

Raf-1 (phospho Ser296) rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES6981

For research use only

Overview

Product Name	Raf-1 (phospho Ser296) rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Recommended dilutions	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human C-RAF around the phosphorylation site of Ser296. AA range:271-320
Specificity	Phospho-Raf-1 (S296) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Raf-1 protein only when phosphorylated at S296.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	RAF proto-oncogene serine/threonine-protein kinase
Gene Name	RAF1
Cellular localization	Cytoplasm. Cell membrane. Mitochondrion. Nucleus. 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.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml

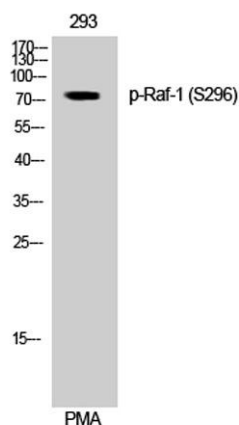




Observed band	74kD
Human Gene ID	5894
Human Swiss-Prot Number	P04049
Alternative Names	RAF1; RAF; RAF proto-oncogene serine/threonine-protein kinase; Proto-oncogene c-RAF; cRaf; Raf-1

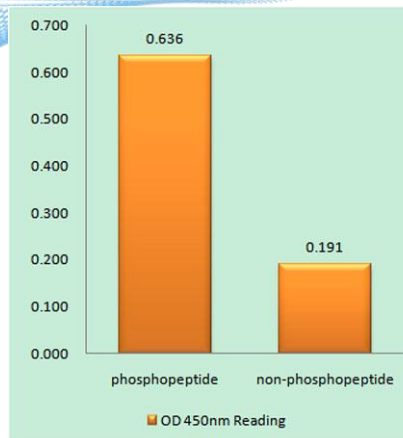
Background

This gene is the cellular homolog of viral raf gene (v-raf). The encoded protein is a MAP kinase kinase kinase (MAP3K), which functions downstream of the Ras family of membrane associated GTPases to which it binds directly. Once activated, the cellular RAF1 protein can phosphorylate to activate the dual specificity protein kinases MEK1 and MEK2, which in turn phosphorylate to activate the serine/threonine specific protein kinases, ERK1 and ERK2. Activated ERKs are pleiotropic effectors of cell physiology and play an important role in the control of gene expression involved in the cell division cycle, apoptosis, cell differentiation and cell migration. Mutations in this gene are associated with Noonan syndrome 5 and LEOPARD syndrome 2. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],



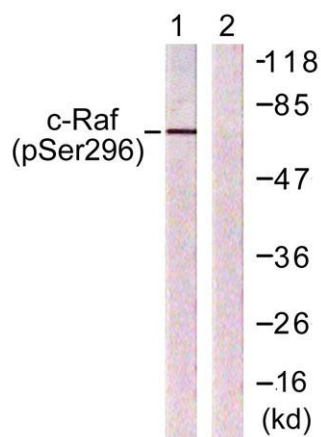
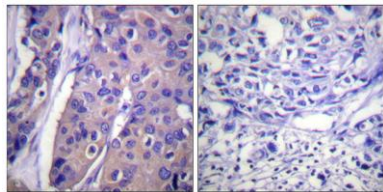
Western Blot analysis of 293 cells using Phospho-Raf-1 (S296) Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:1000





Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using C-RAF (Phospho-Ser296) Antibody

Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma, using C-RAF (Phospho-Ser296) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from 293 cells treated with PMA 125ng/ml 30', using C-RAF (Phospho-Ser296) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.

