## RIP (D94C12) XP<sup>®</sup> Rabbit mAb (PE Conjugate)



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Applications:Reactivity:Sensitivity:Source/Isotype:UniProt ID:Entrez-Gene Id:FC-FPH M R Hm MkEndogenousRabbit IgG#Q135468737

 Product Usage Information
 Application
 Dilution

 Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized)
 1:50

**Storage** Supplied in PBS (pH 7.2), less than 0.1% sodium azide and 2 mg/ml BSA. Store at 4°C. Do not aliquot the antibodies. Protect from light. Do not freeze.

Specificity / Sensitivity RIP (D94C12) XP® Rabbit mAb (PE Conjugate) detects endogenous levels of total RIP (RIP1) protein. It

has not been shown to cross-react with other RIP family members.

Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Leu190 of human RIP protein.

**Product Description** This Cell Signaling Technology antibody is conjugated to phycoerythrin (PE) and tested in-house for direct

flow cytometry analysis in human cells. The antibody is expected to exhibit the same species cross-

reactivity as the unconjugated RIP (D94C12) XP® Rabbit mAb #3493.

**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-kB, 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-kB 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 IkB phosphorylation and degradation (6,7). Overexpression of RIP induces both NF-kB 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).

**Applications Key** FC-FP: Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized)

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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Source / Purification

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