

Product datasheet

Anti-RIP antibody ab2563

Overview

Product name	Anti-RIP antibody
Description	Rabbit polyclonal to RIP
Host species	Rabbit
Specificity	This antibody detects a 74 kDa protein, corresponding to the apparent molecular weight of RIP on SDS-PAGE immunoblots.
Tested applications	Suitable for: WB
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide mapping to the C-terminus of human RIP

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.
Storage buffer	PBS pH7.2 with 50% glycerol, 1% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab2563** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB		Use a concentration of 1 - 2 µg/ml.

Target

Function	Essential adapter molecule for the activation of NF-kappa-B. Following different upstream
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signals (binding of inflammatory cytokines, stimulation of pathogen recognition receptors, or DNA damage), particular RIPK1-containing complexes are formed, initiating a limited number of cellular responses. Upon TNFA stimulation RIPK1 is recruited to a TRADD-TRAF complex initiated by TNFR1 trimerization. There, it is ubiquitinated via 'Lys-63'-link chains, inducing its association with the IKK complex, and its activation through NEMO binding of polyubiquitin chains.

Sequence similarities

Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. TKL Ser/Thr protein kinase family.

Contains 1 death domain.

Contains 1 protein kinase domain.

Post-translational modifications

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. Autophosphorylated on serine and threonine residues.

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 to the termination of the TNF- or 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.

Cellular localization

Cytoplasm.

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