

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human A-Raf in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) B-Raf, rhRaf-1 (aa 1-648), rhRaf-1 (aa 189-353), or rhKSR1 is observed. In Western blots, no cross-reactivity with recombinant huma
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 684128
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human A-Raf Asn150-Lys314 Accession # P10398
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

The Raf serine/threonine kinases are effectors of Ras that function as MAP3Ks in the ERK phosphorylation cascade. Mammals express three Raf proteins: A-Raf, B-Raf, and Raf-1, also known as C-Raf. Human A-Raf is a 70 kDa protein that shares three regions with B-Raf and Raf-1: aa 14-153 which contains a Ras-binding domain, a Cys-rich domain, and a lipid-binding domain; aa 209-223; and aa 308-573 which contains the Ser/Thr protein kinase domain and a second lipid-binding domain. A-Raf is activated by phosphorylation at Ser 257, 262, and 264. It then regulates multiple processes including endocytic trafficking, glycolysis, cell cycle progression, and apoptosis. Within aa 150-314, human A-Raf shares 87% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat A-Raf.

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