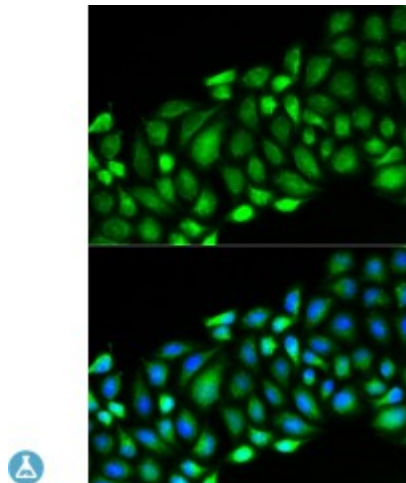


Anti-RIPK2 Antibody



Description

This gene encodes a member of the receptor-interacting protein (RIP) family of serine/threonine protein kinases. The encoded protein contains a C-terminal caspase activation and recruitment domain (CARD), and is a component of signaling complexes in both the innate and adaptive immune pathways. It is a potent activator of NF-kappaB and inducer of apoptosis in response to various stimuli.

Model	STJ115343
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Applications	IF, WB
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 1-540 of human RIPK2 (NP_003812.1).
Gene ID	8767
Gene Symbol	RIPK2
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IF 1:50 - 1:200
Tissue Specificity	Detected in heart, brain, placenta, lung, peripheral blood leukocytes, spleen, kidney, testis, prostate, pancreas and lymph node
Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Receptor-interacting serine/threonine-protein kinase 2

Molecular Weight	61.195 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:10020 OMIM:603455 Reactome:R-HSA-168638
Alternative Names	Receptor-interacting serine/threonine-protein kinase 2
Function	Serine/threonine/tyrosine kinase that plays an essential role in modulation of innate and adaptive immune responses, Upon stimulation by bacterial peptidoglycans, NOD1 and NOD2 are activated, oligomerize and recruit RIPK2 through CARD-CARD domains, Contributes to the tyrosine phosphorylation of the guanine exchange factor ARHGEF2 through Src tyrosine kinase leading to NF-kappaB activation by NOD2, Once recruited, RIPK2 autophosphorylates and undergoes 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitination by E3 ubiquitin ligases XIAP, BIRC2 and BIRC3, The polyubiquitinated protein mediates the recruitment of MAP3K7/TAK1 to IKBKG/NEMO and induces 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitination of IKBKG/NEMO and subsequent activation of IKBKB/IKKB, In turn, NF-kappa-B is released from NF-kappa-B inhibitors and translocates into the nucleus where it activates the transcription of hundreds of genes involved in immune response, growth control, or protection against apoptosis, Plays also a role during engagement of the T-cell receptor (TCR) in promoting BCL10 phosphorylation and subsequent NF-kappa-B activation,
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm
Post-translational Modifications	Autophosphorylated, Autophosphorylation at Tyr-474 is necessary for effective NOD2 signaling, Phosphorylated, Phosphorylation at Tyr-381 by Src kinase CSK occurs in a ARHGEF2-dependent manner and is required for NOD2-dependent innate immune activation,