

**Product Name: MLKL (10P13) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog #: AMRe13957**

---

## Summary

<b>Production Name</b>	MLKL (10P13) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
<b>Description</b>	Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Application</b>	WB
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human

## Performance

<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Modification</b>	Unmodified
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Buffer</b>	Supplied in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% New type preservative N and 0.05% BSA.
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification

## Immunogen

<b>Gene Name</b>	MLKL {ECO:0000303 PubMed:22265413, ECO:0000312 HGNC:HGNC:26617}
<b>Alternative Names</b>	Mixed lineage kinase domain-like protein; hMLKL;
<b>Gene ID</b>	197259.0
<b>SwissProt ID</b>	Q8NB16.Recombinant protein of human MLKL

## Application

<b>Dilution Ratio</b>	WB: 1:1000
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	55kDa

## Background

---

**Product Name: MLKL (10P13) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog #: AMRe13957**



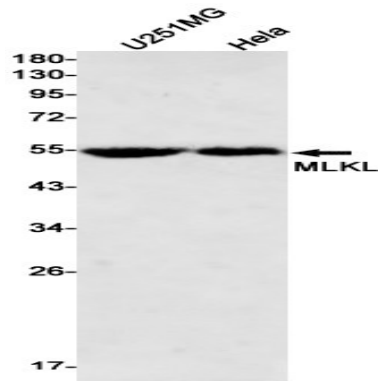
---

Pseudokinase that plays a key role in TNF-induced necroptosis, a programmed cell death process. 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. Does not have protein kinase activity. Pseudokinase that plays a key role in TNF-induced necroptosis, a programmed cell death process (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22265413" target="\_blank">22265413</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22265414" target="\_blank">22265414</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22421439" target="\_blank">22421439</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24316671" target="\_blank">24316671</a>). Does not have protein kinase activity (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22265413" target="\_blank">22265413</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22265414" target="\_blank">22265414</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22421439" target="\_blank">22421439</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24316671" target="\_blank">24316671</a>). 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 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22265413" target="\_blank">22265413</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22265414" target="\_blank">22265414</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22421439" target="\_blank">22421439</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24316671" target="\_blank">24316671</a>). 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 (By similarity). Binds to highly phosphorylated inositol phosphates such as inositolhexakisphosphate (InsP6) which is essential for its necroptotic function (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29883610" target="\_blank">29883610</a>).

## Research Area

## Image Data

**Product Name: MLKL (10P13) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog #: AMRe13957**



Western blot detection of MLKL in U251MG, HeLa cell lysates using MLKL antibody (1:500 diluted).

**Note**

For research use only.