

## p33 ING1 Antibody

Catalog # ASM10398

### Specification

#### p33 ING1 Antibody - Product Information

Application **ICC/IF, WB**  
Primary Accession [Q9QXV3](#)  
Other Accession [NP\\_036049.2](#)  
Host **Rabbit**  
Reactivity **Human, Mouse**  
Clonality **Polyclonal**

#### Description

Rabbit Anti-Human p33 ING1 Polyclonal

#### Target/Specificity

Detects ~33kDa.

#### Other Names

Growth inhibitor ING1 Antibody, ING1 Antibody, inhibitor of growth 1 Antibody, p24ING1c Antibody, p33 Antibody, p33ING Antibody, p33ING1b Antibody, p33ING1c Antibody, p47 Antibody, p47ING1a Antibody, tumor suppressor ING1 Antibody

#### Immunogen

Mouse p33 ING1 N-terminal peptide -KLH conjugates

#### Purification

Protein A Purified

Storage **-20°C**

#### Storage Buffer

TBS, 50% glycerol, 0.09% sodium azide

Shipping **Blue Ice or 4°C**  
Temperature

#### Certificate of Analysis

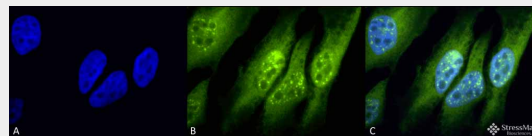
0.25 mg/ml was sufficient for detection of SPC-145 in lysates prepared from human melanoma cell lines by western blot analysis.

#### Cellular Localization

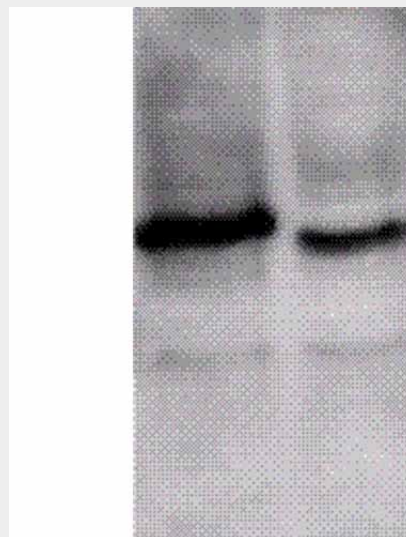
Nucleus

#### p33 ING1 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you



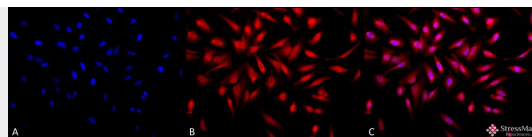
Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence analysis using Rabbit Anti-p33 ING1 Polyclonal Antibody (ASM10398). Tissue: Heat Shocked HeLa Cells. Species: Human. Fixation: 2% Formaldehyde for 20 min at RT. Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-p33 ING1 Polyclonal Antibody (ASM10398) at 1:50 for 12 hours at 4°C. Secondary Antibody: FITC Goat Anti-Rabbit (green) at 1:200 for 2 hours at RT. Counterstain: DAPI (blue) nuclear stain at 1:40000 for 2 hours at RT. Localization: Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Magnification: 100x. (A) DAPI (blue) nuclear stain. (B) Anti-p33 ING1 Antibody. (C) Composite. Heat Shocked at 42°C for 30 min.



Western blot analysis of Mouse brain cell lysates showing detection of ING1 protein using Rabbit Anti-ING1 Polyclonal Antibody (ASM10398). Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-ING1 Polyclonal Antibody (ASM10398) at 1:1000. Left: cell expressed flag-tag. Right: Untagged.

may find useful for product applications.

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



Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence analysis using Rabbit Anti-p33 ING1 Polyclonal Antibody (ASM10398). Tissue: Heat Shocked HeLa Cells. Species: Human. Fixation: 2% Formaldehyde for 20 min at RT. Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-p33 ING1 Polyclonal Antibody (ASM10398) at 1:50 for 12 hours at 4°C. Secondary Antibody: APC Goat Anti-Rabbit (red) at 1:200 for 2 hours at RT. Counterstain: DAPI (blue) nuclear stain at 1:40000 for 2 hours at RT. Localization: Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Magnification: 20x. (A) DAPI (blue) nuclear stain. (B) Anti-p33 ING1 Antibody. (C) Composite. Heat Shocked at 42°C for 30 min.

### p33 ING1 Antibody - Background

The p33ING1 protein encodes a 33-kD, 294-amino acid protein that displays the characteristics of a tumor suppressor gene. The p33ING1 protein is a regulator of cell cycle, senescence, and apoptosis. It can mediate growth arrest, anchor dependent growth and influence chemo sensitivity (1-4). It also has a proposed role as a growth regulator, which is consistent with its location in the nucleus (5).

It has been demonstrated that the ING1 gene has three exons and that four mRNA variants are transcribed from three different promoter regions (p33 ING1, p24 ING1, p27 ING1, p47 IG1) (6, 7). ING1 can possibly influence the above biological functions depending on which variant is expressed (1-4).

### p33 ING1 Antibody - References

1. Cheung, K.J., Jr. and Li, G. (2002) Int. J. Oncol. 21(6): 1361-1365.
2. Cheung, K.J., Jr. and Li, G. (2002) Exp. Cell Res. 279(2): 291-28.
3. Cheung, K.J., Jr. and Li, G. (2002) Int. J. Oncol. 20(6):1319-1322.
4. Cheung, K.J., Jr. and Li, G. (2001) Exp. Cell Res. 268(1): 1-6.
5. Garkavtsev, I. et al. (1996). Nat Genet. 14(4): 415-420.
6. Gunduz, M. et al. (2000). Cancer Res.

60(12): 3143-6.  
7. Jager, D. et al. (1999). Cancer Res. 59:  
6197-6204.