

TP53INP1 Antibody (N-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP11742a

Specification

TP53INP1 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	O96A56
Other Accession	NP_001129205.1 , NP_150601.1
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	27366
Antigen Region	36-64

TP53INP1 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 94241

Other Names

Tumor protein p53-inducible nuclear protein 1, Stress-induced protein, p53-dependent damage-inducible nuclear protein 1, p53DINP1, TP53INP1, P53DINP1, SIP

Target/Specificity

This TP53INP1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 36-64 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human TP53INP1.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:10~50

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

TP53INP1 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

TP53INP1 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name TP53INP1

Synonyms P53DINP1, SIP

Function Antiproliferative and proapoptotic protein involved in cell stress response which acts as a dual regulator of transcription and autophagy. Acts as a positive regulator of autophagy. In response to cellular stress or activation of autophagy, relocates to autophagosomes where it interacts with autophagosome-associated proteins GABARAP, GABARAPL1/L2, MAP1LC3A/B/C and regulates autophagy. Acts as an antioxidant and plays a major role in p53/TP53-driven oxidative stress response. Possesses both a p53/TP53-independent intracellular reactive oxygen species (ROS) regulatory function and a p53/TP53-dependent transcription regulatory function. Positively regulates p53/TP53 and p73/TP73 and stimulates their capacity to induce apoptosis and regulate cell cycle. In response to double-strand DNA breaks, promotes p53/TP53 phosphorylation on 'Ser-46' and subsequent apoptosis. Acts as a tumor suppressor by inducing cell death by an autophagy and caspase-dependent mechanism. Can reduce cell migration by regulating the expression of SPARC.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, cytosol. Nucleus. Nucleus, PML body. Cytoplasmic vesicle, autophagosome.
Note=Shuttles between the nucleus and the cytoplasm, depending on cellular stress conditions, and re- localizes to autophagosomes on autophagy activation

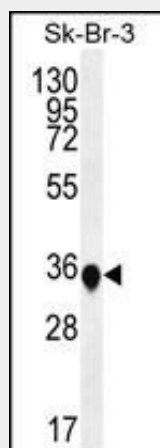
Tissue Location

Ubiquitously expressed.

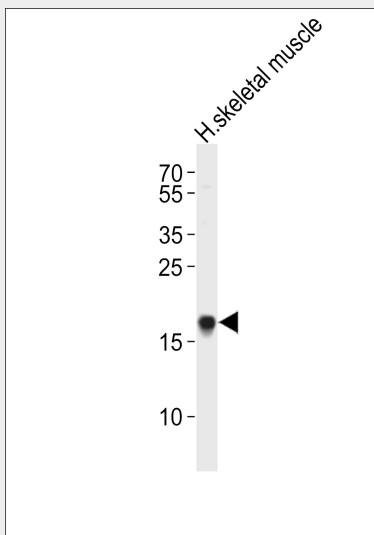
TP53INP1 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

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

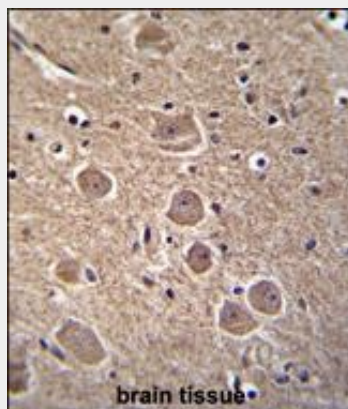
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

TP53INP1 Antibody (N-term) - Images

TP53INP1 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP11742a) western blot analysis in SK-BR-3 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the TP53INP1 antibody detected the TP53INP1 protein (arrow).



Western blot analysis of lysate from human skeletal muscle tissue lysate, using TP53INP1 Antibody (N-term)(Cat. #AP11742a). AP11742a was diluted at 1:1000. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 20ug.



TP53INP1 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP11742a) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human brain tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of TP53INP1 Antibody (N-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

TP53INP1 Antibody (N-term) - Background

In response to double-strand DNA breaks, promotes p53/TP53 phosphorylation on 'Ser-46' and subsequent apoptosis.

TP53INP1 Antibody (N-term) - References

- Voight, B.F., et al. Nat. Genet. 42(7):579-589(2010)
- Yeung, M.L., et al. Cancer Res. 68(21):8976-8985(2008)
- Daniele, B. J. Clin. Gastroenterol. 42(4):336-337(2008)
- Sawaya, M., et al. J. Clin. Gastroenterol. 42(4):351-355(2008)
- Bernardo, M.V., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 359(2):317-322(2007)