ARG66947
anti-RIPK1 / RIP1 antibody [SQab22277]

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal antibody [SQab22277] recognizes RIPK1 / RIP1
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	SQab22277
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	RIPK1 / RIP1
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide within aa. 200-300 of Human RIPK1 / RIP1.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Receptor-interacting protein 1; RIP-1; Receptor-interacting serine/threonine-protein kinase 1; RIP; Cell death protein RIP; RIP1; EC 2.7.11.1; Serine/threonine-protein kinase RIP

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
IHC-P	1:10 - 1:100
WB	1:500 - 1:2000

Application Note: IHC-P: Antigen Retrieval: Heat mediated was performed using Tris/EDTA buffer (pH 9.0). Incubate the samples at RT (18-25°C) for 30 min.
* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Positive Control	Jurkat
Observed Size	~74 kDa

Properties

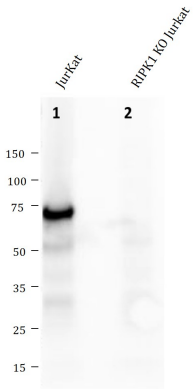
Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein A.
Buffer	PBS, 0.01% Sodium azide, 40% Glycerol and 0.05%BSA.
Preservative	0.01% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	40% Glycerol and 0.05%BSA
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated

	freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	RIPK1
Gene Full Name	receptor (TNFRSF)-interacting serine-threonine kinase 1
Background	RIPK1 / RIP1 is a member of the receptor-interacting protein (RIP) family of serine/threonine protein kinases. The encoded protein plays a role in inflammation and cell death in response to tissue damage, pathogen recognition, and as part of developmental regulation. RIPK1/RIPK3 kinase-mediated necrosis is referred to as necroptosis. Genetic disruption of this gene in mice results in death shortly after birth. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2017]
Function	RIPK1 / RIP1: Serine-threonine kinase which is a key regulator of both cell death and cell survival (PubMed:25459879). Exhibits kinase activity-dependent functions that trigger cell death and kinase-independent scaffold functions regulating inflammatory signaling and cell survival (PubMed:11101870, PubMed:25459879). Initiates ripoptocide which describes cell death that is dependent on RIPK1, be it apoptosis or necroptosis (PubMed:31457011). Upon binding of TNF to TNFR1, RIPK1 is recruited to the TNF-R1 signaling complex (TNF-RSC also known as complex I) where it acts as a scaffold protein promoting cell survival, in part, by activating the canonical NF-kB pathway. Specific conditions can however activate RIPK1, and its kinase activity then regulates assembly of two death-inducing complexes, namely complex IIa (RIPK1-FADD-CASP8) and the complex IIb (RIPK1-RIPK3-MLKL) and these complexes respectively drive apoptosis or necroptosis, a regulated form of necrosis (PubMed:19524513, PubMed:19524512, PubMed:29440439, PubMed:30988283). During embryonic development suppresses apoptosis and necroptosis and prevents the interaction of TRADD with FADD thereby limiting aberrant activation of CASP8. Phosphorylates DAB2IP at 'Ser-728' in a TNF- alpha-dependent manner, and thereby activates the MAP3K5-JNK apoptotic cascade (PubMed:17389591). Required for ZBP1-induced NF-kappaB activation and activation of NF-kappaB by DNA damage and IR. [UniProt]
Highlight	Related Antibody Duos and Panels: ARG30344 Necrosome Antibody Panel Related products: RIPK1 antibodies; RIPK1 Duos / Panels; Anti-Rabbit IgG secondary antibodies; Related news: A non-autophatic role of Atg9a in necrosis and developmental bone formation RIP1 activation and pathogenesis of NASH Ripoptosome & Necrosome antibody panels are launched
Calculated Mw	75.9 kDa
PTM	Proteolytically cleaved by caspase-8 during TNF-induced apoptosis. Cleavage abolishes NF-kappa-B activation and enhances pro-apoptotic signaling through the TRADD-FADD interaction. RIPK1 and RIPK3 undergo reciprocal auto- and trans-phosphorylation. Phosphorylation of Ser-161 by RIPK3 is necessary for the formation of the necroptosis-inducing complex. Ubiquitinated by 'Lys-11'-, 'Lys-48'-, 'Lys-63'- and linear-linked type ubiquitin. Polyubiquitination with 'Lys-63'-linked chains by TRAF2 induces association with the IKK complex. Deubiquitination of 'Lys-63'-linked chains and polyubiquitination with 'Lys-48'-linked chains by TNFAIP3 leads to RIPK1 proteasomal degradation and consequently down-regulates TNF-alpha-induced NFkappa-B signaling. 'Lys-48'-linked polyubiquitination by RFFL or RNF34 also promotes proteasomal degradation and negatively regulates TNF-alpha-induced NFkappa-B signaling. Linear polyubiquitinated; the head-to-tail polyubiquitination is mediated by the LUBAC complex. LPS-mediated activation of NF-kappa-B. Also ubiquitinated with 'Lys-11'-linked chains. Polyubiquitinated with 'Lys-48' and 'Lys-63'-linked chains by BIRC2/c-IAP1 and BIRC3/c-IAP2, leading to activation of NF-kappa-B.

Images



ARG66947 anti-RIPK1 / RIP1 antibody [SQab22277] WB image

Western blot: Jurkat and RIPK1 KO Jurkat cell lysate stained with ARG66947 anti-RIPK1 / RIP1 antibody [SQab22277] at 1:2000 dilution.