

12107

RIP3 Antibody



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For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Applications:	Reactivity:	Sensitivity:	MW (kDa):	Source/Isotype:	UniProt ID:	Entrez-Gene Id:
W, IP	Н	Endogenous	57-62	Rabbit	#Q9Y572	11035
Product Usage Information		Application Western Blotting Immunoprecipitation			Dilution 1:1000 1:100	
Storage		Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μ g/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at – 20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.				
Specificity/Sensitivity		RIP3 Antibody recognizes endogenous levels of total RIP3 protein.				
Species predicted to react based on 100% sequence homology		Monkey				
Source / Purification		Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Arg508 of human RIP3 protein. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.				
Background		The receptor-interacting protein (RIP) family of serine-threonine kinases (RIP, RIP2, RIP3, and RIP4) are important regulators of cellular stress that trigger pro-survival and inflammatory responses through the activation of NF-κB, as well as pro-apoptotic pathways (1). In addition to the kinase domain, RIP contains a death domain responsible for interaction with the death domain receptor Fas and recruitment to TNF-R1 through interaction with TRADD (2,3). RIP-deficient cells show a failure in TNF-mediated NF-κB activation, making the cells more sensitive to apoptosis (4,5). RIP also interacts with TNF-receptor-associated factors (TRAFs) and can recruit IKKs to the TNF-R1 signaling complex via interaction with NEMO, leading to IκB phosphorylation and degradation (6,7). Overexpression of RIP induces both NF-κB activation and apoptosis (2,3). Caspase-8-dependent cleavage of the RIP death domain can trigger the apoptotic activity of RIP (8). RIP3 was originally found to interact with RIP and the TNF receptor complex, inducing apoptosis and activation of NF-κB (9,10). Subsequently, it has been shown that the association between RIP and RIP3 is a key component of a signaling pathway resulting in programmed necrosis, or necroptosis, a necrotic-like cell death induced by TNF in the presence of caspase inhibitors (11-13). RIP3 is phosphorylated at Ser227 and targets the phosphorylation of mixed lineage kinase domain-like protein (MLKL), which is critical for necroptosis (14).				
Background References		1. Meylan, E. and Tschopp, J. (2005) <i>Trends Biochem Sci</i> 30, 151-9. 2. Hsu, H. et al. (1996) <i>Immunity</i> 4, 387-96. 3. Stanger, B.Z. et al. (1995) <i>Cell</i> 81, 513-23. 4. Ting, A.T. et al. (1996) <i>EMBO J</i> 15, 6189-96. 5. Kelliher, M.A. et al. (1998) <i>Immunity</i> 8, 297-303. 6. Devin, A. et al. (2000) <i>Immunity</i> 12, 419-29. 7. Zhang, S.Q. et al. (2000) <i>Immunity</i> 12, 301-11. 8. Lin, Y. et al. (1999) <i>Genes Dev</i> 13, 2514-26. 9. Yu, P.W. et al. (1999) <i>Curr Biol</i> 9, 539-42. 10. Sun, X. et al. (1999) <i>J Biol Chem</i> 274, 16871-5. 11. Zhang, D.W. et al. (2009) <i>Science</i> 325, 332-6. 12. He, S. et al. (2009) <i>Cell</i> 137, 1100-11. 13. Cho, Y.S. et al. (2012) <i>Cell</i> 148, 213-27.				

Species Reactivity

Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

Western Blot Buffer

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key W: Western Blotting IP: Immunoprecipitation

Cross-Reactivity Key H: Human

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