Product Datasheet

RIP Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #49292

Package Size: #49292-1 50ul #49292-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

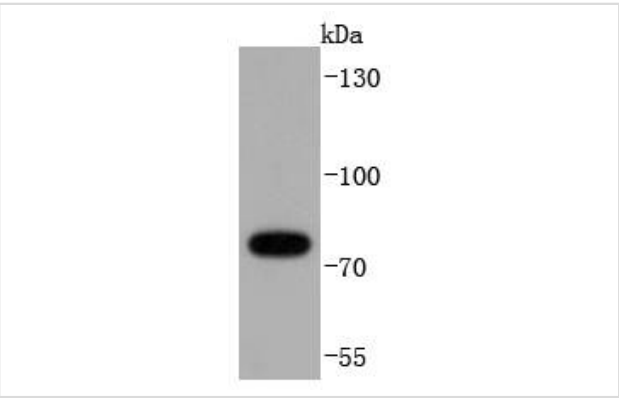
Description

Product Name	RIP Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	JJ092-08
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, FC
Species Reactivity	Human
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
Conjugates	Unconjugated
Other Names	Cell death protein RIP antibody FLJ39204 antibody OTTHUMP00000039163 antibody Receptor (TNFRSF) interacting serine threonine kinase 1 antibody receptor interacting protein 1 antibody Receptor interacting protein antibody Receptor interacting protein kinase 1 antibody Receptor interacting serine threonine protein kinase 1 antibody Receptor TNFRSF interacting serine threonine kinase 1 antibody Receptor-interacting protein 1 antibody Receptor-interacting serine/threonine-protein kinase 1 antibody Rinp antibody RIP 1 antibody RIP antibody Rip-1 antibody RIP1 antibody RIPK 1 antibody Ripk1 antibody RIPK1_HUMAN antibody Serine threonine protein kinase RIP antibody Serine/threonine-protein kinase RIP antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q13546
Calculated MW	76 kDa
SDS-PAGE MW	76 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

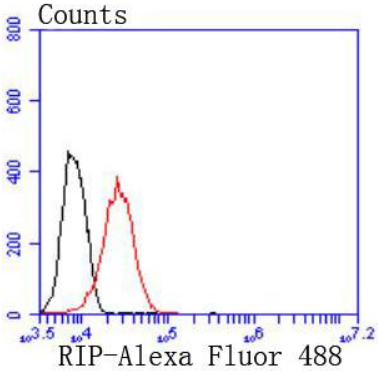
Application Details

WB: 1:1,000-5,000FC: 1:50-1:100

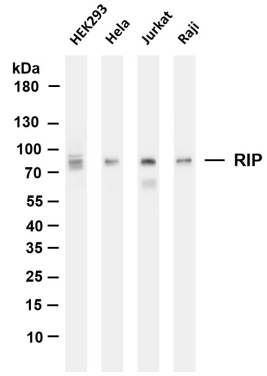
Images



Western blot analysis of RIP on Hela cells lysates using anti-RIP antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.



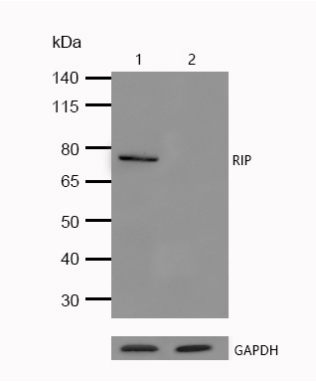
Flow cytometric analysis of 293 cells with RIP antibody at 1/50 dilution (red) compared with an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; black). Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody



All lanes : RIP Rabbit mAb at 1/1k dilution

Lane 1 : HEK293 cell lysate
Lane 2 : Hela cell lysate
Lane 3 : Jurkat cell lysate
Lane 4 : Raji cell lysate

Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane.
Predicted band size: 76kDa Observed band size: 76kDa



All lanes : RIP Rabbit mAb at 1/1k dilution

Lane 1 : Wild-type HAP1 cell lysate
Lane 2 : RIP knockout HAP1 cell lysate

Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane.

Background

In contrast to growth factors which promote cell proliferation, FAS ligand (FAS-L) and the tumor necrosis factors (TNFs) rapidly induce apoptosis. Cellular response to FAS-L and TNF is mediated by structurally related receptors containing a conserved "death domain" and belonging to the TNF receptor superfamily. TRADD, FADD and RIP are FAS/TNF-R1 interacting proteins that contain a death domain homologous region (DDH). TRADD (TNF-R1-associated death domain) and FADD (FAS-associated death domain) associate with the death domains of both FAS and TNF-R1 via their DDH regions. Overexpression of TRADD leads to NFkB activation and apoptosis in the absence of TNF. Overexpression of FADD causes apoptosis, which can be blocked by the cow pox protein CrmA, suggesting that FADD lies upstream of ICE and possibly other serine proteases. The receptor interacting protein, RIP, associates with FAS exclusively via its DDH and this association is abrogated in lpr mutants. Unlike TRADD and FADD, RIP contains a putative amino terminal kinase domain.

References

1. Jackson R et al. 2015. Paracrine Engineering of Human Cardiac Stem Cells With Insulin-Like Growth Factor 1 Enhances Myocardial Repair. J Am Heart Assoc 4:e002104. 2. Zhou, Q. et al. 2016. Loss-of-function mutations in TNFAIP3 leading to A20 haploinsufficiency cause an early-onset autoinflammatory disease. Nature genetics. 48: 67-73.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.