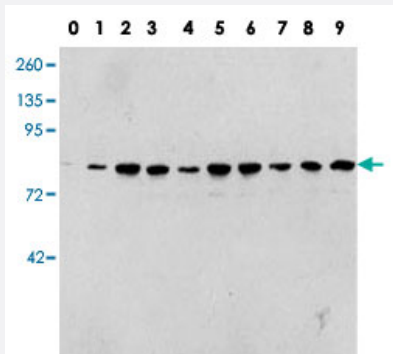


RAF1 (phospho S338) polyclonal antibody

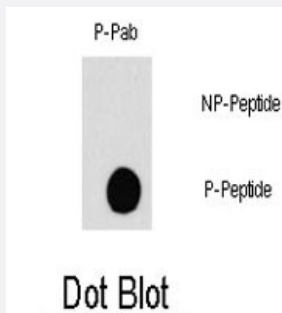
Catalog # PAB0590 Size 400 uL

Applications



Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of RAF1 (phospho S338) polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB0590) in human TPA activated HeLa cell line lysates. Phospho-RAF1 (arrow) was detected using the purified PAb. (0: without TPA; 1: 60ug/ml TPA, 15min; 2: 60ug/ml TPA, 30min; 3: 60ug/ml TPA, 45min; 4: 125ug/ml TPA, 15min; 5: 125ug/ml TPA, 30min; 6: 125ug/ml TPA, 45min; 7: 250ug/ml TPA, 15min; 8: 250ug/ml TPA, 30min; 9: 250ug/ml, 45min).



Dot Blot (Peptide)

Dot blot analysis of RAF1 (phospho S338) polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB0590) on nitrocellulose membrane. 50 ng of Phospho-peptide or Non Phospho-peptide per dot were adsorbed.

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic phosphopeptide of RAF1.
Immunogen	Synthetic phosphopeptide (conjugated with KLH) corresponding to residues surrounding S338 of human RAF1.
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein A purification

Recommend Usage	Dot Blot (1:500) Western Blot (1:1000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS (0.09% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of RAF1 (phospho S338) polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB0590) in human TPA activated HeLa cell line lysates. Phospho-RAF1 (arrow) was detected using the purified PAb. (0: without TPA; 1: 60ug/ml TPA, 15min; 2: 60ug/ml TPA, 30min; 3: 60ug/ml TPA, 45min; 4: 125ug/ml TPA, 15min; 5: 125ug/ml TPA, 30min; 6: 125ug/ml TPA, 45min; 7: 250ug/ml TPA, 15min; 8: 250ug/ml TPA, 30min; 9: 250ug/ml, 45min).

- Dot Blot (Peptide)

Dot blot analysis of RAF1 (phospho S338) polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB0590) on nitrocellulose membrane. 50 ng of Phospho-peptide or Non Phospho-peptide per dot were adsorbed.

Gene Info — RAF1

Entrez GeneID	5894
Protein Accession#	NP_002871
Gene Name	RAF1
Gene Alias	CRAF, NS5, Raf-1, c-Raf
Gene Description	v-raf-1 murine leukemia viral oncogene homolog 1
Omim ID	164760 611553 611554
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink

Gene Summary

This gene is the cellular homolog of viral raf gene (v-raf). The encoded protein 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, the cellular RAF1 protein 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. Activated ERKs are pleiotropic effectors of cell physiology and play an important role in the control of gene expression involved in the cell division cycle, apoptosis, cell differentiation and cell migration. Mutations in this gene are associated with Noonan syndrome 5 and LEOPARD syndrome 2. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations

Oncogene RAF1|raf proto-oncogene serine/threonine protein kinase

Publication Reference

- [Gain-of-function RAF1 mutations cause Noonan and LEOPARD syndromes with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy.](#)

Pandit B, Sarkozy A, Pennacchio LA, Carta C, Oishi K, Martinelli S, Pogna EA, Schackwitz W, Ustaszewska A, Landstrom A, Bos JM, Ommen SR, Esposito G, Lepri F, Faul C, Mundel P, Lopez Siguero JP, Tenconi R, Selicorni A, Rossi C, Mazzanti L, Torrente I, Marino B, Digilio MC, Zampino G, Ackerman MJ, Dallapiccola B, Tartaglia M, Gelb BD.

Nature Genetics 2007 Aug; 39(8):1007.

- [Germline gain-of-function mutations in RAF1 cause Noonan syndrome.](#)

Razzaque MA, Nishizawa T, Komoike Y, Yagi H, Furutani M, Amo R, Kamisago M, Momma K, Katayama H, Nakagawa M, Fujiwara Y, Matsushima M, Mizuno K, Tokuyama M, Hirota H, Muneuchi J, Higashinakagawa T, Matsuoka R.

Nature Genetics 2007 Aug; 39(8):1013.

Pathway

- [Acute myeloid leukemia](#)
- [B cell receptor signaling pathway](#)
- [Bladder cancer](#)
- [Chemokine signaling pathway](#)
- [Chronic myeloid leukemia](#)
- [Colorectal cancer](#)
- [Endometrial cancer](#)
- [ErbB signaling pathway](#)
- [Fc epsilon RI signaling pathway](#)

- [Fc gamma R-mediated phagocytosis](#)
- [Focal adhesion](#)
- [Gap junction](#)
- [Glioma](#)
- [GnRH signaling pathway](#)
- [Insulin signaling pathway](#)
- [Long-term depression](#)
- [Long-term potentiation](#)
- [MAPK signaling pathway](#)
- [Melanogenesis](#)
- [Melanoma](#)
- [Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity](#)
- [Neurotrophin signaling pathway](#)
- [Non-small cell lung cancer](#)
- [Pancreatic cancer](#)
- [Pathways in cancer](#)
- [Prostate cancer](#)
- [Regulation of actin cytoskeleton](#)
- [Renal cell carcinoma](#)
- [T cell receptor signaling pathway](#)
- [Vascular smooth muscle contraction](#)
- [VEGF signaling pathway](#)

Disease

- [Abnormalities](#)
- [Arrhythmias](#)

- [Articulation Disorders](#)
- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)
- [Cognition](#)
- [Cognition Disorders](#)
- [Developmental Disabilities](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Dyslexia](#)
- [Edema](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Glioma](#)
- [Hearing](#)
- [Heart Defects](#)
- [Hypertrophy](#)
- [Language Disorders](#)
- [LEOPARD Syndrome](#)
- [Memory](#)
- [Motor Skills](#)
- [Noonan Syndrome](#)
- [Skin Abnormalities](#)
- [Thyroid Neoplasms](#)