

## C-RAF (Phospho-Ser301) Antibody

Catalog No: #12119



Package Size: #12119-1 50ul #12119-2 100ul

Orders: [order@signalwayantibody.com](mailto:order@signalwayantibody.com)Support: [tech@signalwayantibody.com](mailto:tech@signalwayantibody.com)

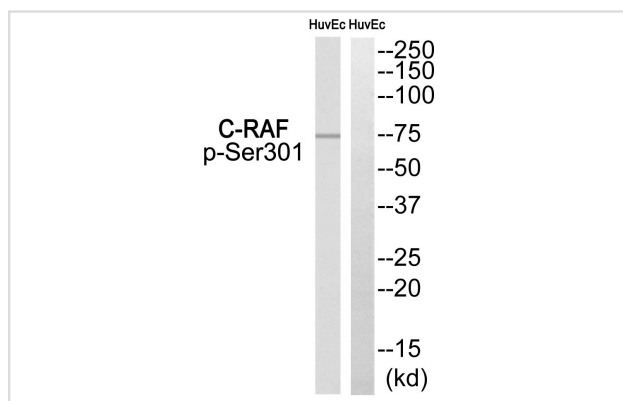
## Description

Product Name	C-RAF (Phospho-Ser301) Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic phosphopeptide and KLH conjugates. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. Non-phospho specific antibodies were removed by chromatography using non-phosphopeptide.
Applications	WB
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of C-RAF only when phosphorylated at Ser301.
Immunogen Type	peptide
Immunogen Description	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of Serine301 (N-L-S(p)-P-T) derived from Human C-RAF.
Target Name	C-RAF
Modification	Phospho
Other Names	RAF proto-oncogene serine/threonine-protein kinase EC=2.7.11.1; Proto-oncogene c-RAF;cRaf; RAF; RAF1
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P04049;NCBI Gene#:5894
Uniprot	P04049
GeneID	5894;
SDS-PAGE MW	75kd
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

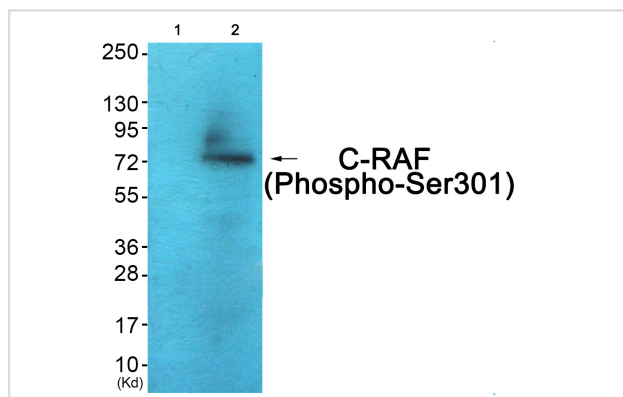
## Application Details

Western blotting: 1:500~1:3000

## Images



Western blot analysis of extracts from HuvEc, using C-RAF (Phospho-Ser301) antibody #12119. The lane on the right is treated with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of extracts from COS7 cells (Lane 2), using C-RAF (Phospho-Ser301) Antibody #12119. The lane on the left is treated with synthesized peptide.

## Background

Serine/threonine-protein kinase that acts as a regulatory link between the membrane-associated Ras GTPases and the MAPK/ERK cascade, and this critical regulatory link functions as a switch determining cell fate decisions including proliferation, differentiation, apoptosis, survival and oncogenic transformation. RAF1 activation initiates a mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) cascade that comprises a sequential phosphorylation of the dual-specific MAPK kinases (MAP2K1/MEK1 and MAP2K2/MEK2) and the extracellular signal-regulated kinases (MAPK3/ERK1 and MAPK1/ERK2). The phosphorylated form of RAF1 (on residues Ser-338 and Ser-339, by PAK1) phosphorylates BAD/Bcl2-antagonist of cell death at 'Ser-75'. Phosphorylates adenylyl cyclases: ADCY2, ADCY5 and ADCY6, resulting in their activation. Phosphorylates PPP1R12A resulting in inhibition of the phosphatase activity. Phosphorylates TNNT2/cardiac muscle troponin T. Can promote NF- $\kappa$ B activation and inhibit signal transducers involved in motility (ROCK2), apoptosis (MAP3K5/ASK1 and STK3/MST2), proliferation and angiogenesis (RB1). Can protect cells from apoptosis also by translocating to the mitochondria where it binds BCL2 and displaces BAD/Bcl2-antagonist of cell death. Regulates Rho signaling and migration, and is required for normal wound healing. Plays a role in the oncogenic transformation of epithelial cells via repression of the TJ protein, occludin (OCLN) by inducing the up-regulation of a transcriptional repressor SNAI2/SLUG, which induces down-regulation of OCLN.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only