Rubicon (D9F7) Rabbit mAb



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Applications: Reactivity: Sensitivity: MW (kDa): Source/Isotype: **UniProt ID:** Entrez-Gene Id: WR HMEndogenous 130 Rabbit IgG #Q92622 9711 **Product Usage** Application Dilution Information Western Blotting 1:1000 Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than **Storage** 0.02% sodium azide. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody. Rubicon (D9F7) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of total Rubicon protein. A band of unknown Specificity / Sensitivity origin is detected at 55 kDa. Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to Source / Purification residues surrounding Leu210 of human Rubicon protein.

Background

Autophagy is a catabolic process for the autophagosomic-lysosomal degradation of bulk cytoplasmic contents (1,2). Autophagy is generally activated by conditions of nutrient deprivation but is also associated with a number of physiological processes, including development, differentiation, neurodegeneration, infection, and cancer (3). The molecular machinery of autophagy was largely discovered in yeast and is directed by a number of autophagy-related (Atg) genes. These proteins are involved in the formation of autophagosomes, which are cytoplasmic vacuoles that are delivered to lysosomes for degradation. The class III type phosphoinositide 3-kinase (PI3K) Vps34 regulates vacuolar trafficking and autophagy (4,5). Multiple proteins associate with Vps34, including p105/Vps15, Beclin-1, UVRAG, Atg14, and Rubicon (6-12). Atg14 and Rubicon were identified based on their ability to bind to Beclin-1 and participate in unique complexes with opposing functions (9-12). Rubicon, which localizes to the endosome and lysosome, inhibits Vps34 lipid kinase activity; knockdown of Rubicon enhances autophagy and endocytic trafficking (11,12). In contrast, Atg14 localizes to autophagosomes, isolation membranes, and ER and can enhance Vps34 activity. Knockdown of Atg14 inhibits starvation-induced autophagy (11,12).

Background References

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- 6. Stack, J.H. et al. (1995) *J Cell Biol* 129, 321-34.
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- 10. Sun, Q. et al. (2008) Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 105, 19211-6.
- 11. Zhong, Y. et al. (2009) Nat Cell Biol 11, 468-76.
- 12. Matsunaga, K. et al. (2009) Nat Cell Biol 11, 385-96.

Species Reactivity Species rea

Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

Western Blot Buffer

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key

WB: Western Blotting

Cross-Reactivity Key

H: human M: mouse R: rat Hm: hamster Mk: monkey Vir: virus Mi: mink C: chicken Dm: D. melanogaster

X: Xenopus Z: zebrafish B: bovine Dg: dog Pg: pig Sc: S. cerevisiae Ce: C. elegans Hr: horse

GP: Guinea Pig Rab: rabbit All: all species expected

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Limited Uses

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