

**APG4B antibody - C-terminal region**  
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AI10131****Specification**

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**APG4B antibody - C-terminal region - Product Information**

Application	IHC, WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O9Y4P1</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">O9Y4P1</a> , <a href="#">NP_037457</a> , <a href="#">NM_013325</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Zebrafish, Pig, Dog, Guinea Pig, Horse, Bovine
Predicted	Human, Mouse, Rat, Zebrafish, Pig, Chicken, Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	44 kDa KDa

**APG4B antibody - C-terminal region - Additional Information****Gene ID** 23192**Alias Symbol** APG4B, AUTL1**Other Names**

Cysteine protease ATG4B, 3422-, AUT-like 1 cysteine endopeptidase, Autophagin-1, Autophagy-related cysteine endopeptidase 1, Autophagy-related protein 4 homolog B, hAPG4B, ATG4B, APG4B, AUTL1, KIAA0943

**Target/Specificity**

Autophagy is the process by which endogenous proteins and damaged organelles are destroyed intracellularly. Autophagy is postulated to be essential for cell homeostasis and cell remodeling during differentiation, metamorphosis, non-apoptotic cell death, and aging. Reduced levels of autophagy have been described in some malignant tumors, and a role for autophagy in controlling the unregulated cell growth linked to cancer has been proposed. APG4B encodes a member of the autophagin protein family and is also designated as a member of the C-54 family of cysteine proteases.

**Format**

Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.

**Reconstitution & Storage**

Add 50 ul of distilled water. Final anti-APG4B antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at -20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

APG4B antibody - C-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**APG4B antibody - C-terminal region - Protein Information**

**Name** ATG4B {ECO:0000303|PubMed:15187094, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:20790}

### Function

Cysteine protease that plays a key role in autophagy by mediating both proteolytic activation and delipidation of ATG8 family proteins (PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15169837" target="\_blank">15169837</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15187094" target="\_blank">15187094</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17347651" target="\_blank">17347651</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19322194" target="\_blank">19322194</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21177865" target="\_blank">21177865</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22302004" target="\_blank">22302004</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26378241" target="\_blank">26378241</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27527864" target="\_blank">27527864</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28633005" target="\_blank">28633005</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28821708" target="\_blank">28821708</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29232556" target="\_blank">29232556</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30076329" target="\_blank">30076329</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30443548" target="\_blank">30443548</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30661429" target="\_blank">30661429</a>). Required for canonical autophagy (macroautophagy), non-canonical autophagy as well as for mitophagy (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33773106" target="\_blank">33773106</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33909989" target="\_blank">33909989</a>). The protease activity is required for proteolytic activation of ATG8 family proteins: cleaves the C-terminal amino acid of ATG8 proteins MAP1LC3A, MAP1LC3B, MAP1LC3C, GABARAPL1, GABARAPL2 and GABARAP, to reveal a C- terminal glycine (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15169837" target="\_blank">15169837</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15187094" target="\_blank">15187094</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17347651" target="\_blank">17347651</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19322194" target="\_blank">19322194</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20818167" target="\_blank">20818167</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21177865" target="\_blank">21177865</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22302004" target="\_blank">22302004</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27527864" target="\_blank">27527864</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28287329" target="\_blank">28287329</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28633005" target="\_blank">28633005</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29458288" target="\_blank">29458288</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30661429" target="\_blank">30661429</a>). Exposure of the glycine at the C-terminus is essential for ATG8 proteins conjugation to phosphatidylethanolamine (PE) and insertion to membranes, which is necessary for autophagy (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15169837" target="\_blank">15169837</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15187094" target="\_blank">15187094</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17347651" target="\_blank">17347651</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19322194" target="\_blank">19322194</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21177865" target="\_blank">21177865</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22302004" target="\_blank">22302004</a>). Protease activity is also required to counteract formation of high-molecular weight conjugates of ATG8 proteins (ATG8ylation): acts as a deubiquitinating-like enzyme that removes ATG8 conjugated to other proteins, such as ATG3 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31315929" target="\_blank">31315929</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33773106" target="\_blank">33773106</a>). In addition to the protease activity, also mediates delipidation of ATG8 family proteins (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15187094" target="\_blank">15187094</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19322194" target="\_blank">19322194</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28633005" target="\_blank">28633005</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29458288" target="\_blank">29458288</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32686895" target="\_blank">32686895</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33909989" target="\_blank">33909989</a>). Catalyzes

delipidation of PE- conjugated forms of ATG8 proteins during macroautophagy (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15187094" target="\_blank">15187094</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19322194" target="\_blank">19322194</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29458288" target="\_blank">29458288</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32686895" target="\_blank">32686895</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33909989" target="\_blank">33909989</a>). Also involved in non-canonical autophagy, a parallel pathway involving conjugation of ATG8 proteins to single membranes at endolysosomal compartments, by catalyzing delipidation of ATG8 proteins conjugated to phosphatidylserine (PS) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33909989" target="\_blank">33909989</a>). Compared to other members of the family (ATG4A, ATG4C or ATG4D), constitutes the major protein for proteolytic activation of ATG8 proteins, while it displays weaker delipidation activity than other ATG4 paralogs (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29458288" target="\_blank">29458288</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30661429" target="\_blank">30661429</a>). Involved in phagophore growth during mitophagy independently of its protease activity and of ATG8 proteins: acts by regulating ATG9A trafficking to mitochondria and promoting phagophore-endoplasmic reticulum contacts during the lipid transfer phase of mitophagy (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33773106" target="\_blank">33773106</a>).

### Cellular Location

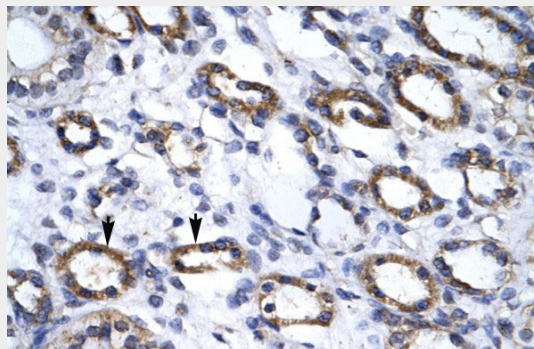
Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Cytoplasmic vesicle, autophagosome. Endoplasmic reticulum. Mitochondrion. Note=Mainly localizes to the cytoplasm, including cytosol (PubMed:29165041). A small portion localizes to mitochondria; phosphorylation at Ser-34 promotes localization to mitochondria (PubMed:29165041).

### APG4B antibody - C-terminal region - Protocols

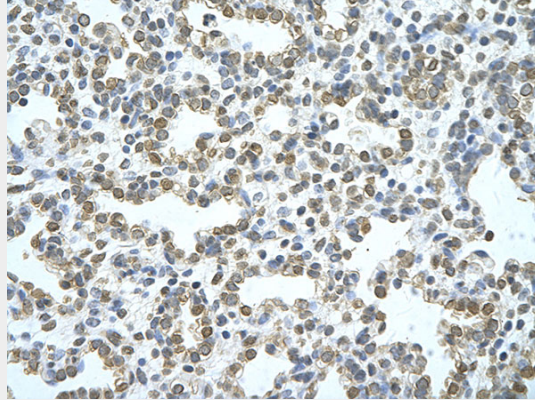
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

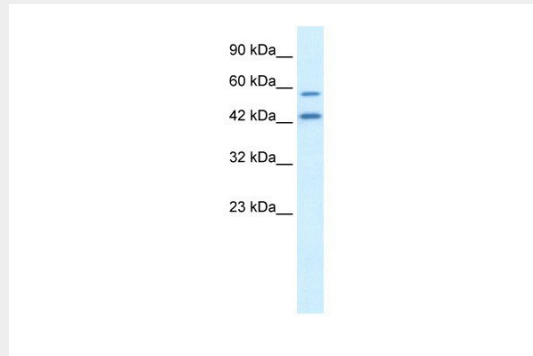
### APG4B antibody - C-terminal region - Images



APG4B antibody - C-terminal region (AI10131) in Human kidney cells using Immunohistochemistry  
Human kidney



Human Lung  
Rabbit Anti-ATG4B Antibody  
Paraffin Embedded Tissue: Human alveolar cell  
Cellular Data: Epithelial cells of renal tubule  
Antibody Concentration: 4.0-8.0 µg/ml  
Magnification: 400X



APG4B antibody - C-terminal region (AI10131) in Human Raji cells using Western Blot  
WB Suggested Anti-APG4B Antibody Titration: 0.2-1 µg/ml  
ELISA Titer: 1:12500  
Positive Control: Raji cell lysate  
ATG4B is strongly supported by BioGPS gene expression data to be expressed in Human Raji cells

#### **APG4B antibody - C-terminal region - Background**

This is a rabbit polyclonal antibody against APG4B. It was validated on Western Blot and immunohistochemistry by Abgent. At Abgent we manufacture rabbit polyclonal antibodies on a large scale (200-1000 products/month) of high throughput manner. Our antibodies are peptide based and protein family oriented. We usually provide antibodies covering each member of a whole protein family of your interest. We also use our best efforts to provide you antibodies recognize various epitopes of a target protein. For availability of antibody needed for your experiment, please inquire ([sales@abgent.com](mailto:sales@abgent.com)).