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# Raf1 Antibody

Rabbit mAb
Catalog # AP90272

## Product Information

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| **Application** | WB, IHC, IF, ICC, IHF |
| **Primary Accession** | P04049 |
| **Reactivity** | Rat, Human, Mouse |
| **Clonality** | Monoclonal |
| **Other Names** | C-RAF, C-Raf, CRAF, EC 2.7.11.1, Protein kinase raf 1, RAF1, Raf proto-oncogene serine/threonine-protein kinase, Raf-1, kinase Raf1 |
| **Isotype** | Rabbit IgG |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Calculated MW** | 73052 |

## Additional Information

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| **Dilution** | WB 1:1000~1:2000 IHC 1:50~1:200 ICC/IF 1:50~1:200 |
| **Purification** | Affinity-chromatography |
| **Immunogen** | A synthesized peptide derived from human Raf1 |
| **Description** | Raf-1 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 Raf-1 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. |
| **Storage Condition and Buffer** | Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. |

## Protein Information

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| **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. |

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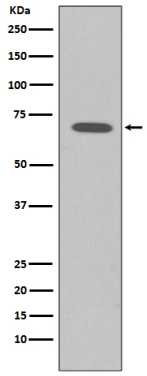
| | Phosphorylates PPP1R12A resulting in inhibition of the phosphatase activity. Phosphorylates TNNT2/cardiac muscle troponin T. Can promote NF-kB activation and inhibit signal transducers involved in motility (ROCK2), apoptosis (MAP3K5/ASK1 and STK3/MST2), proliferation and angiogenesis (RB1). Can protect 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. |

## Images




Western blot analysis of Raf1 expression in K562 cell lysate.

Image not found : 202311/AP90272-wb6.jpg

Elevated H3K27me3 levels sensitize osteosarcoma to cisplatin. -Clinical Epigenetics