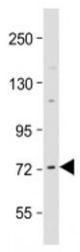
Raf1 Antibody / c-Raf (F54084)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
F54084-0.2ML	In 1X PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.09% sodium azide	0.2 ml
F54084-0.05ML	In 1X PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.09% sodium azide	0.05 ml

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Predicted Reactivity	Mouse, Rat
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Purity	Antigen affinity
UniProt	P04049
Applications	Western Blot : 1:500-1:2000
Limitations	This Raf1 antibody is available for research use only.



Western blot testing of Raf1 antibody at 1:2000 + human MCF7 cell lysate. Predicted molecular weight ~73 kDa.

Description

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. [UniProt]

Application Notes

The stated application concentrations are suggested starting points. Titration of the Raf1 antibody may be required due to differences in protocols and secondary/substrate sensitivity.

Immunogen

A portion of amino acids 268-301 from the human Raf1 was used as the immunogen for the Raf1 antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the Raf1 antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

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