

Anti-WIPI1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody Catalog # ABO15245

Specification

Anti-WIPI1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	O5MNZ9
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid

Description

Anti-WIPI1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IHC applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

Anti-WIPI1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 55062

Other Names

WD repeat domain phosphoinositide-interacting protein 1, WIPI-1, Atg18 protein homolog, WD40 repeat protein interacting with phosphoinositides of 49 kDa, WIPI 49 kDa, WIPI1, WIPI49

Calculated MW

49 kDa KDa

Application Details

WB 1:500-1:2000
IHC 1:50-1:100

Contents

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

Immunogen

A synthesized peptide derived from human WIPI1

Purification

Affinity-chromatography

Storage

Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Anti-WIPI1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name WIPI1

Synonyms WIPI49

Function

Component of the autophagy machinery that controls the major intracellular degradation process by which cytoplasmic materials are packaged into autophagosomes and delivered to lysosomes for degradation (PubMed:[15602573](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15602573)), PubMed:[20114074](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20114074)), PubMed:[20484055](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20484055)), PubMed:[20639694](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20639694)), PubMed:[23088497](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23088497)), PubMed:[28561066](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28561066)), PubMed:[31271352](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31271352)). Plays an important role in starvation- and calcium-mediated autophagy, as well as in mitophagy (PubMed:[28561066](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28561066)). Functions downstream of the ULK1 and PI3- kinases that produce phosphatidylinositol 3-phosphate (PtdIns3P) on membranes of the endoplasmic reticulum once activated (PubMed:[28561066](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28561066)). Binds phosphatidylinositol 3-phosphate (PtdIns3P), and maybe other phosphoinositides including PtdIns3,5P2 and PtdIns5P, and is recruited to phagophore assembly sites at the endoplasmic reticulum membranes (PubMed:[28561066](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28561066)), PubMed:[31271352](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31271352)), PubMed:[33499712](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33499712)). There, it assists WIPI2 in the recruitment of ATG12- ATG5-ATG16L1, a complex that directly controls the elongation of the nascent autophagosomal membrane (PubMed:[28561066](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28561066)). Together with WDR45/WIPI4, promotes ATG2 (ATG2A or ATG2B)-mediated lipid transfer by enhancing ATG2-association with phosphatidylinositol 3-monophosphate (PI3P)-containing membranes (PubMed:[31271352](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31271352)). Involved in xenophagy of *Staphylococcus aureus* (PubMed:[22829830](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22829830)). Invading *S.aureus* cells become entrapped in autophagosome-like WIPI1 positive vesicles targeted for lysosomal degradation (PubMed:[22829830](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22829830)). Also plays a distinct role in controlling the transcription of melanogenic enzymes and melanosome maturation, a process that is distinct from starvation-induced autophagy (PubMed:[21317285](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21317285)). May also regulate the trafficking of proteins involved in the mannose-6-phosphate receptor (MPR) recycling pathway (PubMed:[15020712](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15020712)).

Cellular Location

Golgi apparatus, trans-Golgi network. Endosome. Cytoplasmic vesicle, clathrin-coated vesicle. Preautophagosomal structure membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Note=Trans elements of the Golgi and peripheral endosomes. Dynamically cycles through these compartments and is susceptible to conditions that modulate membrane flux. Enriched in clathrin-coated vesicles. Upon starvation-induced autophagy, accumulates at subcellular structures in the cytoplasm: enlarged vesicular and lasso-like structures, and large cup-shaped structures predominantly around the nucleus. Recruitment to autophagic membranes is controlled by MTMR14. Labile microtubules specifically recruit markers of autophagosome formation like WIPI1, whereas mature autophagosomes may bind to stable microtubules

Tissue Location

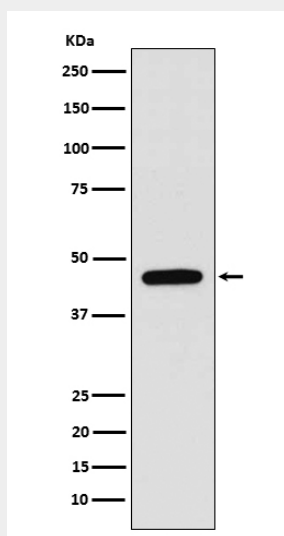
Ubiquitously expressed. Highly expressed in skeletal muscle, heart, testis, pancreas and placenta. Highly expressed in G361, Sk-mel-28, Sk-mel-13, WM852 and WM451 cells. Up-regulated in a variety of tumor tissues.

Anti-WIPI1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-WIPI1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of WIPI1 expression in A375 cell lysate.