Revision 4

Store at -20C

#66241

Cleaved RIP (Asp324) (D5P6D) Rabbit mAb (Biotinylated)

Cell Signaling TECHNOLOGY®

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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	H	Endogenous	30	Rabbit IgG	#Q13546	8737

Product Usage Information

Application	Dilution
Western Blotting	1:1000

Storage

Supplied in 140 mM NaCl, 3 mM KCl, 10 mM sodium phosphate (pH 7.4) dibasic, 2 mM potassium phosphate monobasic, 2 mg/mL BSA, and 50% glycerol. Store at –20°C. *Do not aliquot the antibody.*

Specificity/Sensitivity

Cleaved RIP (Asp324) (D5P6D) Rabbit mAb (Biotinylated) recognizes endogenous levels of the amino-terminal end of RIP protein only when cleaved at Asp324.

Source / Purification

Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Asp324 of human RIP protein.

Description

This Cell Signaling Technology antibody is conjugated to biotin under optimal conditions. The biotinylated antibody is expected to exhibit the same species cross-reactivity as the unconjugated Cleaved RIP (Asp324) (D5P6D) Rabbit mAb #77565.

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).

Background References

1. Meylan, E. and Tschopp, J. (2005) *Trends Biochem Sci* 30, 151-9.
2. Hsu, H. et al. (1996) *Immunity* 4, 387-96.
3. Stanger, B.Z. et al. (1995) *Cell* 81, 513-23.
4. Ting, A.T. et al. (1996) *EMBO J* 15, 6189-96.
5. Kelliher, M.A. et al. (1998) *Immunity* 8, 297-303.
6. Devin, A. et al. (2000) *Immunity* 12, 419-29.
7. Zhang, S.Q. et al. (2000) *Immunity* 12, 301-11.
8. Lin, Y. et al. (1999) *Genes Dev* 13, 2514-26.

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

Cross-Reactivity Key

H: Human

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Limited Uses

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