

# TP53INP1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP72888

### **Product Information**

**Application** WB, IHC-P, IF, ICC, E

Primary Accession Q96A56

Reactivity Human, Rat, Mouse

HostRabbitClonalityPolyclonalCalculated MW27366

#### **Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 94241

Other Names TP53INP1; P53DINP1; SIP; Tumor protein p53-inducible nuclear protein 1;

Stress-induced protein; p53-dependent damage-inducible nuclear protein 1;

p53DINP1

Dilution WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300.

ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications. IHC-P~~N/A

IF~~1:50~200 ICC~~N/A E~~N/A

Format Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium

azide.

Storage Conditions -20°C

#### **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

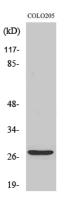
on autophagy activation

**Tissue Location** Ubiquitously expressed.

# **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.

## **Images**



Western Blot analysis of various cells using TP53INP1 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1: 1000. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000 cells nucleus extracted by Minute TM Cytoplasmic and Nuclear Fractionation kit (SC-003,Inventbiotech,MN,USA).

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