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TP53INP1 Antibody
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP51581

Specification

TP53INP1 Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	Q96A56
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Calculated MW	**27 KDa**
Antigen Region	**171 - 230**

TP53INP1 Antibody - 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
KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human TP53INP1

Dilution
WB~~ 1:1000

Format
0.01M PBS, pH 7.2, 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide, Glycerol 50%

Storage
Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

TP53INP1 Antibody - 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

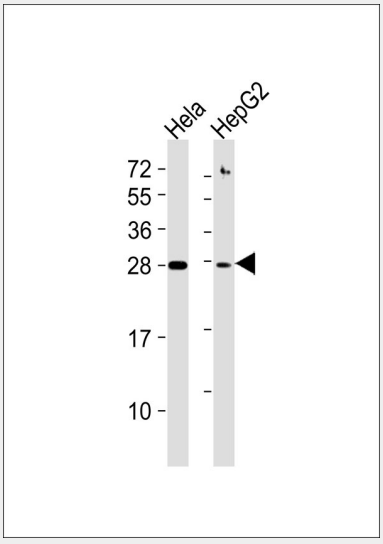
Tissue Location
Ubiquitously expressed.

TP53INP1 Antibody - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

TP53INP1 Antibody - Images



All lanes : Anti-TP53INP1 Antibody at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: Hela whole cell lysates Lane 2: HepG2 whole cell lysates Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L),Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band size : 27 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

TP53INP1 Antibody - Background

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.

TP53INP1 Antibody - References

Okamura S.,et al.Mol. Cell 8:85-94(2001).
Tomasini R.,et al.Eur. J. Cell Biol. 81:294-301(2002).
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Mural R.J.,et al.Submitted (JUL-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Tomasini R.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 278:37722-37729(2003).