abcam

Product datasheet

Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-ATG9A antibody [EPR2450(2)] ab206253



1 References 2 Images

Overview

Product name Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-ATG9A antibody [EPR2450(2)]

Description Alexa Fluor® 647 Rabbit monoclonal [EPR2450(2)] to ATG9A

Host species Rabbit

Conjugation Alexa Fluor® 647. Ex: 652nm, Em: 668nm

Tested applications Suitable for: ICC/IF Species reactivity Reacts with: Human

Predicted to work with: Mouse, Rat

Synthetic peptide within Human ATG9A. The exact sequence is proprietary. **Immunogen**

Database link: Q7Z3C6

Positive control ICC/IF: HepG2 cells

General notes This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free production

For more information see here.

Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb[®] patents.

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Life Technologies Corporation, 5781 Van Allen Way, Carlsbad, CA 92008 USA or **outlicensing@thermofisher.com**.

Properties

Form Liquid

Storage instructions Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C.

Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. Store In the Dark.

Storage buffer pH: 7.40

Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide

Constituents: PBS, 30% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 1% BSA

Purity Protein A purified

ClonalityMonoclonalClone numberEPR2450(2)

Isotype IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab206253 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
ICC/IF		1/50. This product gave a positive signal in HepG2 cells fixed with 4% formaldehyde (10 min) and 100% methanol (5 min).

Target

Function

Involved in autophagy and cytoplasm to vacuole transport (Cvt) vesicle formation. Plays a key role in the organization of the preautophagosomal structure/phagophore assembly site (PAS), the nucleating site for formation of the sequestering vesicle. Cycles between a juxta-nuclear trans-Golgi network compartment and late endosomes. Nutrient starvation induces accumulation on autophagosomes. Starvation-dependent trafficking requires ULK1, ATG13 and SUPT20H.

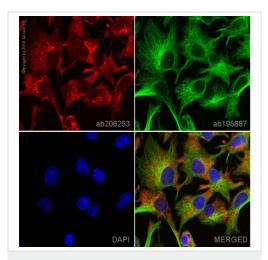
Sequence similarities

Belongs to the ATG9 family.

Cellular localization

Cytoplasmic vesicle, autophagosome membrane. Golgi apparatus, trans-Golgi network membrane. Late endosome membrane. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane. Under amino acid starvation or rapamycin treatment, redistributes from a juxtanuclear clustered pool to a dispersed peripheral cytosolic pool. The starvation-induced redistribution depends on ULK1, ATG13, as well as SH3GLB1.

Images

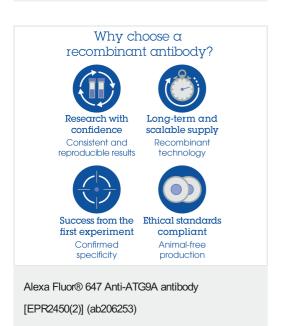


Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-ATG9A antibody [EPR2450(2)] (ab206253)

ab206253 staining ATG9A in HepG2 cells. The cells were fixed with 100% methanol (5 min), permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 for 5 minutes and then blocked with 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated overnight at +4°C with ab206253 at a 1/50 dilution (shown in red) and ab195887, Mouse monoclonal to alpha Tubulin (Alexa Fluor[®] 488), at a 1/250 dilution (shown in green). Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue).

Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

This product also gave a positive signal under the same testing conditions in HepG2 cells fixed with 4% formaldehyde (10 min).



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