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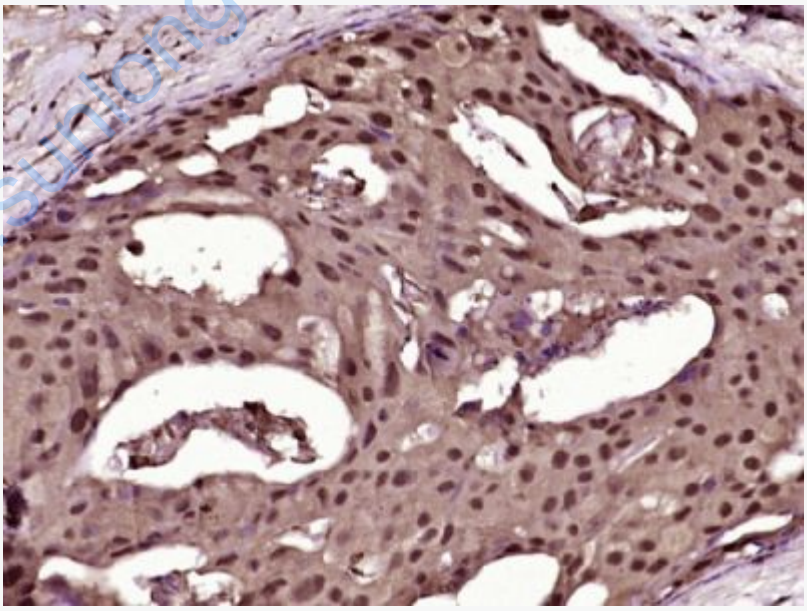
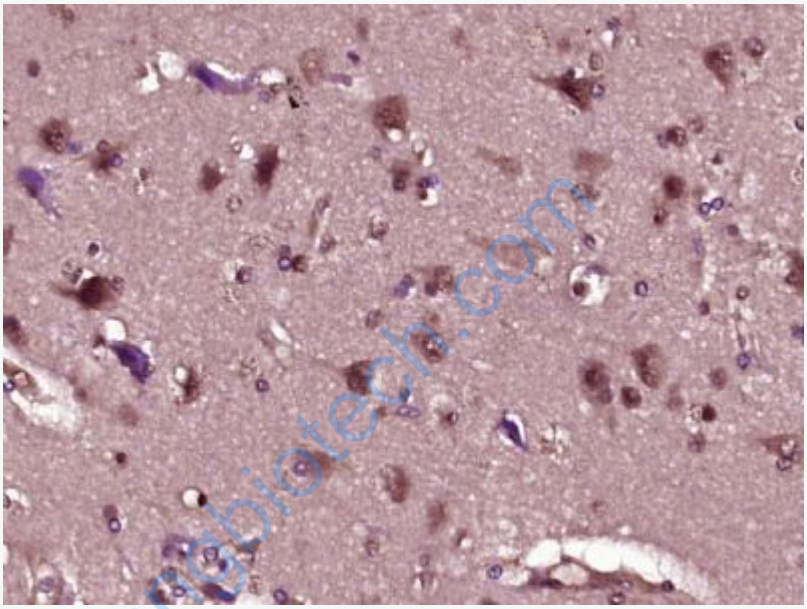
Rabbit Anti-B-Raf antibody

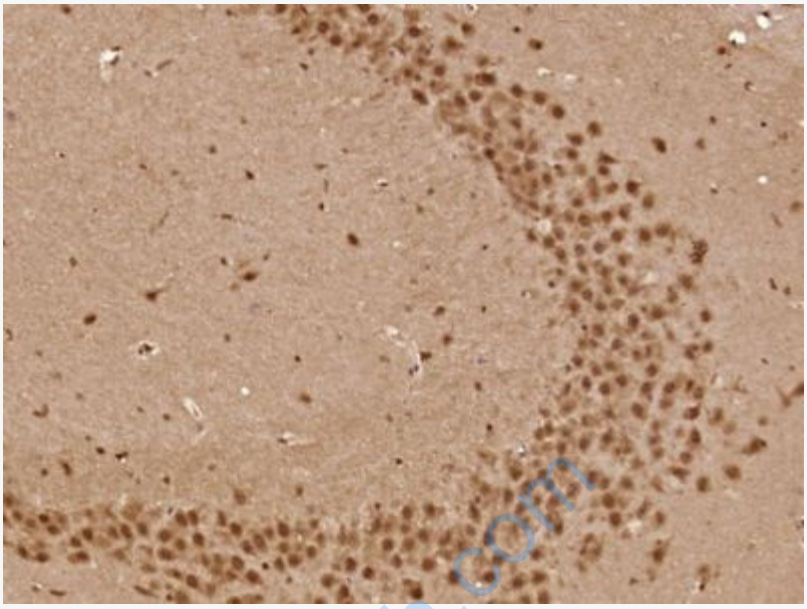
SL23436R

Product Name:	B-Raf
Chinese Name:	B Raf抗体
Alias:	94 kDa B raf protein; B raf 1; B Raf proto oncogene serine threonine protein kinase; BRAF 1; Braf; BRAF1; cRmil; MGC126806; MGC138284; Murine sarcoma viral (v-raf) oncogene homolog B1; Murine sarcoma viral v raf oncogene homolog B1; p94; RAFB 1; RAFB1; v raf murine sarcoma viral oncogene homolog B1; FLJ95109; BRAF_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,Zebrafish,Sheep,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	84kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleuscytoplasmicThe cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human B-Raf :21-120/766
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	The Raf kinases are important intermediates in signal transduction. Raf protein family members, including A Raf and B Raf, have intrinsic serine/threonine kinase activity. Interaction between Ras proteins and Raf proteins results in Raf-mediated

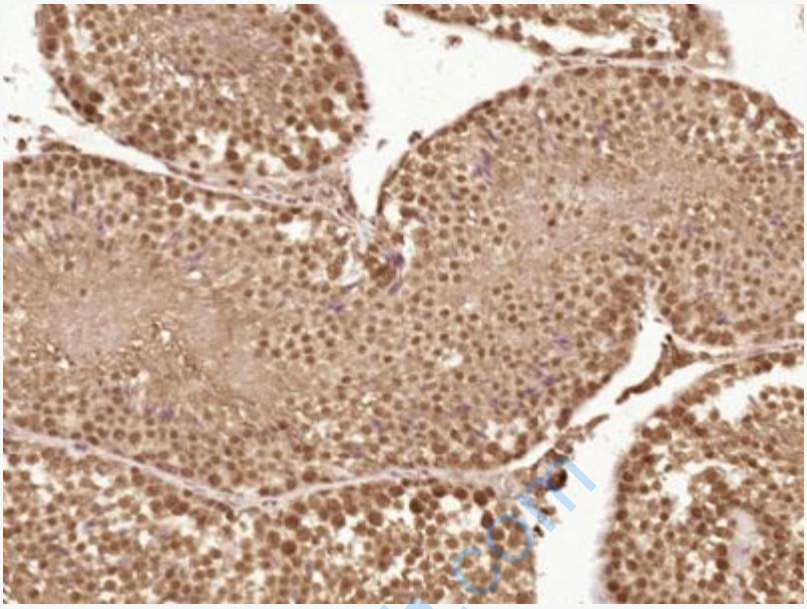
	phosphorylation and activation of MEK (also known as MAP kinase kinase). Defects in BRAF are involved in a wide range of cancers. B-Raf is a serine/threonine protein kinase that acts as a signal transducer from membrane-associated receptors to nuclear transcription factors. 1 BRAF is important for the regulation of cell proliferation and determination of cell fate during embryogenesis. BRAF acts downstream of Ras and upstream of MEK in the Ras-Raf-MEK-ERK signal transduction pathway, which is a conserved RAS-activated protein kinase cascade that regulates cell growth, proliferation, and differentiation in response to growth factors, cytokines, and hormones. **Subunit:** Monomer. Homodimer. Heterodimerizes with RAF1, and the heterodimer possesses a highly increased kinase activity compared to the respective homodimers or monomers. Heterodimerization is mitogen-regulated and enhanced by 14-3-3 proteins. MAPK1/ERK2 activation can induce a negative feedback that promotes the dissociation of the heterodimer by phosphorylating BRAF at Thr-753. Found in a complex with at least BRAF, HRAS1, MAP2K1, MAPK3 and RGS14. Interacts with RIT1. Interacts (via N-terminus) with RGS14 (via RBD domains); the interaction mediates the formation of a ternary complex with RAF1, a ternary complex inhibited by GNAI1. Interacts with DGKH. **Subcellular Location:** Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Cell membrane. **Tissue Specificity:** Brain and testis. **Similarity:** Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. TKL Ser/Thr protein kinase family. RAF subfamily. Contains 1 phorbol-ester/DAG-type zinc finger. Contains 1 protein kinase domain. Contains 1 RBD (Ras-binding) domain. **SWISS:** P15056 **Gene ID:** 673 **Database links:** Entrez Gene: 673 Human Entrez Gene: 109880 Mouse Entrez Gene: 114486 Rat

	Omim: 164757 Human SwissProt: P15056 Human SwissProt: P28028 Mouse Unigene: 550061 Human Unigene: 245513 Mouse **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications. BRAF蛋白是有丝分裂原活化的蛋白激酶/细胞外信号调节激酶途径蛋白。正常的B-Raf蛋白的功能是传递来自The cell membrane的信号,在Ras-Raf-MEK-ERKSignal transduction调节途径中有着重要的作用. BRAF是在癌细胞的生长和存活中起到关键作用的蛋白质,并且在大多数恶性黑素瘤患者和少数结肠癌、乳腺癌和肺癌患者中发生突变，目前BRAF也用于恶性黑素瘤和Tumour的研究。
Picture:	 Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Human breast cancer); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat

	serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (B-Raf) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL23436R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.
	
	Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (human brain glioma); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (B-Raf) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL23436R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructionsand DAB staining.



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Mouse brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (B-Raf) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL23436R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructionsand DAB staining.



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Mouse testis); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (B-Raf) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL23436R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructionsand DAB staining.