Recombinant Receptor Interacting Serine Threonine Kinase 1 (RIPK1)(N-6His)

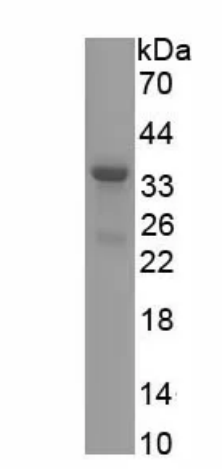
Catalog#:PEH22195

概述（Summary）

别称（Alternative Names）	RIP; Receptor-Interacting Protein; Cell death protein RIP; Serine/threonine-protein kinase RIP
纯度（Purity）	Greater than 80% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
内毒素（Endotoxin level）	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
蛋白构建（Construction）	6His-【Phe17-Tyr289】
Accession #	Q13546
表达宿主（Host）	E.coli
种属（Species）	Homo sapiens (Human)
预测分子量（Predicted MW）	34.9 kDa
制剂（Form）	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH7.4, containing 0.01% SKL, 1mM DTT, 5% Trehalose and Proclin300.
运输方式（Shipping）	The product is shipped with ice bag. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
稳定性&储存（Stability &Storage）	12 months at -20°C to -80°C in lyophilized state.6 months at -20°C to -80°C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.7-10 days at 2°C to 8°C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
复溶（Reconstitution）	Reconstitute in 10mM PBS (pH7.4) to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Do not vortex.
背景介绍（References）	Serine-threonine kinase which is a key regulator of TNF-mediated apoptosis, necroptosis and inflammatory pathways. Exhibits kinase activity-dependent functions that regulate cell death and kinase-independent scaffold functions regulating inflammatory signaling and cell survival. 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. 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. RIPK1 is required to limit CASP8-dependent TNFR1-induced apoptosis. 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. Inhibits RIPK3-mediated necroptosis via FADD-mediated recruitment of CASP8, which cleaves RIPK1 and limits TNF-induced necroptosis. Required to inhibit apoptosis and necroptosis during embryonic development: acts by preventing the interaction of TRADD with FADD thereby limiting aberrant activation of CASP8. In addition to apoptosis and necroptosis, also involved in inflammatory response by promoting transcriptional production of pro-inflammatory cytokines, such as interleukin-6 (IL6). Phosphorylates RIPK3: RIPK1 and RIPK3 undergo reciprocal auto- and trans-phosphorylation. Phosphorylates DAB2IP at 'Ser-728' in a TNF-alpha-dependent manner, and thereby activates the MAP3K5-JNK apoptotic cascade. Required for ZBP1-induced NF-kappa-B activation in response to DNA damage.

电泳图（SDS-PAGE image）



Greater than 80% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

注意事项（Note）

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