

RIPK1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No. E-AB-18284

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

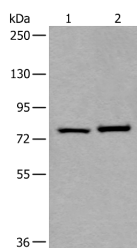
Description

Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Fusion protein of human RIPK1
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	PBS with 0.05% NaN ₃ and 40% Glycerol, pH7.4

Applications Recommended Dilution

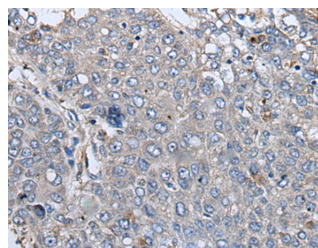
WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:50-1:300

Data



Western blot analysis of Hela and HEPG2 cell lysates using RIPK1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:800

Observed Mw: Refer to figures
Calculated Mw: 76 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using RIPK1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:85 (×200)

Preparation & Storage

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Background

Serine-threonine kinase which transduces inflammatory and cell-death signals (programmed necrosis) following death receptors ligation, activation of pathogen recognition receptors (PRRs), and DNA damage. Upon activation of TNFR1 by the TNF-alpha family cytokines, TRADD and TRAF2 are recruited to the receptor. Phosphorylates DAB2IP at 'Ser-728' in a TNF-alpha-dependent manner, and thereby activates the MAP3K5-JNK apoptotic cascade. Ubiquitination by TRAF2 via 'Lys-63'-link chains acts as a critical enhancer of communication with downstream signal transducers in the mitogen-activated protein kinase pathway and the NF-kappa-B pathway, which in turn mediate downstream events including the activation of genes encoding inflammatory molecules. Polyubiquitinated protein binds to IKBKG/NEMO, the regulatory subunit of the IKK complex, a critical event for NF-kappa-B activation. Interaction with other cellular RHIM-containing adapters initiates gene activation and cell death. RIPK1 and RIPK3 association, in particular, forms a necrosis-inducing

For Research Use Only

complex.