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Anti-C-Raf (C-terminus) Antibody
Catalog # AN1933

Specification

Anti-C-Raf (C-terminus) Antibody - Product Information

Primary Accession	P04049
Reactivity	**Bovine**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Rabbit Polyclonal**
Isotype	**IgG**
Calculated MW	**73052**

Anti-C-Raf (C-terminus) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	**5894**

Other Names
Raf1, CRaf

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
Anti-C-Raf (C-terminus) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping
Blue Ice

Anti-C-Raf (C-terminus) Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-C-Raf (C-terminus) Antibody - Images

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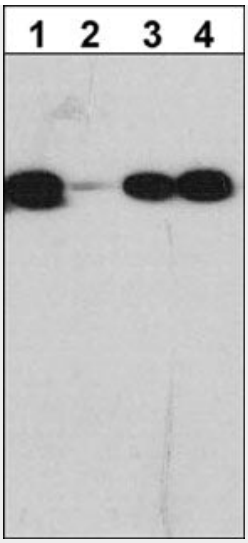

Western blot of GST fusion protein containing human C-Raf. The blot was probed with polyclonal anti-C-Raf (C-terminus) antibody in the presence (lanes 2-4) or absence (lane 1) of C-Raf (C-terminus) blocking peptide (lane 2), C-Raf (Ser-471) peptide (lane 3), or unrelated peptide (lane 4).

Anti-C-Raf (C-terminus) Antibody - Background

The Ras-Raf-MAP kinase signaling pathway is involved in control of cell proliferation and differentiation. The Raf kinase family includes A-Raf, B-Raf, and C-Raf. Each family member has three highly conserved regions (CR1-3). The N-terminal CR1 contains the Ras-GTP-binding domain. The CR2 contains a negative regulatory serine residue (C-Raf (S259)/B-Raf(S365)) that may bind 14-3-3 proteins. The CR3 is the catalytic domain that contains phosphorylation sites for Raf-regulating enzymes within two segments, the N-region and the activation segment. Activation of C-Raf involves phosphorylation at many sites including Ser-338, Tyr-341, and multiple catalytic domain sites. EGF receptor activation leads to phosphorylation of Ser-471, which is critical for C-Raf kinase activity and is required for interaction with MEK. In B-Raf, the corresponding conserved site is Ser-578, and mutation of this residue to alanine produces an inactivate kinase. Thus, this Raf phosphorylation site may be critical for kinase activity and may be important for MEK binding and activation