

LC3 (APG8A) (NT) Antibody

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # ABV11459

Specification

LC3 (APG8A) (NT) Antibody - Product Information

Application IF, IHC, WB Primary Accession O9H492

Reactivity Human, Mouse

Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Isotype Rabbit Ig
Calculated MW 14272

LC3 (APG8A) (NT) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 84557

Positive Control WB: rat brain lysate, IHC: human brain

tissue, IF: U251 cells

Application & Usage WB: 1:1000, IF: 1:200, IHC: 1:50-100.

Other Names

MAP1LC3A; Microtubule-associated proteins 1A/1B light chain 3A; Autophagy-related protein LC3 A; Autophagy-related ubiquitin-like modifier LC3 A; MAP1 light chain 3-like protein 1; MAP1A/MAP1B light chain 3 A; Microtubule-associated protein 1 light chain 3 alpha

Target/Specificity

LC3

Antibody Form

Liquid

Appearance

Colorless liquid

Formulation

Supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Handling

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage

-20 °C

Background Descriptions

Precautions

LC3 (APG8A) (NT) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.



LC3 (APG8A) (NT) Antibody - Protein Information

Name MAP1LC3A (HGNC:6838)

Function

Ubiquitin-like modifier involved in formation of autophagosomal vacuoles (autophagosomes) (PubMed:20713600, PubMed:24290141). While LC3s are involved in elongation of the phagophore membrane, the GABARAP/GATE-16 subfamily is essential for a later stage in autophagosome maturation (PubMed:20713600). Through its interaction with the reticulophagy receptor TEX264, participates in the remodeling of subdomains of the endoplasmic reticulum into autophagosomes upon nutrient stress, which then fuse with lysosomes for endoplasmic reticulum turnover (PubMed:31006538, PubMed:31006537).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasmic vesicle, autophagosome membrane; Lipid-anchor. Endomembrane system; Lipid-anchor. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q91VR7}. Note=LC3-II binds to the autophagic membranes.

Tissue Location

Most abundant in heart, brain, liver, skeletal muscle and testis but absent in thymus and peripheral blood leukocytes

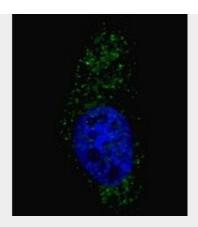
LC3 (APG8A) (NT) Antibody - Protocols

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

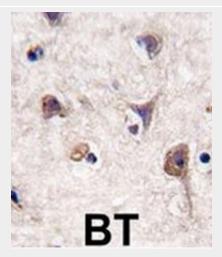
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

LC3 (APG8A) (NT) Antibody - Images



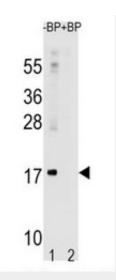


Fluorescent image of U251 cells stained with LC3 (APG8A) (N-term) antibody. U251 cells were treated with Chloroquine (50 μ M, 16h), then fixed with 4% PFA (20 min), permeabilized with Triton X-100 (0.2%, 30 min). Cells were then incubated with LC3 (APG8A) (N-term) primary antibody (1:200, 2 h at room temperature). For secondary antibody, Alexa Fluor® 488 conjugated donkey anti-rabbit antibody (green) was used (1:1000, 1h). Nuclei were counterstained with Hoechst 33342 (blue) (10 μ g/ml, 5 min). LC3 immunoreactivity is localized to autophagic vacuoles in the cytoplasm of U251 cells.

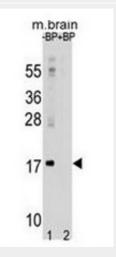


Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human brain tissue reacted with Autophagy LC3 Antibody (APG8a) (N-term), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.





Western blot analysis of anti-LC3 (APG8a) Pab in rat brain lysate. Both lipidated (arrow, II) and non-lipidated APG8a (arrow, I) were detected in membrane fraction (P) but only non-lipidated LC3 was detected in soluble fraction (S).



APG8a (MAP1LC3A) Antibody (M1) western blot analysis in mouse brain tissue lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the APG8a (MAP1LC3A) antibody detected the APG8a (MAP1LC3A) protein (arrow).

LC3 (APG8A) (NT) Antibody - Background

Autophagy is an alternative process of proteasomal degradation for some long-lived proteins or organelles. Alterations in the autophagic-lysosomal compartment have been linked to neuronal death in many neurodegenerative disorders as well as in transmissible neuronal pathologies (prion diseases). Genetic studies in yeast have shown that Autophagy-defective Gene-8 (Atg-8) represents a specific marker for autophagy. Among the four families of mammalian Atg8-related proteins only LC3 (Microtubule-associated Protein1 Light Chain 3) is expressed at sufficient high levels and efficiently recruited to autophagic vesicles in cells and tissues. During autophagy the cytoplasmic form, LC3-I is processed and recruited to autophagosomes, where LC3-II is generated by site specific proteolysis near to the C-terminus. Autophagic vacuoles have been also reported frequently in cardiomyopathies or muscle cells exposed to different experimental settings.