

## Anti-Phospho-RIPK2 (Ser176) Polyclonal Antibody

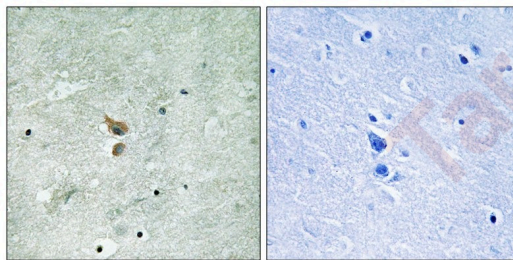
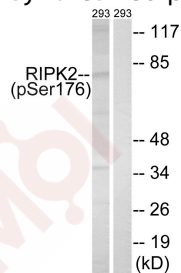
### Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Actual: 70 kDa.
Purification:	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic phosphopeptide and KLH conjugates. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. Non-phospho specific antibodies were removed by chromatography using non-phosphopeptide.

### Applications

#### Verified Activity:

1. Western blot analysis of extracts from 293 cells, treated with UV (15mins), using RIPK2 (Phospho-Ser176) antibody TMAC-03613. The lane on the right is treated with the synthesized peptide.
2. Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue using RIPK2 (Phospho-Ser176) antibody TMAC-03613. The picture on the right is treated with the synthesized peptide.



Application:	IHC,WB
Recommended	WB: 1:500-3000; IHC: 1:50-100

### 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:	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of serine 176 (S-L-S(p)-Q-S) derived from Human RIPK2
Antigen Species:	Human
Uniprot ID:	O43353
Synonyms:	p-RIPK2 (S176);RIPK2 (p-Ser176);p-RIPK2 (Ser176);RIPK2 (p-S176)

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### Research Background

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

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