10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

RIPK1 | RIP1 Recombinant Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP100085

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
Primary Accession	Q13546
Other Accession	Q13546
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Recombinant
Calculated MW	75931
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. TKL Ser/Thr protein kinase family. Contains 1 death domain. Contains 1 protein kinase domain.
SUBUNIT	Interacts (via RIP homotypic interaction motif) with RIPK3 (via RIP homotypic interaction motif); this interaction induces RIPK1 necroptosis-specific phosphorylation, formation of the necroptosis-inducing complex. 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 RBCK.
Post-translational modifications	Proteolytically cleaved by caspase-8 during TNF-induced apoptosis. Cleavage abolishes NF-kappa-B activation and enhances pro-apototic 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 downregulates 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.
Background Descriptions	catalytic activity:ATP + a protein = ADP + a phosphoprotein.,function:Promotes apoptosis and activation of NF-kappa-B. Required for TNFRSF1A mediated activation of NF-kappa-B.,PTM:Autophosphorylated on serine and threonine residues.,PTM:Proteolytically cleaved by caspase-8 during TNF-induced apoptosis. Cleavage abolishes NF-kappa-B activation and enhances pro-apototic signaling through the TRADD-FADD interaction.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. TKL Ser/Thr protein kinase family.,similarity:Contains 1 death domain.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,subunit:Binds to the death domain of TNFRSF6 and TRADD. Is recruited by TRADD to TNFRSF1A in a TNF-dependent process. Binds RIPK3, UBCE7IP1 isoform 3 (ZIN), EGFR, IKBKG, TRAF1, TRAF2 and

TRAF3. Interacts with BNLF1. Interacts with SQSTM1 upon TNF-alpha stimulation. May interacts with MAVS/IPS1.,

Additional Information

Gene ID 8737

Other Names AIEFL; IMD57; RIP; RIP-1; RIP1; D330015H01Rik; Rinp; RIPK1_HUMAN; RIPK1; Cell death protein RIP; Receptor-interacting protein 1 (RIP-1); 2.7.11.1; RIPK1_MOUSE; receptor interacting serine/threonine kinase 1; receptor (TNFRSF)-interacting serine-threonine kinase 1; receptor-interacting protein kinase 1; Receptor-interacting serine/threonine-protein kinase 1 (Cell death protein RIP) (Receptor-interacting protein 1) (RIP-1) (Serine/threonine-protein kinase RIP)

Dilution IHC-P=1:50-200,IHC-F=1:50-200,WB=1:500-2000,IF=1:50-200,ELISA=1:5000-10000

Storage Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name RIPK1 (HGNC:10019)

Function Serine-threonine kinase which is a key regulator of TNF- mediated apoptosis, necroptosis and inflammatory pathways (PubMed:17703191, PubMed:24144979, PubMed:31827280, PubMed:31827281, PubMed:32657447, PubMed:35831301). Exhibits kinase activity-dependent functions that regulate cell death and kinase-independent scaffold functions regulating inflammatory signaling and cell survival (PubMed:11101870, PubMed:19524512, PubMed:19524513, PubMed:29440439, PubMed:30988283). Has kinase-independent scaffold functions: upon binding of TNF to TNFR1, RIPK1 is recruited to the TNF-R1 signaling complex (TNF-RSC also known as complex I) where it acts as a scaffold protein promoting cell survival, in part, by activating the canonical NF-kappa-B pathway (By similarity). Kinase activity is essential to regulate necroptosis and apoptosis, two parallel forms of cell death: upon activation of its protein kinase activity, regulates assembly of two death-inducing complexes, namely complex IIa (RIPK1-FADD-CASP8), which drives apoptosis, and the complex IIb (RIPK1-RIPK3-MLKL), which drives necroptosis (By similarity). RIPK1 is required to limit CASP8- dependent TNFR1-induced apoptosis (By similarity). In normal conditions, RIPK1 acts as an inhibitor of RIPK3-dependent necroptosis, a process mediated by RIPK3 component of complex IIb, which catalyzes phosphorylation of MLKL upon induction by ZBP1 (PubMed:19524512, PubMed:19524513, PubMed:29440439, PubMed:30988283). Inhibits RIPK3- mediated necroptosis via FADD-mediated recruitment of CASP8, which cleaves RIPK1 and limits TNF-induced necroptosis (PubMed:19524512, PubMed:19524513, PubMed:29440439, PubMed:30988283). Required to inhibit apoptosis and necroptosis during embryonic development: acts by preventing the interaction of TRADD with FADD thereby limiting aberrant activation of CASP8 (By similarity). In addition to apoptosis and necroptosis, also involved in inflammatory response by promoting transcriptional production of pro-inflammatory cytokines, such as interleukin-6 (IL6) (PubMed:31827280, PubMed:31827281). Phosphorylates

	RIPK3: RIPK1 and RIPK3 undergo reciprocal auto- and trans- phosphorylation (PubMed:19524513). Phosphorylates DAB2IP at 'Ser-728' in a TNF-dependent manner, and thereby activates the MAP3K5-JNK apoptotic cascade (PubMed:15310755, PubMed:17389591). Required for ZBP1-induced NF-kappa-B activation in response to DNA damage (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q60855}. Cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9ZUF4}

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.