

# FLIP<sub>S/L</sub> (H-202): sc-8347



The Power to Question

## 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-associated 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.

## REFERENCES

1. Thome, M., et al. 1997. Viral FLICE-inhibitory proteins (FLIP<sub>S</sub>) prevent apoptosis induced by death receptors. *Nature* 386: 517-521.
2. Shu, H.B., et al. 1997. Casper is a FADD- and caspase-related inducer of apoptosis. *Immunity* 6: 751-763.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

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

## SOURCE

FLIP<sub>S/L</sub> (H-202) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against amino acids 1-202 mapping at the N-terminus of FLIP<sub>S/L</sub> of human origin.

## PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

## APPLICATIONS

FLIP<sub>S/L</sub> (H-202) 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), immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (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, FLIP<sub>S/L</sub> (h3): 293T Lysate: sc-158514 or CTLL-2 cell lysate: sc-2242.

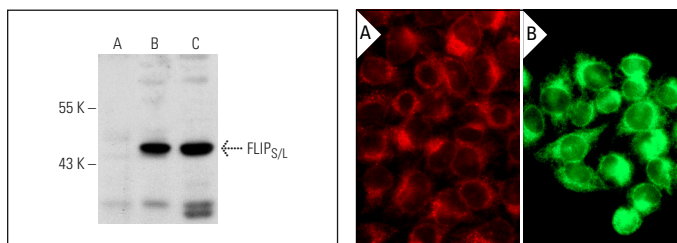
## STORAGE

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> (H-202): sc-8347. Western blot analysis of FLIP<sub>S/L</sub> expression in non-transfected 293T: sc-117752 (A), human FLIP<sub>S/L</sub> transfected 293T: sc-158514 (B) and SW480 (C) whole cell lysates.

## SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Yeh, W.C., et al. 2000. Requirement for Casper (c-FLIP) in regulation of death receptor-induced apoptosis and embryonic development. *Immunity* 12: 633-642.
2. Chiou, S.H., et al. 2006. The immediate early 2 protein of human cytomegalovirus (HCMV) mediates the apoptotic control in HCMV retinitis through up-regulation of the cellular FLICE-inhibitory protein expression. *J. Immunol.* 177: 6199-6206.
3. Bernal-Mizrachi, L., et al. 2006. The role of NFκB-1 and NFκB-2-mediated resistance to apoptosis in lymphomas. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 103: 9220-9225.
4. Wang, X., et al. 2010. Changes in the level of apoptosis-related proteins in Jurkat cells infected with HIV-1 versus HIV-2. *Mol. Cell. Biochem.* 337: 175-183.
5. Stagni, V., et al. 2010. ATM kinase activity modulates cFLIP protein levels: potential interplay between DNA damage signalling and TRAIL-induced apoptosis. *Carcinogenesis* 31: 1956-1963.
6. Bogazzi, F., et al. 2011. Cardiac extrinsic apoptotic pathway is silent in young but activated in elder mice overexpressing bovine GH: interplay with the intrinsic pathway. *J. Endocrinol.* 210: 231-238.
7. Halder, U.C., et al. 2013. Phosphorylation drives an apoptotic protein to activate antiapoptotic genes: paradigm of influenza A matrix 1 protein function. *J. Biol. Chem.* 288: 14554-14568.
8. Bai, M., et al. 2013. Immunohistological analysis of cell cycle and apoptosis regulators in thymus. *Ann. Anat.* 195: 159-165.

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