

Rabbit anti-Human RIPK1 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-RIPK1 antibody

RIPK1 Antibody

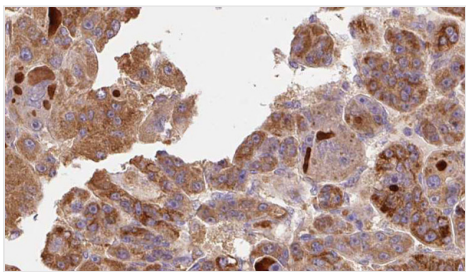
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA323518	Rabbit	Human	ELISA, Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

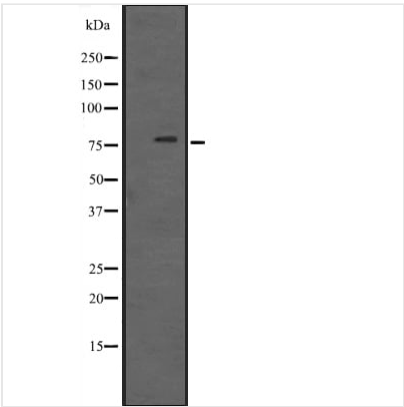
RIPK1; Polyclonal Antibody; RIPK1 Antibody; Cell death protein RIP; FLJ39204; OTTHUMP00000039163; Receptor (TNFRSF) interacting serine threonine kinase 1; receptor interacting protein 1; Receptor interacting protein; Receptor interacting protein kinase 1; Receptor interacting serine threonine protein kinase 1; Receptor TNFRSF interacting serine threonine kinase 1; Receptor-interacting protein 1; Receptor-interacting serine/threonine-protein kinase 1; Rinp; RIP 1; RIP; Rip-1; RIP1; RIPK 1; Ripk1; RIPK1_HUMAN; Serine threonine protein kinase RIP; Serine/threonine-protein kinase RIP; anti-RIPK1 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Specificity	RIPK1 antibody detects endogenous levels of total RIPK1
Purity/Purification	The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography using SulfoLink Coupling Resin.
Form/Format	Liquid Phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	671
Applicable Applications for anti-RIPK1 antibody	ELISA, IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide
Subcellular Location	Cytoplasm.
Conjugation	Unconjugated



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
AAA323518 at 1/100 staining Human liver cancer tissue by IHC-P. The sample was formaldehyde fixed and a heat mediated antigen retrieval step in citrate buffer was performed. The sample was then blocked and incubated with the antibody for 1.5 hours at 22 degree C. An HRP conjugated goat anti-rabbit antibody was used as the secondary.



WB (Western Blot)
Western blot analysis of RIPK1 expression in Rat kidney tissue lysate, The lane on the left is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-RIPK1 antibody	Description: Essential adapter molecule for the activation of NF-kappa-B. Following different upstream 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. Function: 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 complex. Subunit Structure: Interacts (via RIP homotypic interaction motif) with RIPK3 (via RIP homotypic interaction motif). Upon TNF-induced necrosis, the RIPK1-RIPK3 dimer further interacts with PGAM5 and MLKL; the formation of this complex leads to PGAM5 phosphorylation and increase in PGAM5 phosphatase activity. Interacts (via the death domain) with TNFRSF6 (via the death domain) and TRADD (via the death domain). Is recruited by TRADD to TNFRSF1A in a TNF-dependent process. Binds RNF216, EGFR, IKBKG, TRAF1, TRAF2 and TRAF3. Interacts with BNLF1. Interacts with SQSTM1 upon TNF-alpha stimulation. May interact with MAVS/IPS1. Interacts with ZFAND5. Interacts with RBCK1 (By similarity). Interacts with ZBP1 (By similarity). Interacts with BIRC2/c-IAP1, BIRC3/c-IAP2 and XIAP/BIRC4. Upon TNF-induced necrosis, forms in complex with PGAM5, RIPK3 and MLKL. Interacts (via kinase domain) with DAB2IP (via Ras-GAP domain); the interaction occurs in a TNF-alpha-dependent manner. Interacts with ARHGEF2. Interacts (via protein kinase domain) with RFFL; involved in RIPK1 ubiquitination. Interacts with RNF34; involved in RIPK1 ubiquitination. Interacts with TICAM1 and this interaction is enhanced in the presence of WDFY1 (PubMed:25736436). 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. 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. Similarity: Contains a C-terminal death domain (DD) that engages other DD-containing proteins as well as a central (intermediate) region important for NF-kB activation and RHIM-dependent signaling. Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. TKL Ser/Thr protein kinase family.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	57242761
NCBI GeneID	8737
NCBI Accession #	NP_003795.2
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_003804.5
UniProt Accession #	Q13546; Q13180; Q59H33; A0AV89; B2RAG1; B4E3F9
Molecular Weight	Observed: 76 kDa Predicted: 76 kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	receptor-interacting serine/threonine-protein kinase 1 isoform 1
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	receptor interacting serine/threonine kinase 1

NCBI Official Symbol	RIPK1
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	RIP; RIP1; IMD57; RIP-1
NCBI Protein Information	receptor-interacting serine/threonine-protein kinase 1
UniProt Protein Name	Receptor-interacting serine/threonine-protein kinase 1
UniProt Gene Name	RIPK1
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	RIP; RIP1; RIP-1

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/ripk1-antibody-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/323518>