10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

LC3 Antibody (APG8A) (T93/Y99) Blocking peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP1801h

Specification

LC3 Antibody (APG8A) (T93/Y99) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession Q9H492

LC3 Antibody (APG8A) (T93/Y99) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 84557

Other Names
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, MAP1A/MAP1B LC3 A, Microtubule-associated protein 1 light chain 3 alpha, MAP1LC3A

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP1801h was selected from the MAP1LC3A region of human Phospho-APG8a (MAP1LC3A). A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

LC3 Antibody (APG8A) (T93/Y99) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name MAP1LC3A

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:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31006538" target="_blank">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 Antibody (APG8A) (T93/Y99) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

LC3 Antibody (APG8A) (T93/Y99) Blocking peptide - Images

LC3 Antibody (APG8A) (T93/Y99) Blocking peptide - Background

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). MAP1A and MAP1B are microtubule-associated proteins which mediate the physical interactions between microtubules and components of the cytoskeleton. These proteins are involved in formation of autophagosomal vacuoles (autophagosomes). MAP1A and MAP1B each consist of a heavy chain subunit and multiple light chain subunits. MAP1LC3a is one of the light chain subunits and can associate with either MAP1A or MAP1B. The precursor molecule is cleaved by APG4B/ATG4B to form the cytosolic form, LC3-I. This is activated by APG7L/ATG7, transferred to ATG3 and conjugated to phospholipid to form the membrane-bound form, LC3-II.

LC3 Antibody (APG8A) (T93/Y99) Blocking peptide - References

Baehrecke EH. Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol. 6(6):505-10. (2005) 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)Tanida I., et al. Int. J. Biochem. Cell Biol. 36:2503-2518(2004)He H., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 278:29278-29287(2003) Tanida I., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 279:36268-36276(2004)