

#4926 Store at -20C	RIP Antibody	
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Applications:	Reactivity:	Sensitivity:	MW (kDa):	Source:	UniProt ID:	Entrez-Gene Id:
WB	H Mk	Endogenous	78	Rabbit	#Q13546	8737

Product Usage Information	Application	Dilution
	Western Blotting	1:1000
Storage	Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at – 20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.	
Specificity / Sensitivity	RIP Antibody detects endogenous levels of RIP (RIP1) protein. No cross-reactivity was detected with other family members. This antibody also detects a carboxy-terminal fragment of RIP (45 kDa) produced by caspase-8 dependent cleavage.	
Source / Purification	Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding arginine 413 of human RIP. Antibodies were 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).	
Background References	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	

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	WB: Western Blotting
Cross-Reactivity Key	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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