

Raf1 Antibody
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV10092**Specification**

Raf1 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, IP
Primary Accession	P04049
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	73052

Raf1 Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID 5894**

Application & Usage	Western blot analysis (1-4 µg/ml), immunoprecipitation (15-25 µg/ml) and Immunohistochemistry (10-20 µg/ml). However, the optimal conditions should be determined individually. The antibody detects a 74 kDa Raf-1 protein on SDS-PAGE immunoblots. It is non cross-reactive with Raf-A and Raf-B.
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Other Names

RAF1, cRaf, c-Raf, RAF , CRAF , C-RAF

Target/Specificity

Raf1

Antibody Form

Liquid

Appearance

Colorless liquid

Formulation

100 µg (0.2 mg/ml) immunoaffinity purified rabbit anti-Raf-1 polyclonal antibody in phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.2, containing 50% glycerol, 1% BSA, 0.02% thimerosal.

Handling

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage

-20 °C

Background Descriptions

Precautions

Raf1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Raf1 Antibody - Protein Information

Name RAF1 ([HGNC:9829](#))

Synonyms RAF

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- κ B 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.

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.

Raf1 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Raf1 Antibody - Images

Raf1 Antibody - Background

Human Raf1 is a proto-oncogene-encoded 74 kDa kinase that serves as an upstream activator of Mek1 by phosphorylating Ser-218 and Ser-222 in the MAP kinase kinase (Mek1). It has also been implicated in the phosphorylation and activation of the cdc2 tyrosine phosphatase cdc25. Raf1 binds to the GTP-bound form of the Ras G-protein via an N-terminal domain in Raf-1. Raf-1 is activated upon phosphorylation by protein kinase C, Src and ceramide-activated protein kinase. Raf-1 is highly related to the A-Raf and B-Raf isoforms within the N-terminal G-protein binding domain (CR1), phosphorylation site domain (CR2) and the catalytic domain (CR3). Raf-1 physically interacts with Ras, Rap1B, MEK1, the 14-3-3 family of proteins and the molecular chaperones hsp90 and p50.