ADDENDUM

Cell death: RIPK1 protects epithelial cells

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It has come to our attention that similar findings were reported earlier in studies published by Dillon *et al.*, Rickard *et al.* and Kaiser *et al.*, which identified RIPK1 as an inhibitor of apoptosis and necroptosis, and by Newton *et al.*, Berger *et al.* and Polykratis *et al.*, which highlighted the importance of the kinase activity of RIPK1 in these processes. These papers all provide valuable insight into the function of RIPK1.

ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPERS Dillon, C. P. *et al.* RIPK1 blocks early postnatal lethality mediated by caspase-8 and RIPK3. *Cell* **157**, 1189–1202 (2014) | Rickard, J. A. *et al.* RIPK1 regulates RIPK3–MLKL-driven systemic inflammation and emergency hematopoiesis. *Cell* **157**, 1175–1188 (2014) | Kaiser W. J. *et al.* RIP1 suppresses innate immune necrotic as well as apoptotic cell death during mammalian parturition. *Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. USA* **111**, 7753–7758 (2014) | Newton, K. *et al.* Activity of protein kinase RIPK3 determines whether cells die by necroptosis or apoptosis. *Science* **343**, 1357–1360 (2014) | Berger S. B. *et al.* Cutting edge: RIP1 kinase activity is dispensable for normal development but is a key regulator of inflammation in SHARPIN-deficient mice. *J. Immunol.* **192**, 5476–5480 (2014) | Polykratis *et al.* Cutting Edge: RIPK1 kinase inactive mice are viable and protected from TNF-Induced necroptosis *in vivo*. *J. Immunol.* **193**, 1539–1543 (2014)