

Product no **AS14 2769****Anti-ATG8 | Autophagy-related protein****Product information**

<b>Immunogen</b>	Fragment of recombinant ATG8 from <i>Chlamydomonas reinhardtii</i> , UniProt: <a href="#">A8JB85</a>
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Purity</b>	Serum
<b>Format</b>	Lyophilized
<b>Quantity</b>	50 µl
<b>Reconstitution</b>	For reconstitution add 50 µl of sterile water
<b>Storage</b>	Store lyophilized/reconstituted at -20°C; once reconstituted make aliquots to avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Please remember to spin the tubes briefly prior to opening them to avoid any losses that might occur from material adhering to the cap or sides of the tube.

**Additional information** This product can be sold containing ProClin if requested.

This antibody is recognizing 1 ng of recombinant CrATG8.

Antigen used to elicit this antibody is conserved from 70-80% in following ATG protein from *Arabidopsis thaliana*: ATG8a UniProt: [Q8LEM4](#) ATG8B UniProt: [Q9XEB5](#) ATG8c UniProt: [Q8S927](#) ATG8d UniProt: [Q9SL04](#), ATG8e UniProt: [Q8S926](#) ATG8f UniProt: [Q8VYK7](#) and conserved below 70% in: ATG8g UniProt: [Q9LZZ9](#) ATG8h UniProt: [Q8S92](#)

This antibody does not recognize all isoforms into the same degree.

**Application information**

<b>Recommended dilution</b>	1 : 1000 (IL), 1 : 1000-1 : 2000 (WB)
<b>Expected   apparent MW</b>	15.2   15 kDa
<b>Confirmed reactivity</b>	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i> , <i>Aponogeton madagascariensis</i> , <i>Chlamydomonas reinhardtii</i> , <i>Chlorococcum dorsiventrale</i> , <i>Gossypim hirsutum</i> , <i>Haematococcus lacustris</i> , <i>Malus domestica</i> , <i>Nicotiana benthamiana</i> , <i>Populus trichocarpa</i> , <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> , <i>Zea mays</i>
<b>Predicted reactivity</b>	<i>Ananas comosus</i> , <i>Brassica napus</i> , <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> , <i>Micromonas sp.</i> , <i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> , <i>Oryza sativa</i> , <i>Panicum hallii</i> , <i>Parachlorella kessleri</i> , <i>Phaeodactylum tricorutum</i> , <i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> , <i>Pyrus x bretschneideri</i> , <i>Physcomitrium patens</i> , <i>Pinus sitchensis</i> , <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> , <i>Triticum aestivum</i> , <i>Volvox carteri</i>
	Species of your interest not listed? <a href="#">Contact us</a>
<b>Not reactive in</b>	<i>Cuscuta chinensis</i> , <i>Symbiodinium sp.</i>
<b>Additional information</b>	For <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i> the signal obtained using ATG8 antibodies is cleaner in case of roots compare to leaf material. For best results please follow extraction protocol described in <a href="#">Álvarez et al. (2012)</a> . ATG8 signal corresponds to the two bands of 17 kDa.
	Preparation of a cell extract from <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i> : A. Plants were first subjected to autophagy activating conditions: nutrient (nitrogen or carbon) limitation or oxidative stress in order to activate this degradative process. B. Total protein extracts can be obtained as described by <a href="#">Álvarez</a> . Leaves are grinded in liquid nitrogen with a minimal volume of extraction buffer (100 mM Tris-HCl pH 8, 400 mM sucrose, 1 mM EDTA, 0.1 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride (PMSF), 10 mg/ml sodium deoxycholate, 10 µg/ml of leupeptin, 10 µg/ml of pepstatin A, 4% (v/v) protease inhibitor cocktail from Roche). C. Cell debris is removed by centrifuging at 500 g for 10 min at 4°C.
	<b>Important note:</b> It is recommendable to use bigger gels in order to get a better resolution of ATG8 bands. Midi-protean gels are better than mini-gels. There are 9 ATG8 isoforms and this antibody will likely recognizes all of them.
	For immunolocalization protocol, please <a href="#">inquire</a> .
<b>Selected references</b>	<a href="#">Castillo-Olamendi et al. (2026)</a> . Cytosolic Ca <sup>2+</sup> mediates ATG8i-autophagy activation under osmotic stress in

*Arabidopsis thaliana*. *Planta* . 2026 Jun 6;264(1):16. doi: 10.1007/s00425-026-05045-4.

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[Ma](#) et al. (2026). Hydrogen sulfide promotes wheat immunity against stripe rust through TaATG6c persulfidation. *Stress Biol* . 2026 Feb 13;6(1):16. doi: 10.1007/s44154-026-00292-7.

[Zheng](#) et al. (2025). ATG8ylation-mediated tonoplast invagination mitigates vacuole damage. *Nat Commun* . 2025 Jul 18;16(1):6621. doi: 10.1038/s41467-025-62084-3.

[Supriya](#) et al. (2025). Melatonin Bridges Timekeeping and Survival: Coordinating Diurnal Rhythms, Autophagy, and Energy Balance in Upland Cotton. *Plant Stress*, 100969.

[Lj](#) et al. (2024). Stress granules sequester autophagy proteins to facilitate plant recovery from heat stress. *Nat Commun* . 2024 Dec 30;15(1):10910. doi: 10.1038/s41467-024-55292-w.

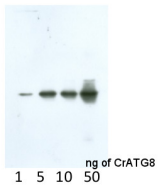
[Lj](#) et al. (2024). Gamma-aminobutyric acid as a regulator of astaxanthin production in *Haematococcus lacustris* under salinity: Exploring physiology, signaling, autophagy, and multi-omics landscape. *Bioresour Technol*. 2024 Dec;413:131466. doi: 10.1016/j.biortech.2024.131466. Epub 2024 Sep 12.

[Michalak](#) et al. (2024). Conserved autophagy and diverse cell wall composition: Unifying features of vascular tissues in evolutionarily distinct plants. *Ann Bot*. 2024 Apr 23;133(4):559-572. doi: 10.1093/aob/mcae015.

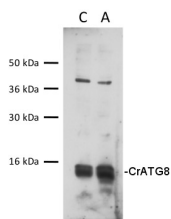
[Lan](#) et al. (2024). Clathrin Light Chains negatively regulate plant immunity by hijacking the autophagy pathway. *Plant Commun*. 2024 Apr 30;100937. doi: 10.1016/j.xplc.2024.100937.

[Testi](#) et al. (2024). The *Phytophthora parasitica* effector AVH195 interacts with ATG8, attenuates host autophagy, and promotes biotrophic infection. *BMC Biol*. 2024 Apr 29;22(1):100.

[Michalak](#) et al. (2024). Conserved autophagy and diverse cell wall composition: Unifying features of vascular tissues in evolutionarily distinct plants. *Ann Bot*. 2024 Feb 7:mcae015. (immunofluorescence) doi: 10.1093/aob/mcae015.

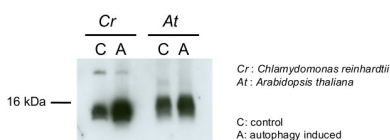


Anti-CrATG8 antibodies detect 1 ng of recombinant CrATG8 protein.



30 µg of total protein from *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii*, control (C), autophagy induced (A), extracted with lysis buffer according to Perez-Perez et al. 2010 (*Plant Physiology* 152: 1874-1888) were separated on 15 % SDS-PAGE and blotted 1h to nitrocellulose membrane using semi-dry or tank transfer. Blots were blocked with 5% milk for 1h at room temperature (RT) with agitation. Blot was incubated in the primary antibody at a dilution of 1:1000 for 1h at RT with agitation. The antibody solution was decanted and the blot was rinsed briefly twice, then washed once for 15 min and 3 times for 5 min in TBS-T at RT with agitation. Blot was incubated in secondary antibody (anti-rabbit IgG horse radish peroxidase conjugated, from Agrisera [AS09\\_602](#), diluted to 1:25 000) for 1h at RT with agitation. The blot was washed as above and developed for 5 min with chemiluminescent detection reagent, according to the manufacturer's instructions. Exposure time was 45 seconds.

Courtesy of Dr. María Esther Pérez-Perez, IBVF, Spain



15 µg of total protein from *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii* and *Arabidopsis thaliana* were separated on 15 % SDS-PAGE and blotted 1h to nitrocellulose membrane using semi-dry transfer. Blots were blocked with 5 % dry milk in PBS for 1h at room temperature (RT) with agitation. Blot

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was incubated in the primary antibody at a dilution of 1:1 000 over night at 4 °C with agitation. The antibody solution was decanted and the blot was rinsed briefly twice, then washed once for 15 min and 3 times for 5 min in TBS-T at RT with agitation. Blot was incubated in secondary antibody (anti-rabbit IgG horse radish peroxidase conjugated, [AS09 602](#) from Agrisera) diluted to 1:10 000 in 5 % dry milk for 1h at RT with agitation. The blot was washed as above and developed for 5 min with chemiluminescent detection reagent, according to the manufacturer's instructions. Exposure time was 60 seconds.

Courtesy of Dr. María Esther Pérez-Pérez and Ana M. Laureano-Marín, IBVF, Spain