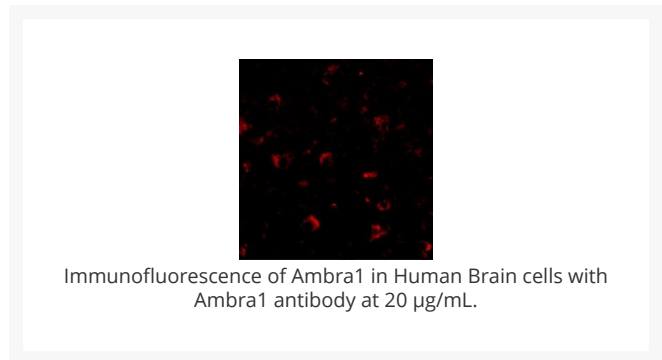
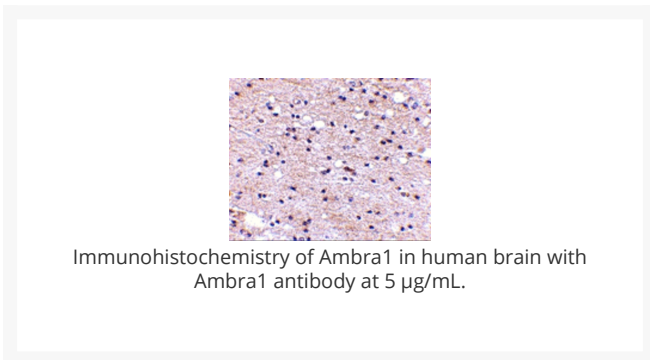
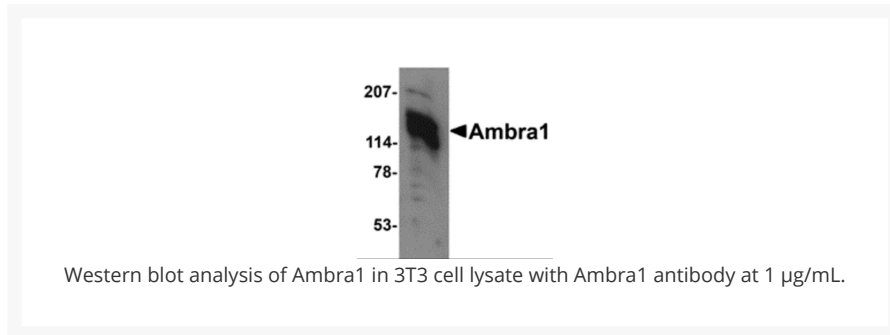




Ambra1 Antibody

Cat. No.: 4555



Ψ Specifications

HOST SPECIES:	Rabbit
SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Human, Mouse, Rat

IMMUNOGEN:	<p>Ambra1 antibody was raised against a 15 amino acid synthetic peptide from near the carboxy terminus of human Ambra1.</p> <p>The immunogen is located within the last 50 amino acids of Ambra1.</p>
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	ELISA, IF, IHC-P, WB
APPLICATIONS:	<p>Ambra1 antibody can be used for the detection of Ambra1 by Western blot at 1 µg/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 5 µg/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 µg/mL.</p> <p>Antibody validated: Western Blot in mouse samples; Immunohistochemistry in human samples and Immunofluorescence in human samples. All other applications and species not yet tested.</p>
POSITIVE CONTROL:	1) Cat. No. 1282 - 3T3 (NIH) Cell Lysate
	2) Cat. No. 10-301 - Human Brain Tissue Slide

Ψ Properties

PURIFICATION:	Ambra1 Antibody is affinity chromatography purified via peptide column.
CLONALITY:	Polyclonal
ISOTYPE:	IgG
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated
PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid
BUFFER:	Ambra1 Antibody is supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
CONCENTRATION:	1 mg/mL
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	Ambra1 antibody can be stored at 4 °C for three months and -20 °C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

Ψ Additional Info

OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	AMBRA1
ALTERNATE NAMES:	Ambra1 Antibody: DCAF3, WDR94, KIAA1736, Activating molecule in BECN1-regulated autophagy protein 1
ACCESSION NO.:	Q9C0C7
PROTEIN GI NO.:	166215833
GENE ID:	55626
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.

Ψ Background and References

BACKGROUND:	<p>Ambra1 Antibody: Autophagy, the process of bulk degradation of cellular proteins through an autophagosomic-lysosomal pathway is important for normal growth control and may be defective in tumor cells. It is involved in the preservation of cellular nutrients under starvation conditions as well as the normal turnover of cytosolic components. Beclin-1, a principal regulator of autophagosome formation, is in turn regulated by Ambra1. Ambra1 associates with Beclin-1 through a region near its center as determined by yeast two-hybrid assay. Null mutations in this gene in mice resulted in embryonic lethality with severe neural tube defects associated with autophagy impairment, accumulation of ubiquitinated proteins, unbalanced cell proliferation and excessive apoptotic death. Furthermore, down-regulation of Ambra1 in cultured cells through RNA interference decreased the level of rapamycin- and nutrient starvation-induced autophagy. Multiple isoforms of Ambra1 are known to exist.</p>
REFERENCES:	<p>1) Gozuacik D and Kimchi A. Autophagy as a cell death and tumor suppressor mechanism. <i>Oncogene</i>2004; 23:2891-906.</p>
	<p>2) Kisen GO, Tessitore L, Costelli P, et al. Reduced autophagic activity in primary rat hepatocellular carcinoma and ascites hepatoma cells. <i>Carcinogenesis</i>1993; 14:2501-5.</p>
	<p>3) Liang XH, Jackson S, Seaman M, et al. Induction of autophagy and inhibition of tumorigenesis by beclin 1. <i>Nature</i>1999; 402:672-6.</p>
	<p>4) Fimia GM, Stoykova A, Romagnoli A, et al. Ambra1 regulates autophagy and development of the nervous system. <i>Nature</i>2007; 447:1121-5.</p>

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