

# RIP Antibody

✓ 100 µl  
(10 western blots)

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This product is intended for research purposes only. This product is not intended to be used for therapeutic or diagnostic purposes in humans or animals.

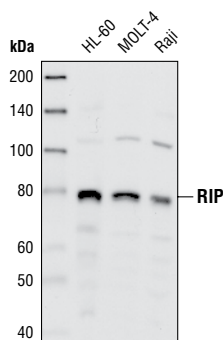
Entrez-Gene ID # 8737  
Swiss-Prot Acc. # Q13546

Applications	Species Cross-Reactivity*	Molecular Wt.	Source
W Endogenous	H, Mk	78 kDa	Rabbit**

**Background:** The RIP (receptor-interacting protein) family of serine-threonine kinases (RIP, RIP2, RIP3 and RIP4) are important regulators of cellular stress that can trigger pro-survival and inflammatory responses through the activation of NF-κB as well as pro-apoptotic pathways (1). In addition to the kinase domain, RIP contains a death domain responsible for interaction with the death domain receptor Fas and for the recruitment to TNFR1 through interaction with TRADD (2,3). RIP also interacts with TNF-receptor-associated factors (TRAFs) and can recruit IKKs to the TNFR1 signaling complex via interaction with NEMO leading to IκB phosphorylation and degradation (6,7). Overexpression of RIP induces both NF-κB activation and apoptosis (2,3). Caspase-8 dependent cleavage of the death domain on RIP can trigger the apoptotic activity of RIP (8). RIP-deficient cells show a failure in TNF-mediated NF-κB activation making the cells more sensitive to apoptosis (4,5).

**Specificity/Sensitivity:** RIP Antibody detects endogenous levels of RIP (RIP1) protein. No cross-reactivity was detected with other family members. This antibody also detects a carboxy-terminal fragment of RIP (45 kDa) produced by caspase-8 dependent cleavage.

**Source/Purification:** Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding arginine 413 of human RIP. Antibodies were purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.



Western blot analysis of extracts from HL-60, MOLT-4 and Raji cell lines, using RIP Antibody.

**Storage:** Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

\*Species cross-reactivity is determined by western blot.

\*\*Anti-rabbit secondary antibodies must be used to detect this antibody.

**Recommended Antibody Dilutions:**

Western blotting 1:1000

For application specific protocols please see the web page for this product at [www.cellsignal.com](http://www.cellsignal.com).

Please visit [www.cellsignal.com](http://www.cellsignal.com) for a complete listing of recommended companion products.

**Background References:**

- (1) Meylan, E. and Tschopp, J. (2005) *Trends Biochem. Sci.* 30, 151-9.
- (2) Hsu, H. et al. (1996) *Immunity* 4, 387-96.
- (3) Stanger, B.Z. et al. (1995) *Cell* 81, 513-23.
- (4) Ting, A.T. et al. (1996) *EMBO J.* 15, 6189-96.
- (5) Kelliher, M.A. et al. (1998) *Immunity* 8, 297-303.
- (6) Devin, A. et al. (2000) *Immunity* 12, 419-29.
- (7) Zhang, S.Q. et al. (2000) *Immunity* 12, 301-11.
- (8) Lin, Y. et al. (1999) *Genes Dev.* 13, 2514-26.

**IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.**

**Applications Key:** W—Western IP—Immunoprecipitation IHC—Immunohistochemistry ChIP—Chromatin Immunoprecipitation IF—Immunofluorescence F—Flow cytometry E-P—ELISA-Peptide  
**Species Cross-Reactivity Key:** H—human M—mouse R—rat Hm—hamster Mk—monkey Mi—mink C—chicken Dm—D. melanogaster X—Xenopus Z—zebrafish B—bovine  
 Dg—dog Pg—pig Sc—S. cerevisiae Ce—C. elegans Hr—Horse All—all species expected Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% homology.