

Rabbit anti-Human RAF1 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-RAF1 antibody

RAF1 Antibody (S233)

CATALOG # AAA290711	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS ELISA, Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot
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PRODUCT SYNONYMS

RAF1; Polyclonal Antibody; RAF1 Antibody (S233); RAF proto-oncogene serine/threonine-protein kinase; Proto-oncogene c-RAF; cRaf; Raf-1; RAF; anti-RAF1 antibody

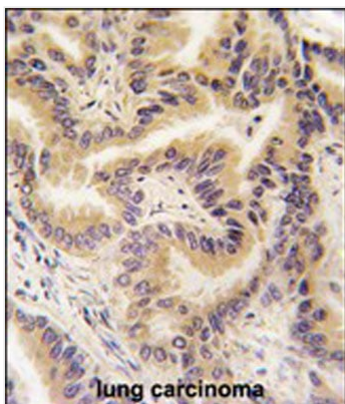
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Ig
Specificity	This RAF1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 211-240 amino acids from human RAF1.
Form/Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Sequence Length	648
Applicable Applications for anti-RAF1 antibody	ELISA, IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Cell membrane. Mitochondrion. Nucleus. Note=Colocalizes with RGS14 and BRAF in both the cytoplasm and membranes. Phosphorylation at Ser-259 impairs its membrane accumulation. Recruited to the cell membrane by the active Ras protein. Phosphorylation at Ser-338 and Ser-339 by PAK1 is required for its mitochondrial localization. Retinoic acid- induced Ser-621 phosphorylated form of RAF1 is predominantly localized at the nucleus.
Tissue Location	In skeletal muscle, isoform 1 is more abundant than isoform 2.
Antigen Region	211-240
Antigen Type	Synthetic Peptide
Function	Serine/threonine-protein kinase that acts as a regulatory link between the membrane-associated Ras GTPases and the MAPK/ERK cascade, and this critical regulatory link functions as a switch determining cell fate decisions including proliferation, differentiation, apoptosis, survival and oncogenic transformation. RAF1 activation initiates a mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) cascade that comprises a sequential phosphorylation of the dual-specific MAPK kinases (MAP2K1/MEK1 and MAP2K2/MEK2) and the extracellular signal- regulated kinases (MAPK3/ERK1 and MAPK1/ERK2). The phosphorylated form of RAF1 (on residues Ser-338 and Ser-339, by PAK1) phosphorylates BAD/Bcl2-antagonist of cell death at 'Ser-75'. Phosphorylates adenylyl cyclases: ADCY2, ADCY5 and ADCY6, resulting in their activation. Phosphorylates PPP1R12A resulting in inhibition of the phosphatase activity. Phosphorylates TNNT2/cardiac muscle troponin T. Can promote NF-kB activation and inhibit signal transducers involved in motility (ROCK2), apoptosis (MAP3K5/ASK1 and STK3/MST2), proliferation and angiogenesis (RB1). Can protect cells from apoptosis also by translocating to the mitochondria where it binds BCL2 and displaces BAD/Bcl2-antagonist of cell death. Regulates Rho signaling and migration, and is required for normal wound healing. Plays a role in the oncogenic transformation of epithelial cells via repression of the TJ protein, occludin (OCLN) by inducing the up-regulation of a transcriptional repressor SNAI2/SLUG, which induces down-regulation of OCLN. Restricts caspase activation in response to selected stimuli, notably Fas stimulation, pathogen-mediated macrophage apoptosis, and erythroid differentiation.

Preparation and Storage

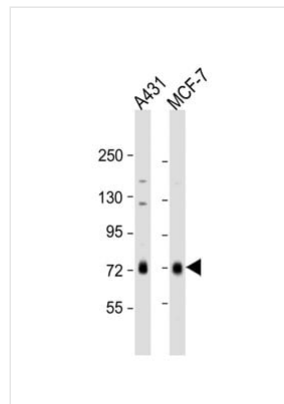
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human lung carcinoma tissue reacted with RAF1 Antibody (S233), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



WB (Western Blot)

All lanes : Anti-RAF1 Antibody at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: A431 whole cell lysate Lane2: MCF-7 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 ug per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 73 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFD/TBST.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-RAF1 antibody

Description: Raf-1 is a MAP kinase kinase kinase (MAP3K) which functions downstream of the Ras family of membrane associated GTPases to which it binds directly. Once activated Raf-1 can phosphorylate to activate the dual specificity protein kinases MEK1 and MEK2 which in turn phosphorylate to activate the serine/threonine specific protein kinases ERK1 and ERK2. Activated ERKs are pleiotropic effectors of cell physiology and play an important role in the control of gene expression involved in the cell division cycle, apoptosis, cell differentiation and cell migration.

Background: Serine/threonine-protein kinase that acts as a regulatory link between the membrane-associated Ras GTPases and the MAPK/ERK cascade, and this critical regulatory link functions as a switch determining cell fate decisions including proliferation, differentiation, apoptosis, survival and oncogenic transformation. RAF1 activation initiates a mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) cascade that comprises a sequential phosphorylation of the dual-specific MAPK kinases (MAP2K1/MEK1 and MAP2K2/MEK2) and the extracellular signal-regulated kinases (MAPK3/ERK1 and MAPK1/ERK2). The phosphorylated form of RAF1 (on residues Ser-338 and Ser-339, by PAK1) phosphorylates BAD/Bcl2- antagonist of cell death at 'Ser-75'. Phosphorylates adenylyl cyclases: ADCY2, ADCY5 and ADCY6, resulting in their activation. Phosphorylates PPP1R12A resulting in inhibition of the phosphatase activity. Phosphorylates TNNT2/cardiac muscle troponin T. Can promote NF-kB activation and inhibit signal transducers involved in motility (ROCK2), apoptosis (MAP3K5/ASK1 and STK3/MST2), proliferation and angiogenesis (RB1). Can protect cells from apoptosis also by translocating to the mitochondria where it binds BCL2 and displaces BAD/Bcl2-antagonist of cell death. Regulates Rho signaling and migration, and is required for normal wound healing. Plays a role in the oncogenic transformation of epithelial cells via repression of the TJ protein, occludin (OCLN) by inducing the up-regulation of a transcriptional repressor SNAI2/SLUG, which induces down-regulation of OCLN. Restricts caspase activation in response to selected stimuli, notably Fas stimulation, pathogen-mediated macrophage apoptosis, and erythroid differentiation.

Product Categories/Family for anti-RAF1 antibody

Primary Antibodies; Cancer; Cell Biology; Metabolism; Signal Transduction

References

Entrez Gene: RAF1 v-raf-1 murine leukemia viral oncogene homolog.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	4506401
NCBI GeneID	5894
NCBI Accession #	NP_002871.1

NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_002880.3
UniProt Accession #	P04049 ; Q15278 ; Q9UC20 ; B0LPH8 ; B2R5N3
Molecular Weight	Calculated MW: 73052
NCBI Official Full Name	RAF proto-oncogene serine/threonine-protein kinase
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	Raf-1 proto-oncogene, serine/threonine kinase
NCBI Official Symbol	RAF1
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	NS5; CRAF; Raf-1; c-Raf; CMD1NN
NCBI Protein Information	RAF proto-oncogene serine/threonine-protein kinase
UniProt Protein Name	RAF proto-oncogene serine/threonine-protein kinase
UniProt Gene Name	RAF1
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	RAF; cRaf
UniProt Entry Name	RAF1_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

AAA Biotech | Tel: +1 (619) 604-9440 | Fax: +1 (619) 604-9441 | contact@aaabiotech.com

Online datasheet: <https://www.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/raf1-antibody-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/290711>