

## Mouse Anti-BRAF antibody

SLM-34218M

**Product Name** BRAF

**Chinese Name** B Raf 单克隆抗体

**Alias** BRAF\_HUMAN; Serine/threonine-protein kinase B-raf; EC:2.7.11.1; BRAF1; RAFB1; Proto-oncogene B-Raf; p94; v-Raf murine sarcoma viral oncogene homolog B1; B-Raf proto-oncogene, serine/threonine kinase; NS7; B-raf; B-RAF1; BRAF-1; 94 kDa B raf protein;

**Research Area** Tumour Signal transduction Apoptosis Kinases and Phosphatases

**Immunogen Species** Mouse

**Clonality** Monoclonal

**React Species** Human,Mouse,Rat

**Applications** WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:50-200,IHC-F=1:50-200,IF=1:50-200,ELISA=1:30-3000,IP=1:100-500  
(Paraffin sections need antigen repair)  
not yet tested in other applications.  
optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

**Theoretical molecular weight** 84(hu)/89(mo, rat)kDa

**Form** Liquid

**Concentration** 1mg/ml

**immunogen** Recombinant human B-Raf protein: 12-156/766

**Lsotype** IgG2a  $\kappa$

**Purification** affinity purified by Protein A

**Buffer Solution** 1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

**Storage** Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

**Attention** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

**PubMed** [PubMed](#)

**Product Detail** This gene encodes a protein belonging to the RAF family of serine/threonine protein kinases. The protein plays a role in regulating the MAP kinase/ERK signaling pathway, which affects cell

division, differentiation, and secretion. Mutations in this gene, most commonly the V600E mutation are the most frequently identified cancer-causing mutations in melanoma, and have been identified in various other cancers as well, including non-Hodgkin lymphoma, colorectal cancer, thyroid carcinoma, non-small cell lung carcinoma, hairy cell leukemia and adenocarcinoma of lung. Mutations in this gene are also associated with cardiofaciocutaneous, Noonan, and Costello syndromes, which exhibit overlapping phenotypes. A pseudogene of this gene has been identified on the X chromosome. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2017]

**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.

**SWISS:**

P15056

**Gene ID:**

673

**Database links:**

[Entrez Gene: 673](#) Human

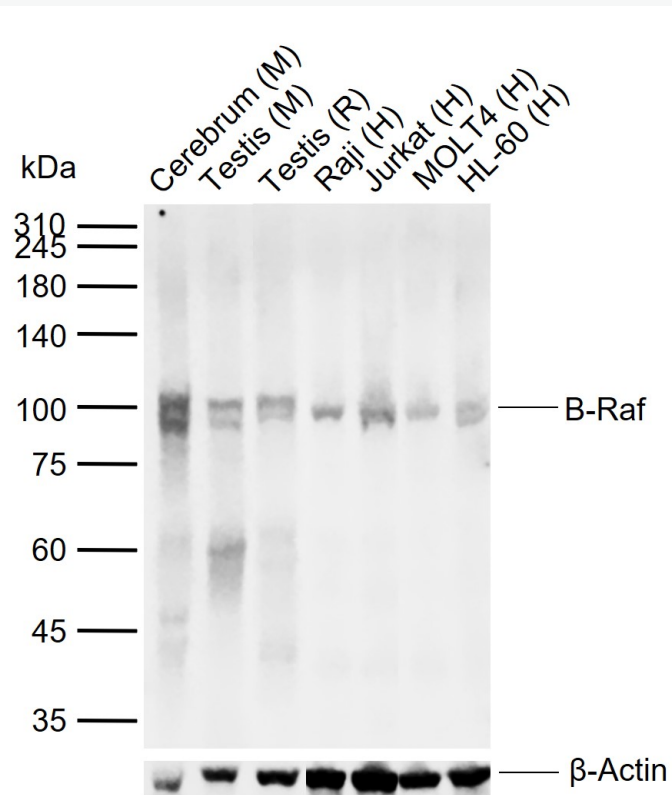
[Entrez Gene: 109880](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 114486](#) Rat

[SwissProt: P15056](#) Human

[SwissProt: P28028](#) Mouse

**Product  
Picture**



Sample:

Lane 1: Mouse Cerebrum tissue lysates

Lane 2: Mouse Testis tissue lysates

Lane 3: Rat Testis tissue lysates

Lane 4: Human Raji cell lysates

Lane 5: Human Jurkat cell lysates

Lane 6: Human MOLT4 cell lysates

Lane 7: Human HL-60 cell lysates

Primary: Anti- B-Raf (SLM-34218M) at 1/1000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Mouse IgG at 1/20000 dilution



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Predicted band size: 84(hu)/89(mo, rat) kDa

Observed band size: 95(hu)/100(mo, rat) kDa