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Anti-RAF1 / RAF Antibody (N-Terminus)
Mouse Anti Human Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS17718

Specification

Anti-RAF1 / RAF Antibody (N-Terminus) - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC-P, E**
Primary Accession	P04049
Predicted	**Human**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**IgG1,k**
Calculated MW	**73052**

Anti-RAF1 / RAF Antibody (N-Terminus) - Additional Information

Gene ID 5894

Alias Symbol **RAF1**

Other Names
RAF1, C-Raf, C-raf-1, CRAF, NS5, Raf-1, Proto-oncogene c-RAF, Oncogene RAF1, RAF, Raf1 kinase

Target/Specificity
Recognizes human Raf-1 N-terminal, aa1-240.

Reconstitution & Storage
Protein G purified

Precautions
Anti-RAF1 / RAF Antibody (N-Terminus) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Anti-RAF1 / RAF Antibody (N-Terminus) - 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-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.

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.

Anti-RAF1 / RAF Antibody (N-Terminus) - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-RAF1 / RAF Antibody (N-Terminus) - Images