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Product no AS14 2769

ATG8 | Autophagy-related protein

Product information

Immunogen Fragment of recombinant ATG8 from Chlamydomonas reinhardtii, UniProt: A8JB85

Host Rabbit

Clonality Polyclonal

Purity Serum

Format Lyophilized

Quantity 50 μl

Reconstitution For reconstitution add 50 μl of sterile water

Storage 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 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: Q9SC020

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

Application information

Recommended dilution 1:1000 (IL), 1:1000-1:2000 (WB)

Expected | apparent

15.2 | 15 kDa

Confirmed reactivity

Arabidopsis thaliana, Aponogeton madagascariensis, Chlamydononas reinhardtii, Chlorococcum dorsiventrale, Haematococcus lacustris, Nicotiana benthamiana, Populus trichocarpa, Solanum lycopersicum, Zea mays

Predicted reactivity

Ananas comosus, Brassica napus, Hordeum vulgare, Micromonas sp., Nelumbo nucifera, Oryza sativa, Panicum hallii, Phoenix dactylifera, Pyrus x bretschneideri, Physcomitrium patens, Pinus sitchensis, Solanum tuberosum, Triticum aestivum, Volvox carteri

Species of your interest not listed? Contact us

Not reactive in

Cuscuta chinensis, Symbiodinium sp.

Additional information

For *Arabidopsis thaliana* 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 <u>Álvarez</u> et al. (2012). ATG8 signal corresponds to the two bands of 17 kDa.

Preparation of a cell extract from Arabidopsis thaliana:

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 $\underline{\text{Alvarez.}}$ 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 μ g/ml of leupeptin, 10 μ g/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.

Important note:

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 inquire.

Selected references

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.



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<u>Testi</u> 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. Llamas et al. (2023). In planta expression of human polyQ-expanded huntingtin fragment reveals mechanisms to prevent disease-related protein aggregation. Nat Aging. 2023 Nov;3(11):1345-1357.doi: 10.1038/s43587-023-00502-1. Miklaszewska et al. (2023).CALEOSIN 1 interaction with AUTOPHAGY-RELATED PROTEIN 8 facilitates lipid droplet microautophagy in seedlings.Plant Physiol. 2023 Nov 22;193(4):2361-2380.doi: 10.1093/plphys/kiad471. Lee et al. (2023).Three consecutive cytosolic glycolysis enzymes modulate autophagic flux. Plant Physiol. 2023 Oct 26;193(3):1797-1815. doi: 10.1093/plphys/kiad439.

Sun et al. (2022) Genome of Paspalum vaginatum and the role of trehalose mediated autophagy in increasing maize biomass. Nat Commun. 2022;13(1):7731. Published 2022 Dec 13. doi:10.1038/s41467-022-35507-8

<u>Cao</u> et al. (2022) Autophagic pathway contributes to low-nitrogen tolerance by optimizing nitrogen uptake and utilization in tomato. Hortic Res. 2022 Mar 23;9:uhac068. doi: 10.1093/hr/uhac068. PMID: 35669705; PMCID: PMC9164271. <u>Samperna</u> et al (2022). Cyclopaldic Acid, the Main Phytotoxic Metabolite of Diplodia cupressi, Induces Programmed Cell Death and Autophagy in Arabidopsis thaliana. Toxins (Basel). 2022 Jul 11;14(7):474. doi: 10.3390/toxins14070474. PMID: 35878212; PMCID: PMC9325063.

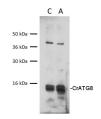
Zharova et al. (2022) Role of Autophagy in Haematococcus lacustris Cell Growth under Salinity. Plants. 2022; 11(2):197. https://doi.org/10.3390/plants11020197 (immunofluorescence)

Mishra et al. (2021) Interplay between abiotic (drought) and biotic (virus) stresses in tomato plants. Mol Plant Pathol. 2021 Dec 30. doi: 10.1111/mpp.13172. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 34970822.

Application example

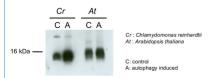


Anti-CrATG8 antibodies detect 1 ng of recombinant CrATG8 protein.



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 <u>AS09 602</u>, 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 $^{\circ}$ 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, <u>AS09 602</u> 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