

## DESCRIPTION

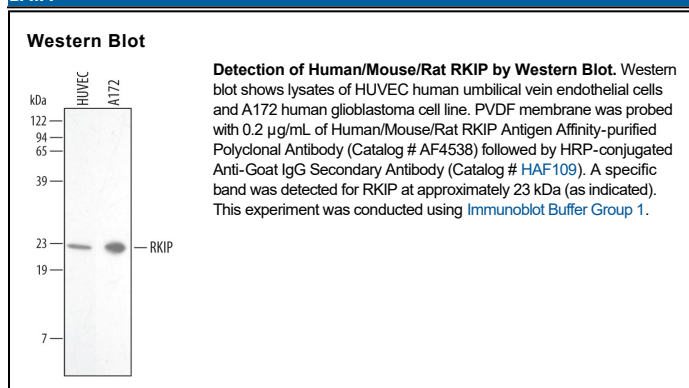
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human/Mouse/Rat
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects endogenous human, mouse, and rat RKIP in Western blots.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Goat IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human RKIP Met1-Lys187 Accession # P30086
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

## APPLICATIONS

**Please Note:** Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Western Blot</b>	0.2 µg/mL	See Below

## DATA



## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

## BACKGROUND

Raf kinase inhibitor protein (RKIP) is a member of the phosphatidylethanolamine-binding protein (PEBP) family, and modulates the activation of several signal transduction cascades. By binding the MAP3K Raf-1, unphosphorylated RKIP inhibits activation of the MAP2K MEK. PKC-phosphorylated RKIP dissociates from Raf-1 and inhibits GRK2, resulting in sustained G-protein signaling. Expressed in many tissues, RKIP is implicated in the regulation of such physiological processes as membrane biosynthesis, spermatogenesis, neural development, and metastasis suppression.