

Product Data Sheet

GABARAPL2/GATE-16 Protein, Human (His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P76353
Synonyms:	Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor-associated protein-like 2; GEF-2; GATE-16; FLC3A
Species:	Human
Source:	E. coli
Accession:	P60520 (M1-F117)
Gene ID:	11345
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 15 kDa.

DDODEDTIES
PROPERTIES
AA Sequence
Biological Activity
Appearance
Formulation
Endotoxin Level
Reconsititution
Storage & Stability
Shipping

DESCRIPTION

BackgroundGABARAPL2/GATE-16, a ubiquitin-like modifier, intricately participates in intra-Golgi traffic, modulating transport through
the coupling of NSF activity and SNAREs activation. It stimulates the ATPase activity of NSF, facilitating its association with
GOSR1. Beyond its Golgi-related functions, GABARAPL2/GATE-16 plays a crucial role in autophagy, contributing to
mitochondrial quality control by engaging in mitophagy. Unlike LC3s involved in phagophore membrane elongation, the
GABARAP/GATE-16 subfamily assumes a pivotal role in the later stages of autophagosome maturation. Operating as a
monomer, GABARAPL2/GATE-16 establishes a network of interactions with key autophagy-related proteins such as ATG3,
ATG7, ATG13, ULK1, TP53INP1, TP53INP2, TBC1D25, SQSTM1, BNIP3, TECPR2, PCM1, TBC1D5, TRIM5, MEFV, TRIM21, WDFY3,
UBA5, GOSR1, KBTBD6, KBTBD7, and others. These interactions emphasize its versatile role in cellular processes, ranging

from Golgi dynamics to autophagy and reticulophagy regulation.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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