

## 20-1083: Polyclonal antibody to RIP

<b>Clonality :</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Application :</b>	IP,IHC,WB
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Gene :</b>	AGFG1
<b>Gene ID :</b>	3267
<b>Uniprot ID :</b>	P52594
<b>Format :</b>	Sera
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	AGFG1,HRB,RAB,RIP
<b>Isotype :</b>	Rabbit IgG
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	A synthetic peptide of human RIP1 (amino acids 269-287 EANPEARPTFGIEEKFRP) was used as immunogen for this antibody

### Description

RIP (Receptor Interacting Protein) is a 74 kD Ser/Thr kinase which interacts with CD95 (Fas/APO1) receptor and the tumor necrosis factor receptor (TNFR1). It is a cell death domain adapter protein which can bind to the adapter proteins TRADD, RAID (CRADD) and TRAF2. RIP contains an N terminal region with homology to protein kinases, an intermediate domain capable of association with MAPKKK and a C terminal region containing an intracellular death domain motif. RIP activates both p38 MAP Kinase and SAPK families. In vitro, RIP induces apoptosis, as well as SAPK/JNK and NF- $\kappa$ B activation. NF- $\kappa$ B activation through TRADD, TRAF2 and RIP can be triggered also by DR3/APO3 upon activation with APO3/Tweak ligand. DR4 and DR5 also use FADD, TRADD, and RIP in their signal transduction pathways. RIP deficient mice fail to thrive, displaying extensive apoptosis in both lymphoid and adipose tissues and dying at 1-3 days of age. RIP possesses kinase activity as it autophosphorylates itself on serine and threonine residues.

### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	50 $\mu$ l
<b>Content :</b>	50 $\mu$ l sera
<b>Storage condition :</b>	Store the antibody at 4°C, stable for 6 months. For long-term storage, store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze and thaw cycles.

### Application Note

WB: 1:1000-1:2000, IHC (paraffin): 1:1000-1:5000, IHC (frozen): Users should optimize, IP: 1:50-1:200

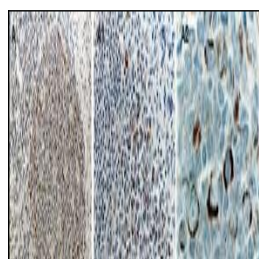


Fig:1 Immunohistochemical analysis of RIP in formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tonsil using 20-1083 at 1:2000. A, low magnification overview of a secondary follicle. A1 and A2, successively higher magnifications of the germinal center from A. Hematoxylin-eosin counterstain.

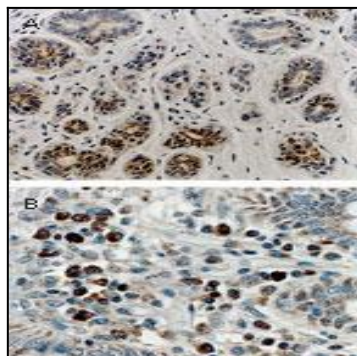


Fig:2 Immunohistochemical analysis of RIP in formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections using 20-1083 at 1:2000. A, normal human breast. B, normal human colon. Plasma cells in the lamina propria of the colon are stained. Hematoxylin-eosin counterstain.