Recombinant Human MAP1LC3B Protein(His Tag)

Catalog Number: PDEH100753

Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

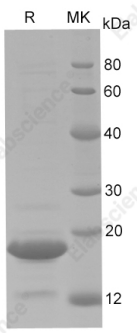
Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human MAP1LC3B protein Met1-Gly120, with an N-terminal His
Calculated MW	14.1 kDa
Observed MW	18 kDa
Accession	Q9GZQ8
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 10 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Mannitol.
Reconstitution	It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of 0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.

Data



SDS-PAGE analysis of Human MAP1LC3B proteins, 2 μg/lane of Recombinant Human MAP1LC3B proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 18 kDa.

Background

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Ubiquitin-like modifier involved in formation of autophagosomal vacuoles (autophagosomes).Plays a role in mitophagy which contributes to regulate mitochondrial quantity and quality by eliminating the mitochondria to a basal level to fulfill cellular energy requirements and preventing excess ROS production.In response to cellular stress and upon mitochondria fission, binds C-18 ceramides and anchors autophagolysosomes to outer mitochondrial membranes to eliminate damaged mitochondria.While LC3s are involved in elongation of the phagophore membran e, the GABARAP/GATE-16 subfamily is essential for a later stage in autophagosome maturation.Promotes primary ciliogenesis by removing OFD1 from centriolar satellites via the autophagic pathway.Through its interaction with the reticulophagy receptor TEX264, participates in the remodeling of subdomains of the endoplasmic reticulum into autophagosomes upon nutrient stress, which then fuse with lysosomes for endoplasmic reticulum turnover. Upon nutrient stress, directly recruits cofactor JMY to the phagophore membrane surfaces and promotes JMY's actin nucleation activity and autophagosome biogenesis during autophagy.

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