

Recombinant ATG9A Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN301795L**

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

Description

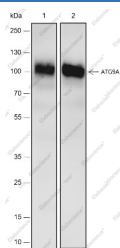
Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant human ATG9A fragment
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone	C311417
Purification	Protein A purified
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications

Recommended Dilution

WB	1:500-1:1000
IHC	1:50-1:100
IF	1:50
FCM	1:50-1:100

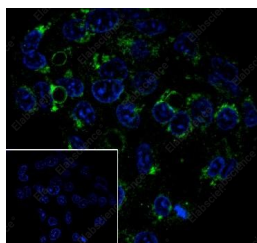
Data



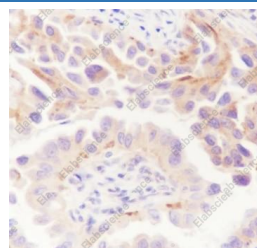
Western Blot with ATG9A Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000. Lane 1: HepG2, Lane 2: HeLa

Observed-MW:100 kDa

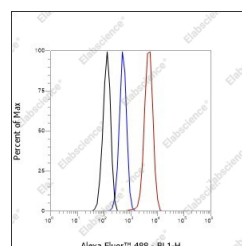
Calculated-MW:94 kDa



Immunofluorescent analysis of (100% Ice-cold methanol) fixed HepG2 cells using anti-ATG9A Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human thyroid cancer using ATG9A Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.



Flow cytometric analysis of human ATG9A expression on HepG2 cells. Cells were stained with purified anti-Human ATG9A, then a Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated second step antibody. The histogram were derived from events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of intact cells.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

For Research Use Only

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Web: www.elabscience.com

Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

Fax: 1-832-243-6017

Rev. V1.3

Background

ATG9A are lipid scramblases that play a role in autophagosome expansion. ATG9A is present in numerous intracellular compartments, including the trans-Golgi network and early and recycling endosomes, and traffics through the secretory pathway to the plasma membrane and to the endocytic pathway from the plasma membrane. ATG9A protects cells against plasma membrane damage caused by a spectrum of exogenous and endogenous agents, including permeabilization by gasdermin and mixed lineage kinase domain like (MLKL), which generate pores at the plasma membrane or perturb plasma membrane integrity, respectively, during programmed cell death processes of pyroptosis and necroptosis. We furthermore define the ATG9A–IQGAP1 apparatus that integrates with the ESCRT system to cooperatively heal areas of plasma membrane damage.

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