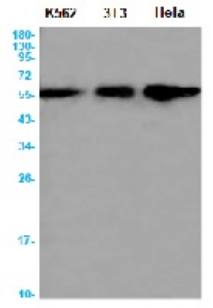
RecomAb™

ATG12 recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone R08-2F4

Catalog # RAB01599 Size 100 uL

Applications



Western Blot

Western blot analysis of Apg12 in K562, 3T3, Hela lysates using human Apg12 recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone R08-2F4 (Cat # RAB01599).

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of human Apg12.
Antibody Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Original antibody is raised against a synthetic peptide corresponding to human Apg12
Theoretical MW (kDa)	Calculated MW: 15 kD
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification
Isotype	IgG
Recommend Usage	Western Blot (1:500-1:1000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In 50 mM Tris-Glycine, pH 7.4 (0.15 M NaCl, 40% Glycerol, 0.01% Sodium azide and 0.05% BSA)

Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C for short term. For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot

  Western blot analysis of Apg12 in K562, 3T3, Hela lysates using human Apg12 recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone R08-2F4 (Cat # RAB01599).

Gene Info — ATG12

Entrez GeneID	9140
Protein Accession#	O94817
Gene Name	ATG12
Gene Alias	APG12, APG12L, FBR93, HAPG12
Gene Description	ATG12 autophagy related 12 homolog (S. cerevisiae)
Omim ID	609608
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	Autophagy is a process of bulk protein degradation in which cytoplasmic components, including o rganelles, are enclosed in double-membrane structures called autophagosomes and delivered to lysosomes or vacuoles for degradation. ATG12 is the human homolog of a yeast protein involved in autophagy (Mizushima et al., 1998 [PubMed 9852036]).[supplied by OMIM
Other Designations	APG12 autophagy 12-like|Apg12 (autophagy, yeast) homolog

Pathway

- Regulation of autophagy

Disease

- Adenocarcinoma
- Colorectal Neoplasms
- Disease Progression
- Disease Susceptibility
- HIV Infections
- Microsatellite Instability
- Stomach Neoplasms