Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAH-00928)

Anti-Phospho-MLKL (Ser358) Antibody (8V821)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	8V821
Purification:	Affinity-chromatography

Applications

Verified Activity:	IHC image of TMAH-00928 diluted at 1:100 and staining in paraffin-embedded human melanoma cancer performed on a Leica BondTM system. After dewaxing and hydration, antigen retrieval was mediated by high pressure in a citrate buffer (pH 6.0). Section was blocked with 10% normal goat serum 30min at RT. Then primary antibody (1% BSA) was incubated at 4°C overnight. The primary is detected by a biotinylated secondary antibody and visualized using an HRP conjugated SP system.
Application:	ELISA,IHC
Recommended	IHC:1:50-1:200.

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	A synthetic peptide: Human Phospho-MLKL (S358)
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	197259
Uniprot ID:	Q8NB16
Synonyms:	MLKL (p-S358);MLKL (p-Ser358);Phospho-MLKL (S358);p-MLKL (Ser358);p-MLKL (S358)
Biology Area:	Signal Transduction

Research Background

Pseudokinase that plays a key role in TNF-induced necroptosis, a programmed cell death process. Does not have protein kinase activity. Activated following phosphorylation by RIPK3, leading to homotrimerization, localization to the plasma membrane and execution of programmed necrosis characterized by calcium influx and plasma membrane damage. In addition to TNF-induced necroptosis, necroptosis can also take place in the nucleus in response to orthomyxoviruses infection: following activation by ZBP1, MLKL is phosphorylated by RIPK3 in the nucleus, triggering disruption of the nuclear envelope and leakage of cellular DNA into the cytosol.following ZBP1 activation, which senses double-stranded Z-RNA structures, nuclear RIPK3 catalyzes phosphorylation and activation of MLKL, promoting disruption of the nuclear envelope and leakage of cellular DNA into the cytosol. Binds to highly phosphorylated inositol phosphates such as inositolhexakisphosphate (InsP6) which is essential for its necroptotic

function.