

bsm-54104R**[Primary Antibody]****phospho-MLKL (Ser345) Recombinant Rabbit mAb****BioSS**
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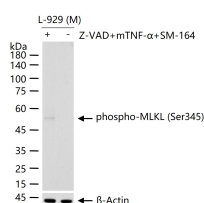
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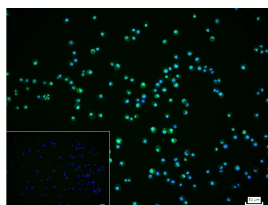
400-901-9800

— DATASHEET —

Host: Rabbit	Isotype: IgG	Applications: WB (1:500-2000) ICC/IF (1:50-200) Reactivity: Mouse Predicted MW.: 54 kDa Observed MW.: 54 kDa Subcellular Location: Cell membrane ,Cytoplasm
Clonality: Recombinant	CloneNo.: 7G4	
GeneID: 74568	SWISS: Q9D2Y4	
Target: MLKL (Ser345)		
Immunogen: A synthesized peptide derived from mouse Mlkl around the phosphorylation site of S345: QN-pS-IS.		
Purification: affinity purified by Protein A		
Concentration: 1mg/ml		
Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.		
Background: This gene belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. The encoded protein contains a protein kinase-like domain; however, is thought to be inactive because it lacks several residues required for activity. This protein plays a critical role in tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-induced necroptosis, a programmed cell death process, via interaction with receptor-interacting protein 3 (RIP3), which is a key signaling molecule in necroptosis pathway. Inhibitor studies and knockdown of this gene inhibited TNF-induced necrosis. High levels of this protein and RIP3 are associated with inflammatory bowel disease in children. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2015].		

— VALIDATION IMAGES —

L-929 (M) cells were treated with or without Z-VAD (20 μ M) for 30 min, mTNF- α (20 ng/ml) for 4 h, SM-164 (100 nM) for 4 h, 25 μ g total protein per lane of cell lysates (see on figure) probed with phospho-MLKL (Ser345) monoclonal antibody, unconjugated (bsm-54104R) at 1:1000 dilution and 4°C overnight incubation. Followed by conjugated secondary antibody incubation at r.t. for 60 min.



4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed L-929 (treated with 20 ng/ml TNF alpha, 100 nM Smac mimetic, and 20 μ M z-VAD for 8 h) (M) cell; Triton X-100 at r.t. for 20 min; Antibody incubation with (phospho-MLKL (Ser345)) monoclonal Antibody, unconjugated (bsm-54104R) 1:100, 90 min at 37°C; followed by conjugated Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG antibody (green, bs-40295G-FITC) at 37°C for 90 min, DAPI (blue, C02-04002) was used to stain the cell nuclei. PBS instead of the primary antibody was used as the blank control.

— SELECTED CITATIONS —

- **[IF=9.988]** Ying Tu. et al. Developmental exposure to chlorpyrifos causes neuroinflammation via necroptosis in mouse hippocampus and human microglial cell line. ENVIRON POLLUT. 2022 Dec;314:120217 WB ;Mouse, Human. 36155221
- **[IF=5.6]** Yu-qiong He. et al. Ursodeoxycholic acid alleviates sepsis-induced lung injury by blocking PANoptosis via STING pathway. INT IMMUNOPHARMACOL. 2023 Dec;125:111161 IF,WB ;Mouse. 37948864
- **[IF=5.1]** Dan Zhao. et al. Copper exposure induces inflammation and PANoptosis through the TLR4/NF- κ B signaling

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pathway, leading to testicular damage and impaired spermatogenesis in Wilson disease. CHEM-BIOL INTERACT. 2024 Jun;396:111060 WB ;Mouse. 38761876

- **[IF=4.9]** Chuhao Qin. et al. Scorpion Venom Heat-Resistant Synthetic Peptide Alleviates Neuronal Necroptosis in Alzheimer' s Disease Model by Regulating Lnc Gm6410 Under PM2.5 Exposure. INT J MOL SCI. 2025 Jan;26(9):4372 WB ;Mouse,Human. 40362609
- **[IF=4.8]** Kai-Chao Zhang. et al. Multiorgan repair by MSC-derived extracellular vesicles in hepatorenal syndrome through necroptosis alleviation, immune reprogramming and fibrosis resolution. EXTRACELL VESICLES C. 2026 Jan;7(1):34-50 IF ;Mouse. 10.20517/evcna.2025.99