

#5262 Store at -20°C

# Atg4C Antibody

✓ 100 µl  
(10 western blots)



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New 06/10

This product is intended for research purposes only. This product is not intended to be used for therapeutic or diagnostic purposes in humans or animals.

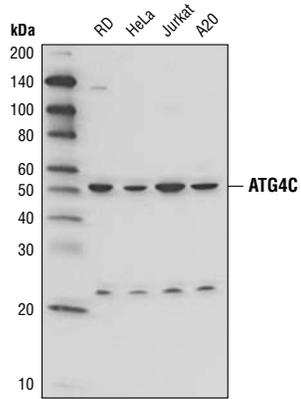
Applications	Species Cross-Reactivity*	Molecular Wt.	Source
W, IP Endogenous	H, M, Mk	52 kDa	Rabbit**

**Background:** Autophagy is a catabolic process for the autophagosomal-lysosomal degradation of bulk cytoplasmic contents. Control of autophagy was largely discovered in yeast and involves proteins encoded by a set of autophagy-related genes (Atg) (1). Formation of autophagic vesicles requires a pair of essential ubiquitin-like conjugation systems, Atg12-Atg5 and Atg8-phosphatidylethanolamine (Atg8-PE), which are widely conserved in eukaryotes (2). Numerous mammalian counterparts to yeast Atg proteins have been described, including three Atg8 proteins (GATE-16, GABARAP, and LC3) and four Atg4 homologues (Atg4A/autophagin-2, Atg4B/autophagin-1, Atg4C/autophagin-3, and Atg4D/autophagin-4) (3-5). The cysteine protease Atg4 is pivotal to autophagosome membrane generation and regulation. Atg4 primes the Atg8 homologue for lipidation by cleaving its carboxyl-terminus and exposing its glycine residue for E1-like enzyme Atg7. The Atg8 homologue is transferred to the E2-like enzyme Atg3 before forming the Atg8-PE conjugate. During later stages of autophagy, Atg4 can reverse this lipidation event by cleaving PE and recycle the Atg8 homologue (6).

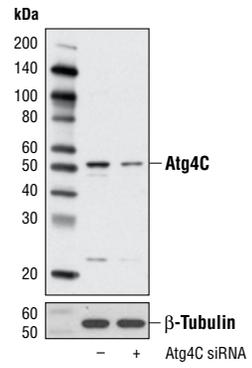
Atg4C-deficient mice display a tissue-specific decrease in LC3 lipidation only when under stressful conditions such as prolonged starvation. Mutant mice also exhibit increased susceptibility to the development of chemical carcinogen induced fibrosarcomas suggesting that Atg4C may contribute to events associated with tumor progression (7).

**Specificity/Sensitivity:** Atg4C Antibody detects endogenous levels of total Atg4C protein. A band of unknown origin is detected at 23kDa. The intensity of this band is reduced by treatment with Atg4C siRNA.

**Source/Purification:** Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Ser430 of human Atg4C. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.



Western blot analysis of extracts from various cell lines using Atg4C Antibody.



Western blot analysis of extracts from HeLa cells, transfected with 100 nM SignalSilence® Control siRNA (Unconjugated) #6568 (-) or SignalSilence® Atg4C siRNA I (+), using Atg4C Antibody #5262 (upper) or  $\beta$ -Tubulin (9F3) Rabbit mAb #2128 (lower). The Atg4C Antibody confirms silencing of Atg4C expression, while the  $\beta$ -Tubulin (9F3) Rabbit mAb is used as a loading control.

Entrez-Gene ID #84938  
Swiss-Prot Acc. #Q96DT6

**Storage:** Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

\*Species cross-reactivity is determined by western blot.

\*\*Anti-rabbit secondary antibodies must be used to detect this antibody.

**Recommended Antibody Dilutions:**

Western blotting	1:1000
Immunoprecipitation	1:100

For application specific protocols please see the web page for this product at [www.cellsignal.com](http://www.cellsignal.com).

Please visit [www.cellsignal.com](http://www.cellsignal.com) for a complete listing of recommended companion products.

**Background References:**

- (1) Reggiori, F. and Klionsky, D.J. (2002) *Eukaryot Cell* 1, 11-21.
- (2) Ohsumi, Y. (2001) *Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol* 2, 211-6.
- (3) Kabeya, Y. et al. (2000) *EMBO J* 19, 5720-8.
- (4) Kabeya, Y. et al. (2004) *J Cell Sci* 117, 2805-12.
- (5) Mariño, G. et al. (2003) *J Biol Chem* 278, 3671-8.
- (6) Sou, Y.S. et al. (2008) *Mol Biol Cell* 19, 4762-75.
- (7) Mariño, G. et al. (2007) *J Biol Chem* 282, 18573-83.

**IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.**

**Applications Key:** W—Western IP—Immunoprecipitation IHC—Immunohistochemistry ChIP—Chromatin Immunoprecipitation IF—Immunofluorescence F—Flow cytometry E-P—ELISA-Peptide  
**Species Cross-Reactivity Key:** H—human M—mouse R—rat Hm—hamster Mk—monkey Mi—mink C—chicken Dm—D. melanogaster X—Xenopus Z—zebrafish B—bovine  
Dg—dog Pg—pig Sc—S. cerevisiae Ce—C. elegans Hr—horse All—all species expected Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% homology.