Technical Data Sheet

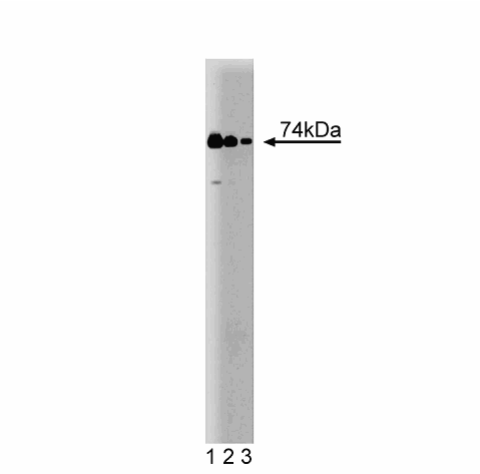
Purified Mouse Anti-RIP

Product Information

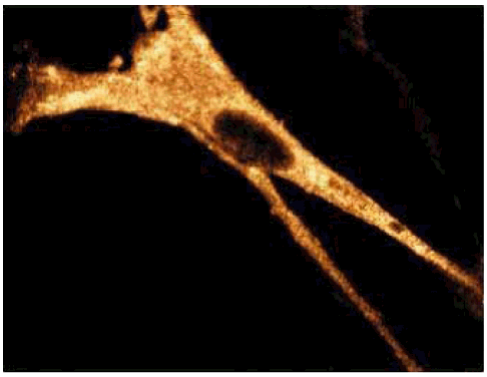
Material Number:	**610459**
Alternate Name:	Receptor Interacting Protein
Size:	150 µg
Concentration:	250 µg/ml
Clone:	38/RIP
Immunogen:	Human RIP aa. 385-650
Isotype:	Mouse IgG2a
Reactivity:	QC Testing: Human Tested in Development: Mouse, Rat, Dog, Chicken
Target MW:	74 kDa
Storage Buffer:	Aqueous buffered solution containing BSA, glycerol, and ≤0.09% sodium azide.

Description

Binding or cross linking of the Fas antigen (also known as APO-1 and CD95) is known to elicit apoptosis in susceptible cells. Fas is a member of a family of cell surface receptors which includes tumor necrosis factor receptors (TNF-R, and TNF-R2) and nerve growth factor receptors (NGF-R), CD40, OX40, CD30, CD27, and 4-1BB. Several members of this family have been shown to regulate or induce cell death (TNF-R1 and TNF-R2). A 74 kDa member of this family protein named RIP (Receptor Interacting Protein) contains an N-terminal region with homology to protein kinases and a C-terminal region containing a cytoplasmic "death domain" present in both Fas and TNF-R1. Both Fas and RIP have been shown to require this death domain to induce apoptosis and overexpression of RIP has been shown to induce cell death in transfected cells.



Western blot analysis of RIP on a human endothelial cell lysate. *Lane 1: 1:1000, lane 2: 1:2000, lane 3: 1:4000 dilution of the mouse anti-RIP antibody.*



Immunofluorescence staining of WI-38 cells (Human lung fibroblasts; ATCC CCL-75).

Preparation and Storage

The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography.
Store undiluted at -20°C.

BD Biosciences

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Application Notes

Application

Western blot	Routinely Tested
Immunofluorescence	Tested During Development
Immunoprecipitation	Tested During Development
Immunohistochemistry	Not Recommended

Recommended Assay Procedure:

Western blot: Please refer to http://www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols/Western_Blotting.shtml

Suggested Companion Products

Catalog Number	Name	Size	Clone
611450	Human Endothelial Cell Lysate	500 µg	(none)
554002	HRP Goat Anti-Mouse Ig	1.0 ml	(none)
554001	FITC Goat Anti-Mouse Ig	0.5 mg	Polyclonal

Product Notices

1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.
2. Please refer to www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols for technical protocols.
3. 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.
4. Source of all serum proteins is from USDA inspected abattoirs located in the United States.

References

Devin A, Lin Y, Yamaoka S, Li Z, Karin M, Liu Zg. The alpha and beta subunits of IkappaB kinase (IKK) mediate TRAF2-dependent IKK recruitment to tumor necrosis factor (TNF) receptor 1 in response to TNF. *Mol Cell Biol.* 2002; 21(12):3986-3994.(Biology: Western blot)

Fulda S, Meyer E, Debatin KM. Metabolic inhibitors sensitize for CD95 (APO-1/Fas)-induced apoptosis by down-regulating Fas-associated death domain-like interleukin 1-converting enzyme inhibitory protein expression. *Cancer Res.* 2000; 60(14):3947-3956.(Biology: Western blot)

Lewis J, Devin A, Miller A, et al. Disruption of hsp90 function results in degradation of the death domain kinase, receptor-interacting protein (RIP), and blockage of tumor necrosis factor-induced nuclear factor-kappaB activation. *J Biol Chem.* 2000; 275(14):10519-10526.(Biology: Immunoprecipitation, Western blot)

Stanger BZ, Leder P, Lee TH, Kim E, Seed B. RIP: a novel protein containing a death domain that interacts with Fas/APO-1 (CD95) in yeast and causes cell death. *Cell.* 1995; 81(4):513-523.(Biology)

Takahashi T, Tanaka M, Brannan CI, Jenkins NA, Copeland NG, Suda T, and Nagata S. Generalized lymphoproliferative disease in mice, caused by a point mutation in the Fas ligand. *Cell.* 1994; 76(6):969-976.(Biology)