

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse/Rat
Specificity	Detects human, mouse and rat RIPK1/RIP1 in Western blots.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 334640
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human RIPK1/RIP1 Met1-Asn671 Accession # Q13546
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

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.

Knockout Validated	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunocytochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Receptor-Interacting Protein 1 (RIP1, also known as RIPK1) is a 671 amino acid (aa) 75 kDa protein that contains an N-terminal protein kinase domain, a C-terminal death domain, and a unique internal region called the intermediate domain. RIP1 is a serine/threonine protein kinase and is constitutively expressed in many tissues. RIP1 interacts with the cytoplasmic death domain of FAS and TNF receptors and is an important element in the signal transduction machinery that mediates apoptosis. RIP1 has been shown to interact with a number of proteins including TRADD, TRAF1, TRAF2, and TRAF3, to form larger signaling complexes. These complexes, in turn, activate specific signaling cascades, such as NFκB. RIP1 also interacts through the C-terminal RIP homotypic interaction motif (RHIM) of TRIF in TLR3 dependent activation of NFκB.

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