

This product is for research use only (not for diagnostic or therapeutic use)

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Product no AS15 2831

Anti-ATG4 | Autophagy protein 4 (algal)

Product information

Immunogen Recombiant ATG4 of Chlamydomonas reinhardtii, Gene ID Cre12.q510100

Host Rabbit

Clonality Polyclonal

Purity Serum

Format Lyophilized

Quantity 50 μl

Reconstitution For reconstitution add 50 μl of sterile water

Storage 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 antibody is recognizing 25 ng of recombinant CrATG4

This product can be sold containing ProClin if requested.

Application information

Recommended dilution 1:5000 (WB)

Expected | apparent 64.2 | 70 kDa

Chlamydomonas reinhardtii, Chlorococcum dorsiventrale Confirmed reactivity

Predicted reactivity Coccomyxa subellipsoidea C-169, Tetraselmis sp. GSL018, Volvox carteri

Species of your interest not listed? Contact us

Not reactive in Arabidopsis thaliana, Capsicum annuum, Nicotiana tabacum

Additional information Technical details how to work with this antibody are provided here: Pérez-Pérez et al. (2016). Control of Autophagy in

Chlamydomonas Is Mediated through Redox-Dependent Inactivation of the ATG4 Protease. Plant Physiol. 2016

Dec;172(4):2219-2234.

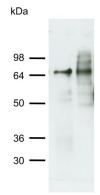
Selected references Chen et al. (2016). The role of nitric oxide signalling in response to salt stress in Chlamydomonas reinhardtii. Planta.

2016 Sep;244(3):651-69. doi: 10.1007/s00425-016-2528-0. Epub 2016 Apr 26.

Pérez-Pérez et al. (2016). Control of Autophagy in Chlamydomonas Is Mediated through Redox-Dependent Inactivation

of the ATG4 Protease. Plant Physiol. 2016 Dec;172(4):2219-2234.

Application example



10 ng of recombinant, purified Chlamydomonas reinhardtii ATG4 (left) and 15 µg of Chlamydomonas reinhardtii total cell extract (right) were separated on 12 % 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 was incubated in the primary antibody at a dilution of 1:5000 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, Agrisera) diluted to 1:10000 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,



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according to the manufacturer's instructions. Exposure time was 30 seconds

Courtesy of María Esther Pérez-Pérez and Jose L. Crespo, CSIC, Spain