

**APG4B / ATG4B Antibody**  
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ALS11942****Specification**

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**APG4B / ATG4B Antibody - Product Information**

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Application       | <b>WB, IHC</b>  |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">O9Y4P1</a>                                |
| Reactivity        | <b>Human, Mouse, Rat, Zebrafish, Chicken, Xenopus</b> |
| Host              | <b>Rabbit</b>   |
| Clonality         | <b>Polyclonal</b>                                     |
| Calculated MW     | <b>44kDa KDa</b>                                      |

**APG4B / ATG4B Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 23192**Other Names**

Cysteine protease ATG4B, 3.4.22.-, 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**

A portion of amino acid 350-400 of human APG4B

**Reconstitution & Storage**

Short term 4°C, long term aliquot and store at -20°C, avoid freeze thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

APG4B / ATG4B Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**APG4B / ATG4B Antibody - 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>

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

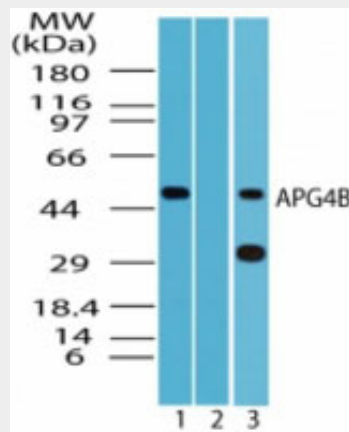
Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Cytoplasmic vesicle, autophagosome. Endoplasmic reticulum. Mitochondrion. Note=Mainly localizes to the cytoplasm, including cytosol (PubMed:29165041). A samll potion localizes to mitochondria; phosphorylation at Ser-34 promotes localization to mitochondria (PubMed:29165041).

#### APG4B / ATG4B Antibody - Protocols

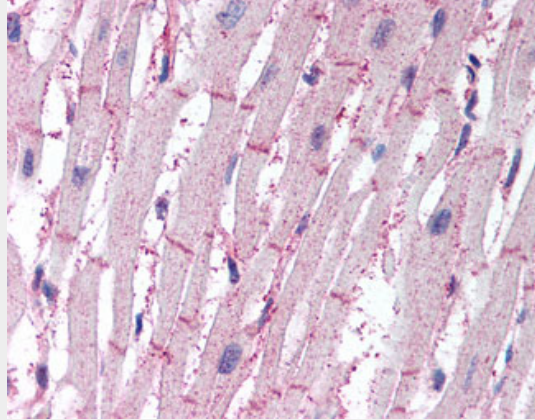
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

#### APG4B / ATG4B Antibody - Images



Western blot of APG4B in HeLa cell lysate in the 1) absence, and 2) presence of immunizing...



Anti-ATG4B antibody IHC of human heart.

#### **APG4B / ATG4B Antibody - Background**

Cysteine protease required for the cytoplasm to vacuole transport (Cvt) and autophagy. Cleaves the C-terminal amino acid of ATG8 family proteins MAP1LC3, GABARAPL1, GABARAPL2 and GABARAP, to reveal a C-terminal glycine. 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. Has also an activity of delipidating enzyme for the PE-conjugated forms.

#### **APG4B / ATG4B Antibody - References**

- Marino G., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 278:3671-3678(2003).
- Kabeya Y., et al. J. Cell Sci. 117:2805-2812(2004).
- Nagase T., et al. DNA Res. 6:63-70(1999).
- Ohara O., et al. Submitted (AUG-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
- Ota T., et al. Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).