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Anti-C-Raf (N-terminal region) Antibody

Catalog # AN1934

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P04049
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Mouse Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Clone Names	M208
Calculated MW	73052

Additional Information

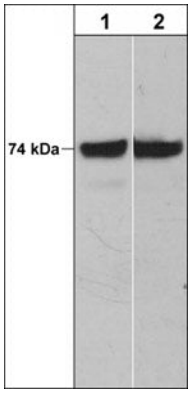
Gene ID	5894
Other Names	Raf1, CRaf
Dilution	WB~~1:1000
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	Anti-C-Raf (N-terminal region) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
Shipping	Blue Ice

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. EGF receptor activation leads to phosphorylation of Ser-471, which is critical for C-Raf kinase activity and is required for interaction with MEK. In B-Raf, the corresponding conserved site is Ser-578, and mutation of this residue to alanine produces an inactivate kinase. Thus, this Raf phosphorylation site may be critical for kinase activity and may be important for MEK binding and activation

Images

Western blot of human A431 (lane 1) and Jurkat (lane 2) cells probed with mouse monoclonal anti-C-Raf (N-terminal) antibody at 1:500.



Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.