Datasheet for ABIN968828

anti-RIPK2 antibody (AA 333-532)

2 Images | 2 Publications

Go to Product page

Overview

Quantity:	50 µg
Target:	RIPK2
Binding Specificity:	AA 333-532
Reactivity:	Human, Rat, Dog
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Conjugate:	This RIPK2 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunofluorescence (IF)

Product Details

Immunogen:	Human RIP2/RICK aa. 333-532
Clone:	25-RIG
Isotype:	IgG1
Cross-Reactivity:	Dog (Canine), Rat (Rattus)
Characteristics:	1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results. 2. Please refer to us for technical protocols. 3. Source of all serum proteins is from USDA inspected abattoirs located in the United States. 4. Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing.
Purification:	The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity

Product Details

	chromatography.

Target Details

Target:	RIPK2
Alternative Name:	RIP2/RICK (RIPK2 Products)
Background:	Members of the TNFR family (TNFRs, DRs, Fas, lymphotoxin-beta-receptor, CD40, CD30, and OX-40) regulate a variety of cellular responses, such as cell activation, proliferation, differentiation, NF-kappaB activation, and apoptosis. Signaling through TNFR family members involves several families of receptor-associated proteins. RIP and RIP2 (RICK/Cardiak) are ser/thr kinase adaptor molecules that associate with TNFR complexes. Both RIPs contain homologous N-teriminal ser/thr kinase domains, but RIP contains a C-terminal death domain, while RIP2 contains a C-terminal caspase activation and recruitment domain (CARD) similar to those found in IAPs. Both RIP and RIP2 can activate NF-kappaB and cause cell death. RIP2 is recruited to TNFRs through interactions with TRAF1, TRAF5, and TRAF6, and RIP2 activation of NF-kappaB requires IKKalpha, IKKbeta, and IKKgamma. In addition, RIP2 can be activated through interactions with Ras-activated Raf1, and RIP2 can activate ERK1 and ERK2. Thus, RIP proteins may regulate TNFR signaling through both ser/thr kinase activity and interaction with the apoptotic machinery.
Molecular Weight:	61 kDa
Pathways:	TCR Signaling, Neurotrophin Signaling Pathway, Activation of Innate immune Response, Cellular Response to Molecule of Bacterial Origin, Positive Regulation of Immune Effector Process, Toll-Like Receptors Cascades

Application Details

Comment:	Related Products: ABIN968536, ABIN967389
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	250 µg/mL
Buffer:	Aqueous buffered solution containing BSA, glycerol, and ≤0.09 % sodium azide.
Preservative:	Sodium azide

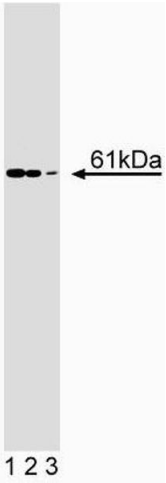
Handling

Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store undiluted at -20° C.

Publications

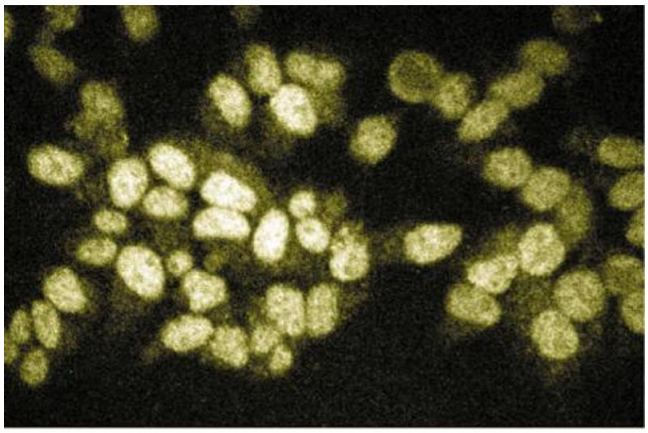
Product cited in:	Inohara, Koseki, Lin, del Peso, Lucas, Chen, Ogura, Núñez: "An induced proximity model for NF-kappa B activation in the Nod1/RICK and RIP signaling pathways." in: **The Journal of biological chemistry**, Vol. 275, Issue 36, pp. 27823-31, (2000) (PubMed). Navas, Baldwin, Stewart: "RIP2 is a Raf1-activated mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase." in: **The Journal of biological chemistry**, Vol. 274, Issue 47, pp. 33684-90, (1999) (PubMed).

Images



Western Blotting

Image 1. Western blot analysis of RIP2/RICK on human endothelial cell lysate. Lane 1: 1:500, lane 2: 1:1000, lane 3: 1:2000 dilution of anti-RIP2/RICK.



Immunofluorescence

Image 2. Immunofluorescent staining of HeLa cells.