

## DESCRIPTION

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human/Mouse/Rat
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human, mouse, and rat Raf-1 at 74 kDa in Western blots.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Mouse IgG <sub>2A</sub> Clone # 563002
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human Raf-1 Asn189-Thr353 Accession # P04049
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

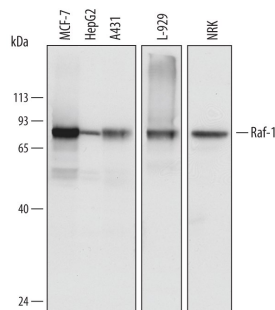
## APPLICATIONS

**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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
<b>Western Blot</b>	1 µg/mL	See Below
<b>Immunohistochemistry</b>	8-25 µg/mL	See Below
<b>Simple Western</b>	10 µg/mL	MCF-7 human breast cancer cell line

## DATA

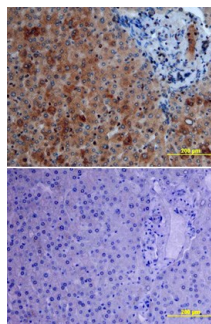
### Western Blot



#### Detection of Human, Mouse, and Rat Raf-1 by Western Blot.

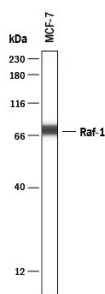
Western blot shows lysates of MCF-7 human breast cancer cell line, HepG2 human hepatocellular carcinoma cell line, A431 human epithelial carcinoma cell line, L-929 mouse fibroblast cell line, and NRK rat normal kidney cell line. PVDF Membrane was probed with 1 µg/mL of Mouse Anti-Human/Mouse/Rat Raf-1 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB4540) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF007). A specific band was detected for Raf-1 at approximately 74 kDa (as indicated). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using Immunoblot Buffer Group 3.

### Immunohistochemistry



**Raf-1 in Human Liver.** Raf-1 was detected in immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human liver array using Mouse Anti-Human/Mouse/Rat Raf-1 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB4540) at 15 µg/mL overnight at 4 °C. Tissue was stained using the Anti-Mouse HRP-DAB Cell & Tissue Staining Kit (brown; Catalog # CTS002) and counterstained with hematoxylin (blue). Lower panel shows a lack of labeling if primary antibodies are omitted and tissue is stained only with secondary antibody followed by incubation with detection reagents. View our protocol for [Chromogenic IHC Staining of Paraffin-embedded Tissue Sections](#).

### Simple Western



#### Detection of Human Raf-1 by Simple Western™.

Simple Western lane view shows lysates of MCF-7 human breast cancer cell line, loaded at 0.2 mg/mL. A specific band was detected for Raf-1 at approximately 75 kDa (as indicated) using 10 µg/mL of Mouse Anti-Human/Mouse/Rat Raf-1 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB4540). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using the 12-230 kDa separation system.



## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<p><b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>• 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>• 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

## 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 Raf-1 contains three distinct regions; an N-terminal RBD (Ras-binding domain) (aa 56 - 131), followed by two rich segments [a cysteine-finger region (aa 138 - 184) (also called CR1/C1) and a second cysteine-rich region (CR2) (aa 253 - 264)] and a C-terminal Ser/Thr kinase catalytic domain (aa 354 - 611). Active Raf-1 phosphorylates and activates the MAPK kinases MEK1 and 2, which in turn phosphorylate and activate the MAP kinases ERK1 and 2.