

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse
Specificity	Detects human ATG7 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human ATG3, 4A, 4B, 5, 10, 12, or 16L1 is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 683906
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human ATG7 Asn387-Gln570 Accession # O95352
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 405 Excitation Wavelength: 405 nm Emission Wavelength: 421 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2 mg/mL in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry	0.25-1 µg/10 ⁶ cells	HeLa human cervical epithelial carcinoma cell line fixed with Flow Cytometry Fixation Buffer (Catalog # FC004) and permeabilized with Flow Cytometry Permeabilization/Wash Buffer I (Catalog # FC005)

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

ATG7, also known as APG7, is a 78 kDa cytosolic ubiquitin-E1-like enzyme that plays a key role in the autophagic pathway of intracellular bulk degradation. It is required for the conjugation of ATG5 to ATG12, the lipidation of ATG8, and subsequent autophagosome formation. ATG7 is required for mitochondrial removal during erythropoiesis and for the maintenance of axonal homeostasis. Alternate splicing of human ATG7 generates an isoform that lacks 31 aa at the C-terminus, a region that is required for ATG8 lipidation. Human ATG7 shares 93% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat ATG7.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

This product is provided under an agreement between Life Technologies Corporation and R&D Systems, Inc, and the manufacture, use, sale or import of this product is subject to one or more US patents and corresponding non-US equivalents, owned by Life Technologies Corporation and its affiliates. The purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the purchased amount of the product and components of the product only in research conducted by the buyer (whether the buyer is an academic or for-profit entity). The sale of this product is expressly conditioned on the buyer not using the product or its components (1) in manufacturing; (2) to provide a service, information, or data to an unaffiliated third party for payment; (3) for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic purposes; (4) to resell, sell, or otherwise transfer this product or its components to any third party, or for any other commercial purpose. Life Technologies Corporation will not assert a claim against the buyer of the infringement of the above patents based on the manufacture, use or sale of a commercial product developed in research by the buyer in which this product or its components was employed, provided that neither this product nor any of its components was used in the manufacture of such product. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than research, contact Life Technologies Corporation, Cell Analysis Business Unit, Business Development, 29851 Willow Creek Road, Eugene, OR 97402, Tel: (541) 465-8300. Fax: (541) 335-0354.