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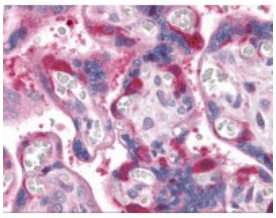
RIP1 Antibody

CATALOG NUMBER: 3291



Immunohistochemistry of RIP1 in human placenta tissue with RIP1 antibody at 10 ug/mL.

Specifications

SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Human
HOMOLOGY:	Predicted species reactivity based on immunogen sequence: Mouse: (100%)
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	ELISA, IHC-P
APPLICATIONS:	RIP1 antibody can be used for detection of RIP1 by immunohistochemistry at 5 - 10 ug/mL.
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.
PREDICTED MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	Predicted: 74 kDa
IMMUNOGEN:	RIP1 antibody was raised against a 14 amino acid peptide near the carboxy terminus of human RIP1. The immunogen is located within amino acids 600 - 650 of RIP1.
HOST SPECIES:	Rabbit

Properties

PURIFICATION:	RIP1 Antibody is affinity chromatography purified via peptide column.
PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid
BUFFER:	RIP1 Antibody is supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
CONCENTRATION:	1 mg/mL
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	RIP1 antibody can be stored at 4˚C for three months and -20˚C, stable for up to one year.
CLONALITY:	Polyclonal
ISOTYPE:	IgG
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated

Additional Info

ALTERNATE NAMES:	RIP1 Antibody: RIP, RIP1, RIP, Cell death protein RIP, RIP-1
ACCESSION NO.:	NP_003795
PROTEIN GI NO.:	57242761

OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	RIPK1
GENE ID:	8737

Background

BACKGROUND:	RIP1 Antibody: RIP1 (Receptor Interacting Protein), also known as RIPK1, is a crucial 74 kD adaptor kinase in several of stress-induced signaling pathways and on the crossroad of a cell's decision to live or die. RIP1 contains an N-terminal region with homology to protein kinases, an intermediate domain capable of association with MAPKKK and a C-terminal region containing a death domain motif present in the Fas and TNFR1 intracellular domains. Full length RIP1 is important for signallling to NF-kappa-B, MAPKs and necrosis, whereas caspase-8 generates a C-terminal RIP1 cleavage fragment, promoting TNF-induced apoptosis. It is required for TNFRSF1A-mediated and TLR3-induced NF-kappa-B activation. RIP1-deficient mice fail to thrive, displaying extensive apoptosis in both lymphoid and adipose tissues and dying at 1-3 days of age.
REFERENCES:	1) Stanger BZ, Leder P, Lee TH, et al. RIP: a novel protein containing a death domain that interacts with Fas/APO-1 (CD95) in yeast and causes cell death. Cell 1995; 81:513-23.
	2) Hsu H, Huang J, Shu HB, et al. TNF-dependent recruitment of the protein kinase RIP to the TNF receptor-1 signaling complex. Immunity 1996; 4:387-96.
	3) Meylan E, Burns K, Hofmann K, et al. RIP1 is an essential mediator of Toll-like receptor 3-induced NF-kappa B activation. Nat. Immunol.; 2004; 5:503-7.
	4) Festjens N, Vanden Bergh T, Cornelis S, et al. RIP1, a kinase on the crossroads of a cell's decision to live or die. Cell Death Differ. 2007;14:400-10.

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