

## Product datasheet for **AP55772PU-N**

### RAF1 pThr269 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IHC
Recommended Dilution:	<b>Immunohistochemistry on paraffin sections:</b> 1:50~1:100 .
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of threonine269 (S-T-T(p)-L-P) derived from Human C-RAF (KLH-conjugated)
Specificity:	The antibody detects endogenous levels of C-RAF only when phosphorylated at threonine 269.
Formulation:	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg <sup>2+</sup> and Ca <sup>2+</sup> ), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol State: Aff - Purified State: Liquid Ig fraction
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Affinity chromatography using epitope-specific peptide
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Upon receipt, store undiluted (in aliquots) at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Predicted Protein Size:	73 kDa
Gene Name:	Raf-1 proto-oncogene, serine/threonine kinase
Database Link:	<a href="#">Entrez Gene 5894 Human P04049</a>



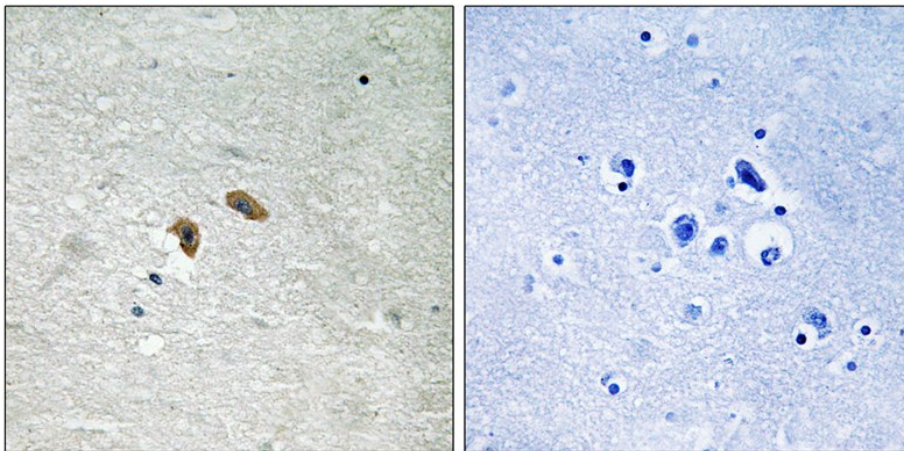
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**Background:**

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. Restricts caspase activation in response to selected stimuli, notably Fas stimulation, pathogen-mediated macrophage apoptosis, and erythroid differentiation.

**Synonyms:**

C-RAF, Raf-1, cRaf

**Product images:**

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue using C-RAF (Phospho-Thr269) antibody (left) or the same antibody preincubated with blocking peptide (right).