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WIPI1 Antibody (N-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP20115a

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q5MNZ9
Other Accession	Q8R3E3, NP_060453
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Rat, Canine, Rabbit, Chicken
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB18985
Calculated MW	48673
Antigen Region	32-59

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
Target/Specificity	This WIPI1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 32-59 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human WIPI1.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.
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	WIPI1 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

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, PubMed:20114074, PubMed:20484055, PubMed:20639694, PubMed:23088497, PubMed:28561066, PubMed:31271352). Plays an important role in starvation- and calcium-mediated autophagy, as well as in mitophagy (PubMed: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). 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, PubMed:31271352, PubMed: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). 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). Involved in xenophagy of Staphylococcus aureus (PubMed:22829830). Invading S.aureus cells become entrapped in autophagosome-like WIPI1 positive vesicles targeted for lysosomal degradation (PubMed: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). May also regulate the trafficking of proteins involved in the mannose-6-phosphate receptor (MPR) recycling pathway (PubMed: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.

Background

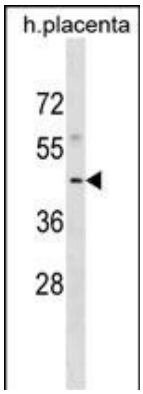
WD40 repeat proteins are key components of many essential biologic functions. They regulate the assembly of multiprotein complexes by presenting a beta-propeller platform for simultaneous and reversible protein-protein interactions. Members of the WIPI subfamily of WD40 repeat proteins, such as WIPI1, have a 7-bladed propeller structure and contain a conserved motif for interaction with phospholipids (Proikas-Cezanne et al., 2004 [PubMed 15602573]).

References

Chasman, D.I., et al. PLoS Genet. 5 (11), E1000730 (2009) :
Proikas-Cezanne, T., et al. FEBS Lett. 581(18):3396-3404(2007)

Proikas-Cezanne, T., et al. Oncogene 23(58):9314-9325(2004)
Jeffries, T.R., et al. Mol. Biol. Cell 15(6):2652-2663(2004)

Images



WIPI1 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP20115a) western blot analysis in human placenta tissue lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the WIPI1 antibody detected the WIPI1 protein (arrow).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.