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Raf-1 Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YT3979 Orthogonal Validated 💽

Key Features

Host Species Rabbit 	Reactivity • Human,Mouse,Rat	Applications WB,IHC,IF,ELISA
MW • 73kD (Observed)	Isotype • IgG	

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-1:2000 IHC 1:100-1:300 ELISA 1:5000 IF 1:50-200

Storage

Storage*-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)FormulationLiquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Basic Information

Clonality Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human C-RAF. AA range:11-60
Specificity	Raf-1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Raf-1 protein.

Gene name RAF1

Protein Name

RAF proto-oncogene serine/threonine-protein kinase

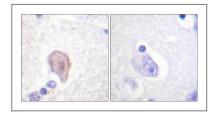
Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	<u>5894;</u>	<u>P04049;</u>
Mouse	<u>110157;</u>	<u>Q99N57;</u>
Rat	<u>24703;</u>	<u>P11345;</u>

CellularCytoplasm. 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.

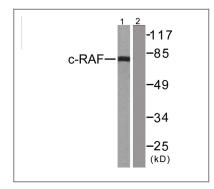
Tissue specificity In skeletal muscle, isoform 1 is more abundant than isoform 2.

Function Catalytic activity:ATP + a protein = ADP + a phosphoprotein.,cofactor:Binds 2 zinc ions per subunit., Disease: Defects in RAF1 are the cause of LEOPARD syndrome type 2 (LEOPARD syndrome-2) [MIM:611554]. LEOPARD syndrome is an autosomal dominant disorder allelic with Noonan syndrome. The acronym LEOPARD stands for lentigines, electrocardiographic conduction abnormalities, ocular hypertelorism, pulmonic stenosis, abnormalities of genitalia, retardation of growth, and deafness., Disease: Defects in RAF1 are the cause of Noonan syndrome type 5 (NS5) [MIM:611553]. Noonan syndrome (NS) is a disorder characterized by dysmorphic facial features, short stature, hypertelorism, cardiac anomalies, deafness, motor delay, and a bleeding diathesis. It is a genetically heterogeneous and relatively common syndrome, with an estimated incidence of 1 in 1000-2500 live births. Function: Involved in the transduction of mitogenic signals from the cell membrane to the nucleus. Part of the Ras-dependent signaling pathway from receptors to the nucleus. Protects cells from apoptosis mediated by STK3.,PTM:Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR. Phosphorylation at Thr-269 increases its kinase activity., similarity: Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. TKL Ser/Thr protein kinase family. RAF subfamily., similarity: Contains 1 phorbol-ester/DAG-type zinc finger., similarity: Contains 1 protein kinase domain., similarity: Contains 1 RBD (Ras-binding) domain., subunit: Interacts with Ras proteins; the interaction is antagonized by RIN1. Weakly interacts with RIT1 (By similarity). Interacts with STK3; the interaction inhibits its proapoptotic activity. Interacts with YWHAZ (unphosphorylated at 'Thr-232').,tissue specificity: In skeletal muscle, isoform 1 is more abundant than isoform 2.,

Validation Data



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue, using C-RAF Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



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

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information: **Raf-1 Rabbit pAb**

For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Antibody | ELISA Kits | Protein | Reagents