

# 81010

# PhosphoPlus<sup>®</sup> RIP3 (Thr231/Ser232) Antibody Duet



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

UniProt ID: Entrez-Gene Id: #Q9QZL0 56532

Product Includes	Product #	Quantity	Mol. Wt	Isotype/Source
Phospho-RIP3 (Thr231/Ser232) (E7S1R) Rabbit mAb	91702	100 µl	46-62 kDa	Rabbit IgG
RIP3 (D8J3L) Rabbit mAb	15828	100 µl	46-62 kDa	Rabbit IgG

Please visit cellsignal.com for individual component applications, species cross-reactivity, dilutions, protocols, and additional product information.

# Description

PhosphoPlus<sup>®</sup> Duets from Cell Signaling Technology (CST) provide a means to assess protein activation status. Each Duet contains an activation-state and total protein antibody to your target of interest. These antibodies have been selected from CST's product offering based upon superior performance in specified applications.

#### Storage

Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. *Do not aliquot the antibody.* 

# **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).

Receptor-interacting protein 3 (RIP3) was originally found to interact with RIP and the TNF receptor complex to induce apoptosis and activation of NF-kB (9,10). It has subsequently been shown that the association between RIP and RIP3 is a key component of a signaling pathway that results in programmed necrosis (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). In mice, RIP3 is phosphorylated at Thr231 and Ser232, leading to association with MLKL and necroptosis (15).

## **Background References**

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