Phospho-ML Rabbit mAb 68916#	KL (Ser358) (D6I	-	3 Trask L	Orders: Support: Web:	BIT-616-CELL (2355) orders@cellsignal.com 877-678-TECH (8324) info@cellsignal.com cellsignal.com	
Applications: Rea WB	Activity: Sensitivity: H Endogenous	MW (kDa): 54	Source/Isotype: Rabbit IgG	UniProt ID: #Q8NB16	Entrez-Gene Id: 197259	
Product Usage Information Storage Specificity / Sensitivity	0.02% sodium azide. S Phospho-MLKL (Ser35					
Source / Purification	and Ser358. Monoclonal antibody is	phosphorylated at Ser358. This antibody may also bind to MLKL when dually phosphorylated at Thr357 and Ser358. Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding Ser358 of human MLKL protein.				
Background	including cytokines in t (TLRs), and ischemic i a complex containing t kinase domain-like pro the necroptosis pathwa and leads to its phospl mechanisms results in necroptosis is unclear,	Necroptosis, a regulated pathway for necrotic cell death, is triggered by a number of inflammatory signals including cytokines in the tumor necrosis factor (TNF) family, pathogen sensors such as toll-like receptors (TLRs), and ischemic injury (1,2). The process is negatively regulated by caspases and is initiated through a complex containing the RIP1 and RIP3 kinases, typically referred to as the necrosome. Mixed lineage kinase domain-like protein (MLKL) is a pseudokinase that was identified as a downstream target of RIP3 in the necroptosis pathway (3,4). During necroptosis RIP3 is phosphorylated at Ser227, which recruits MLKL and leads to its phosphorylation at Thr357 and Ser358 (3). Knockdown of MLKL through multiple mechanisms results in inhibition of necroptosis (3-5). While the precise mechanism for MLKL-induced necroptosis is unclear, some studies have shown that necroptosis leads to oligomerization of MLKL and translocation to the plasma membrane, where it affects membrane integrity (6-9).				
Background Reference	2. Kaczmarek, A. et al. 3. Sun, L. et al. (2012) 4. Wang, Z. et al. (2012) 5. Wu, J. et al. (2013) 6. Cai, Z. et al. (2014) 7. Chen, X. et al. (2014) 8. Wang, H. et al. (2014)	 Christofferson, D.E. and Yuan, J. (2010) <i>Curr Opin Cell Biol</i> 22, 263-8. Kaczmarek, A. et al. (2013) <i>Immunity</i> 38, 209-23. Sun, L. et al. (2012) <i>Cell</i> 148, 213-27. Wang, Z. et al. (2012) <i>Cell</i> 148, 228-43. Wu, J. et al. (2013) <i>Cell Res</i> 23, 994-1006. Cai, Z. et al. (2014) <i>Nat Cell Biol</i> 16, 55-65. Chen, X. et al. (2014) <i>Cell Res</i> 24, 105-21. Wang, H. et al. (2014) <i>Mol Cell</i> 54, 133-46. Dondelinger, Y. et al. (2014) <i>Cell Rep</i> 7, 971-81. 				
Species Reactivity	Species reactivity is det	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	WB: Western Blotting	WB: Western Blotting				
Cross-Reactivity Key	X: Xenopus Z: zebrafis	 H: human M: mouse R: rat Hm: hamster Mk: monkey Vir: virus Mi: mink C: chicken Dm: D. melanogaster X: Xenopus Z: zebrafish B: bovine Dg: dog Pg: pig Sc: S. cerevisiae Ce: C. elegans Hr: horse GP: Guinea Pig Rab: rabbit All: all species expected 				
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Limited Uses						

Phospho-MLKL (Ser358) (D6H3V) Rabbit mAb (#91689) Datasheet Without Images Cell Signaling Technol...

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