

**Anti-ATG9A Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**  
Catalog # ABO13670**Specification****Anti-ATG9A Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC, IF, ICC, IP
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q7Z3C6</a>
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid

**Description**

Anti-ATG9A Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IHC, ICC/IF, IP applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

**Anti-ATG9A Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 79065

**Other Names**

Autophagy-related protein 9A, APG9-like 1, mATG9, ATG9A {ECO:0000303|PubMed:20124090, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:22408}

**Calculated MW**

94447 MW KDa

**Application Details**

WB 1:1000-1:2000<br>IHC 1:50-1:200<br>ICC/IF 1:50-1:200<br>IP 1:50

**Subcellular Localization**

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

**Contents**

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

**Immunogen**

A synthesized peptide derived from human ATG9A

**Purification**

Affinity-chromatography

Storage

Store at -20°C for one year. For short term

storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

## Anti-ATG9A Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

**Name** ATG9A {ECO:0000303|PubMed:20124090, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:22408}

### Function

Phospholipid scramblase involved in autophagy by mediating autophagosomal membrane expansion (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22456507" target="\_blank">22456507</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27510922" target="\_blank">27510922</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29437695" target="\_blank">29437695</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32513819" target="\_blank">32513819</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32610138" target="\_blank">32610138</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33106659" target="\_blank">33106659</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33468622" target="\_blank">33468622</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33850023" target="\_blank">33850023</a>). Cycles between the preautophagosomal structure/phagophore assembly site (PAS) and the cytoplasmic vesicle pool and supplies membrane for the growing autophagosome (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16940348" target="\_blank">16940348</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22456507" target="\_blank">22456507</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33106659" target="\_blank">33106659</a>). Lipid scramblase activity plays a key role in preautophagosomal structure/phagophore assembly by distributing the phospholipids that arrive through ATG2 (ATG2A or ATG2B) from the cytoplasmic to the luminal leaflet of the bilayer, thereby driving autophagosomal membrane expansion (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33106659" target="\_blank">33106659</a>). Also required to supply phosphatidylinositol 4- phosphate to the autophagosome initiation site by recruiting the phosphatidylinositol 4-kinase beta (PI4KB) in a process dependent on ARFIP2, but not ARFIP1 (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30917996" target="\_blank">30917996</a>). In addition to autophagy, also plays a role in necrotic cell death (By similarity).

### Cellular Location

Preautophagosomal structure membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cytoplasmic vesicle, autophagosome membrane; Multi- pass membrane protein. Golgi apparatus, trans-Golgi network membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Late endosome membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Recycling endosome membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Mitochondrion membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=Mainly localizes to the trans-Golgi network (TGN) and the endosomal system; cycles between them though vesicle trafficking (PubMed:27316455, PubMed:27663665). Export from the TGN to promote formation of autophagosomes is mediated by the AP-4 complex (PubMed:29180427, PubMed:30262884). Under amino acid starvation or rapamycin treatment, redistributes to preautophagosomal structure/phagophore assembly site (PAS) (PubMed:16940348). The starvation-induced redistribution depends on ULK1, ATG13, as well as SH3GLB1 (PubMed:16940348). Upon autophagy induction, a small portion transiently localizes to the autophagic membranes (PubMed:22456507) Recruited to damaged mitochondria during mitophagy in a RIMOC1- dependent manner (PubMed:34432599).

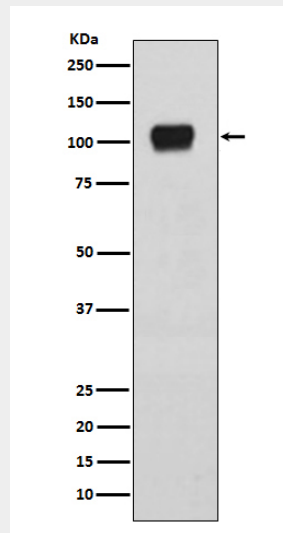
## Anti-ATG9A Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

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

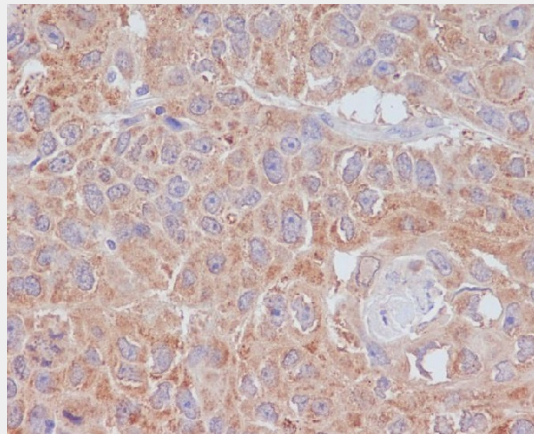
- [Western Blot](#)

- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

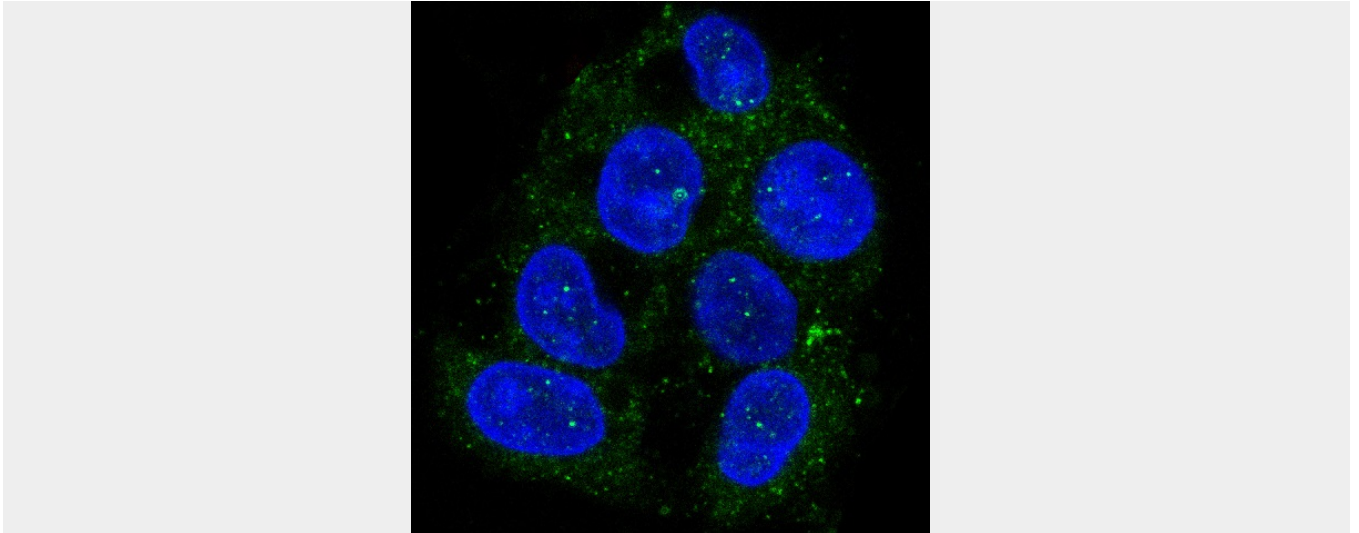
### Anti-ATG9A Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of ATG9A expression in HepG2 cell lysate.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung cancer, using ATG9A Antibody.



Immunofluorescent analysis of Hepg2 cells, using ATG9A Antibody.