

**Anti-Phospho-RIP3 (S232) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**  
Catalog # ABO16665**Specification****Anti-Phospho-RIP3 (S232) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q9Y572</a>
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid

**Description**

Anti-Phospho-RIP3 (S232) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB applications. This antibody reacts with Mouse.

**Anti-Phospho-RIP3 (S232) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 11035

**Other Names**

Receptor-interacting serine/threonine-protein kinase 3, 2.7.11.1, RIP-like protein kinase 3, Receptor-interacting protein 3, RIP-3, RIPK3 ([HGNC:10021](http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene_symbol_report?hgnc_id=10021))

**Application Details**

WB 1:500-1:2000

**Contents**

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

**Immunogen**

A synthesized peptide derived from human Phospho-RIP3 (S232)

**Purification**

Affinity-chromatography

Storage

**Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

**Anti-Phospho-RIP3 (S232) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** RIPK3 ([HGNC:10021](#))

## Function

Serine/threonine-protein kinase that activates necroptosis and apoptosis, two parallel forms of cell death (PubMed: [19524512](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19524512), PubMed: [19524513](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19524513), PubMed: [22265413](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22265413), PubMed: [22265414](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22265414), PubMed: [22421439](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22421439), PubMed: [29883609](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29883609), PubMed: [32657447](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32657447), PubMed: [32298652](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32298652)). Necroptosis, a programmed cell death process in response to death-inducing TNF-alpha family members, is triggered by RIPK3 following activation by ZBP1 (PubMed: [19524512](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19524512), PubMed: [19524513](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19524513), PubMed: [22265413](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22265413), PubMed: [22265414](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22265414), PubMed: [22421439](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22421439), PubMed: [29883609](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29883609), PubMed: [32298652](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32298652)). Activated RIPK3 forms a necrosis- inducing complex and mediates phosphorylation of MLKL, promoting MLKL localization to the plasma membrane and execution of programmed necrosis characterized by calcium influx and plasma membrane damage (PubMed: [19524512](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19524512), PubMed: [19524513](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19524513), PubMed: [22265413](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22265413), PubMed: [22265414](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22265414), PubMed: [22421439](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22421439), PubMed: [25316792](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25316792), PubMed: [29883609](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29883609)). In addition to TNF- induced necroptosis, necroptosis can also take place in the nucleus in response to orthomyxoviruses infection: 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 (By similarity). Also regulates apoptosis: apoptosis depends on RIPK1, FADD and CASP8, and is independent of MLKL and RIPK3 kinase activity (By similarity). Phosphorylates RIPK1: RIPK1 and RIPK3 undergo reciprocal auto- and trans-phosphorylation (PubMed: [19524513](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19524513)). In some cell types, also able to restrict viral replication by promoting cell death- independent responses (By similarity). In response to Zika virus infection in neurons, promotes a cell death-independent pathway that restricts viral replication: together with ZBP1, promotes a death- independent transcriptional program that modifies the cellular metabolism via up-regulation expression of the enzyme ACOD1/IRG1 and production of the metabolite itaconate (By similarity). Itaconate inhibits the activity of succinate dehydrogenase, generating a metabolic state in neurons that suppresses replication of viral genomes (By similarity). RIPK3 binds to and enhances the activity of three metabolic enzymes: GLUL, GLUD1, and PYGL (PubMed: [19498109](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19498109)). These metabolic enzymes may eventually stimulate the tricarboxylic acid cycle and oxidative phosphorylation, which could result in enhanced ROS production (PubMed: [19498109](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19498109)).

## Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, cytosol. Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9QZL0}. Note=Mainly cytoplasmic Present in the nucleus in response to influenza A virus (IAV) infection. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9QZL0}

## Tissue Location

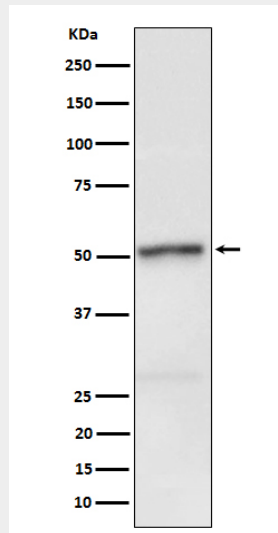
Highly expressed in the pancreas. Detected at lower levels in heart, placenta, lung and kidney

## Anti-Phospho-RIP3 (S232) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

## Anti-Phospho-RIP3 (S232) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of Phospho-RIP3 (S232) expression in L929 cell lysate.