

# B-raf Antibody

Catalog # ASC11664

### Specification

## B-raf Antibody - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Other Accession Reactivity Host Clonality Isotype Calculated MW

WB, IHC, IF <u>P15056</u> <u>P15056</u>, <u>50403720</u> Human, Mouse, Rat Rabbit Polyclonal IgG Predicted: 84

Observed: 99, multiple post-translational modifications, commonly observed at 95-100kDa KDa B-raf antibody can be used for detection of B-raf by Western blot at 1 and 2 µg/mL.

Application Notes

### B-raf Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID

Target/Specificity

673

BRAF; At least two isoforms of B-raf are known to exist; this antibody will detect both isoforms. This antibody will not cross-react with C-raf.

**Reconstitution & Storage** B-raf antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year.

### Precautions

B-raf Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

### **B-raf Antibody - Protein Information**

Name BRAF (<u>HGNC:1097</u>)

Synonyms BRAF1, RAFB1

#### Function

Protein kinase involved in the transduction of mitogenic signals from the cell membrane to the nucleus (Probable). Phosphorylates MAP2K1, and thereby activates the MAP kinase signal transduction pathway (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21441910" target="\_blank">21441910</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29433126" target="\_blank">29433126</a>). Phosphorylates PFKFB2 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29433126" target="\_blank">29433126</a>). Phosphorylates PFKFB2 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36402789" target="\_blank">36402789</a>). May play a role in the postsynaptic responses of hippocampal neurons (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1508179" target="\_blank">1508179</a>).



**Cellular Location** Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Cell membrane. Note=Colocalizes with RGS14 and RAF1 in both the cytoplasm and membranes.

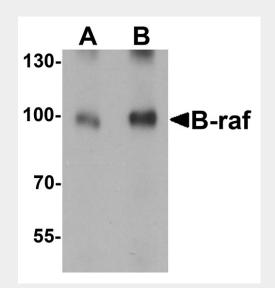
Tissue Location Brain and testis.

### **B-raf Antibody - Protocols**

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

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

# **B-raf Antibody - Images**

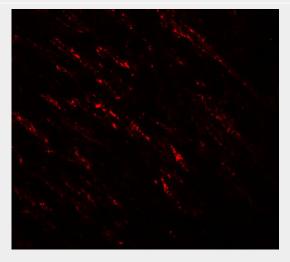


Western blot analysis of B-raf in human brain tissue lysate with B-raf antibody at (A) 1 and (B) 2  $\mu$ g/mL.





Immunohistochemistry of B-raf in human small intestine tissue with B-raf antibody at 2.5 µg/ml.



Immunofluorescence of B-raf in human small intestine tissue with B-raf antibody at 20  $\mu$ g/ml.

### **B-raf Antibody - Background**

B-raf Antibody: B-raf belongs to the raf/mil family of serine/threonine protein kinases and plays a role in regulating the MAP kinase/ERKs signaling pathway, which affects cell division, differentiation, and secretion. The Ras/Raf/MEK/ERK and Ras/PI3K/PTEN/Akt pathways interact with each other to regulate growth and in some cases tumorigenesis. Mutations in B-raf have been associated with several cancers, including non-Hodgkin lymphoma, colorectal cancer, malignant melanoma, thyroid carcinoma, non-small cell lung carcinoma, and adenocarcinoma of lung, leading to speculation on the possibility of B-raf as a therapeutic target for treating cancers. Mutations in this gene have also been associated with cardiofaciocutaneous syndrome (CFCS), a disease characterized by heart defects, mental retardation and a distinctive facial appearance.

### B-raf Antibody - References

McCubrey JA, Steelman LS, Chappell WH, et al. Roles of the RAF/MEK/ERK pathway in cell growth, malignant transformation and drug resistance. Biochim. Biophys. Acta 2007; 1773:1263-84. Madhunapantula SV and Robertson GP. Is B-raf a good therapeutic target for melanoma and other malignancies? Cancer Res. 2008; 68:5-8.

Sarkozy A, Carta C, Moretti S, et al. Germline BRAF mutations in Noonan, LEOPARD, and cardiofaciocutaneous syndromes: molecular diversity and associated phenotypic spectrum. Hum. Mutat. 2009; 30:695-702.