

# FLIP<sub>S/L</sub> (G-11): sc-5276

## BACKGROUND

FLIP (FLICE inhibitory protein) is expressed as both long and short forms and is involved in the regulation of apoptosis. The short form of FLIP contains two death effector domains homologous to the death effector domain of the Fas-associating protein FADD. The long form of FLIP, which shares significant homology with the cysteine protease FLICE, contains an additional caspase-like domain, but lacks a catalytic active site and lacks the residues that form the substrate binding pocket in most caspases. FLIP has been designated by independent groups as Casper, I-FLICE, CLARP, FLAME-1 and MRIT. Although its exact role is still being elucidated, FLIP appears to be an important factor in the regulation of apoptosis downstream of all known death receptors.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: CFLAR (human) mapping to 2q33.1; Cflar (mouse) mapping to 1 C1.3.

## SOURCE

FLIP<sub>S/L</sub> (G-11) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 1-202 of FLIP of human origin.

## PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG<sub>1</sub> kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

FLIP<sub>S/L</sub> (G-11) is available conjugated to agarose (sc-5276 AC), 500 µg/0.25 ml agarose in 1 ml, for IP; to HRP (sc-5276 HRP), 200 µg/ml, for WB, IHC(P) and ELISA; to either phycoerythrin (sc-5276 PE), fluorescein (sc-5276 FITC), Alexa Fluor® 488 (sc-5276 AF488), Alexa Fluor® 546 (sc-5276 AF546), Alexa Fluor® 594 (sc-5276 AF594) or Alexa Fluor® 647 (sc-5276 AF647), 200 µg/ml, for WB (RGB), IF, IHC(P) and FCM; and to either Alexa Fluor® 680 (sc-5276 AF680) or Alexa Fluor® 790 (sc-5276 AF790), 200 µg/ml, for Near-Infrared (NIR) WB, IF and FCM.

## APPLICATIONS

FLIP<sub>S/L</sub> (G-11) is recommended for detection of FLIP short and FLIP long of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for FLIP<sub>S/L</sub> siRNA (h): sc-35388, FLIP<sub>S/L</sub> siRNA (m): sc-35389, FLIP<sub>S/L</sub> shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-35388-SH, FLIP<sub>S/L</sub> shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-35389-SH, FLIP<sub>S/L</sub> shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-35388-V and FLIP<sub>S/L</sub> shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-35389-V.

Molecular Weight of FLIP<sub>S/L</sub>: 28/55 kDa.

Positive Controls: SW480 cell lysate: sc-2219, Jurkat whole cell lysate: sc-2204 or FLIP<sub>S/L</sub> (h2): 293T Lysate: sc-170479.

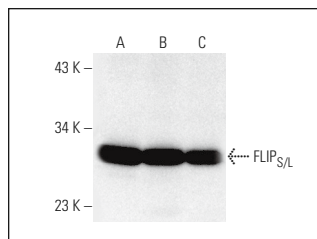
## STORAGE

Store at 4° C, \*\*DO NOT FREEZE\*\*. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

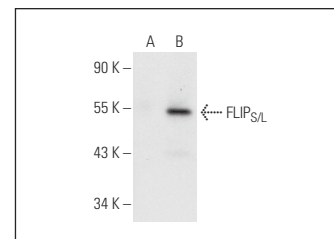
## RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

## DATA



FLIP<sub>S/L</sub> (G-11): sc-5276. Western blot analysis of FLIP<sub>S/L</sub> expression in SW480 (A), Jurkat (B) and CTLL-2 (C) whole cell lysates.



FLIP<sub>S/L</sub> (G-11): sc-5276. Western blot analysis of FLIP<sub>S/L</sub> expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (A) and human FLIP<sub>S/L</sub> transfected: sc-170479 (B) 293T whole cell lysates.

## SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

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- Day, T.W., et al. 2008. c-FLIP knockdown induces ligand-independent DR5-, FADD-, caspase-8-, and caspase-9-dependent apoptosis in breast cancer cells. *Biochem. Pharmacol.* 76: 1694-1704.
- Berges, C., et al. 2009. Proteasome inhibition activates the mitochondrial pathway of apoptosis in human CD4+ T cells. *J. Cell. Biochem.* 108: 935-946.
- Bijangi-Vishehsaraei, K., et al. 2010. 4-(4-chloro-2-methylphenoxy)-N-hydroxybutanamide (CMH) targets mRNA of the c-FLIP variants and induces apoptosis in MCF7 human breast cancer cells. *Mol. Cell. Biochem.* 342: 133-142.
- Ramachandiran, S., et al. 2012. The Smac mimetic RMT5265.2HCL induces apoptosis in EBV and HTLV-I associated lymphoma cells by inhibiting XIAP and promoting the mitochondrial release of cytochrome C and Smac. *Leuk. Res.* 36: 784-790.
- Wilkie-Grantham, R.P., et al. 2013. Novel phosphorylation and ubiquitination sites regulate reactive oxygen species-dependent degradation of anti-apoptotic c-FLIP protein. *J. Biol. Chem.* 288: 12777-12790.
- Joo, D., et al. 2016. Regulation of linear ubiquitin chain assembly complex by caspase-mediated cleavage of RNF31. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 36: 3010-3018.
- Krishnan, A., et al. 2017. Oncogenic actions of SKP2 involves deregulation of CDK1 turnover mediated by FOXM1. *J. Cell. Biochem.* 118: 797-807.

## PROTOCOLS

See our web site at [www.scbt.com](http://www.scbt.com) for detailed protocols and support products.

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