

Anti-B-Raf (N-terminus) Antibody
Catalog # AN1931**Specification****Anti-B-Raf (N-terminus) Antibody - Product Information**

Primary Accession	P15056
Reactivity	Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Rabbit Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	84437

Anti-B-Raf (N-terminus) Antibody - Additional InformationGene ID **673****Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Anti-B-Raf (N-terminus) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

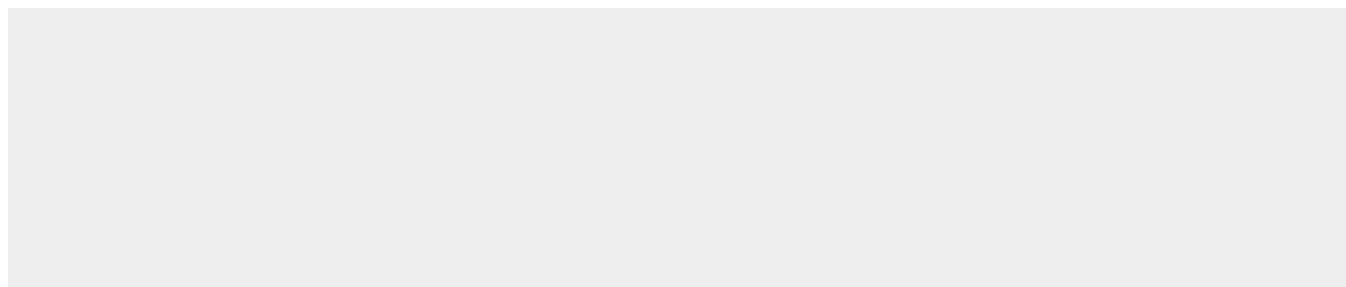
Shipping

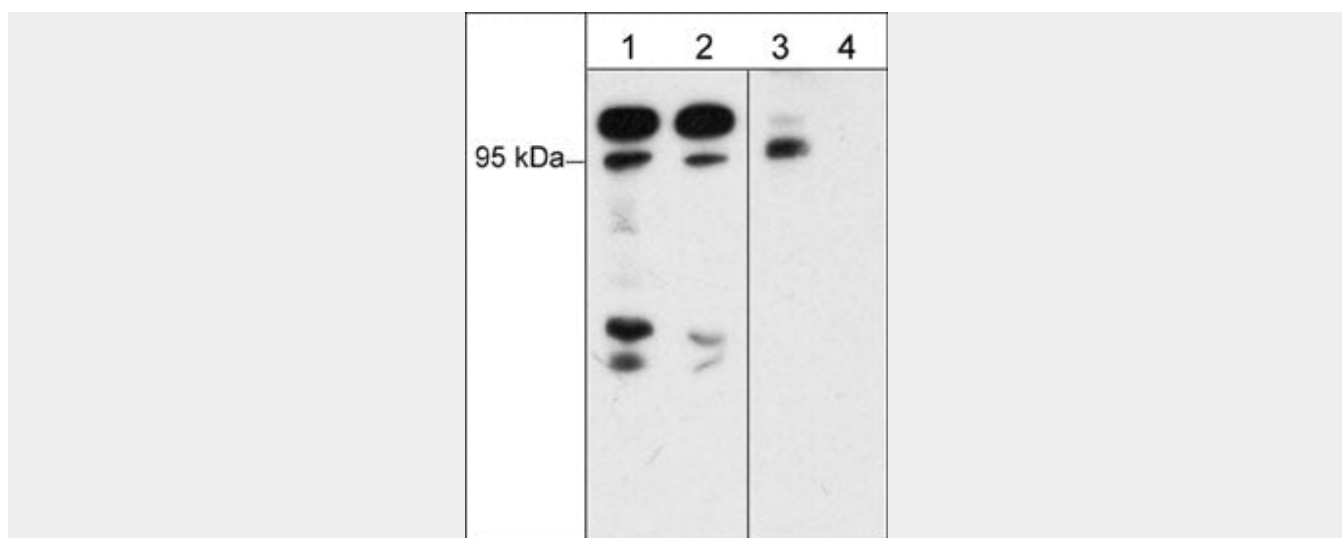
Blue Ice

Anti-B-Raf (N-terminus) 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](#)

Anti-B-Raf (N-terminus) Antibody - Images



Western blot of human Jurkat cells treated with calyculin A (100 nM) for 30 min. The blots were untreated (lanes 1 & 3) or treated (lanes 2 & 4) with lambda phosphatase and probed with anti-B-Raf (N-terminus) (lanes 1 & 2) or anti-B-Raf (Ser-446) (lanes 3 & 4).

Anti-B-Raf (N-terminus) Antibody - Background

The Ras-Raf-MAP kinase signaling pathway is involved in control of cell proliferation and differentiation. The Raf kinase family includes A-Raf, B-Raf, and C-Raf. Each family member has three highly conserved regions (CR1-3). The N-terminal CR1 contains the Ras-GTP-binding domain. The CR2 contains a negative regulatory serine residue (C-Raf (S259)/B-Raf(S365)) that may bind 14-3-3 proteins. The CR3 is the catalytic domain that contains phosphorylation sites for Raf-regulating enzymes within two segments, the N-region and the activation segment. Activation of C-Raf involves phosphorylation at many sites including Ser-338, Tyr-341, and multiple catalytic domain sites. In B-Raf, multiple phosphorylation sites have been identified, but their specific roles are uncertain. Phosphorylation of Ser-446 may prime B-Raf for activation, and Ser-446 and/or Ser-447 phosphorylation may be critical for B-Raf biological activity during PC12 differentiation. Ser-579 is required for growth factor activation and kinase activity. Thus, multiple sites of phosphorylation within Rafs may be important for regulation of their activity.