OriGene Technologies, Inc.
9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200
Rockville, MD 20850, US
Phone: +1-888-267-4436
https://www.origene.com
techsupport@origene.com
EU: info-de@origene.com
CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Product datasheet for RC402667

RAF1 (NM_002880) Human Mutant ORF Clone

Product data:

Product Type:	Mutant ORF Clones
Product Name:	RAF1 (NM_002880) Human Mutant ORF Clone
Mutation Description:	P261S
Affected Codon#:	261
Affected NT#:	781
Nucleotide Mutation:	RAF1 Mutant (P261S), Myc-DDK-tagged ORF clone of Homo sapiens v-raf-1 murine leukemia viral oncogene homolog 1 (RAF1) as transfection-ready
Effect:	Noonan syndrome
Symbol:	RAF1
Synonyms:	c-Raf; CMD1NN; CRAF; NS5; Raf-1
E. coli Selection:	Kanamycin (25 ug/mL)
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Neomycin
Vector:	pCMV6-Entry (PS100001)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_002880
ORF Size:	1944 bp
Restriction Sites:	SgfI-MluI

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ORF Nucleotide Sequence:

>RC402667 representing NM_002880
Red=Cloning site Blue=ORF Green=Tags(s)

TTTTGTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGCGGCCGGGAATTCGTCGACTGGATCCGGTACCGAGGAGATCTGCC
GCCGCGATCGCC

ATGGAGCACATACAGGGAGCTTGGAAGACGATCAGCAATGGTTTTGGATTCAAAGATGCCGTGTTTGATG
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ACTCACAGATCCTTCTAAGACAAGCAACACTATCCGTGTTTTCTTGCCGAACAAGCAAAGAACAGTGGTC
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AGCGGACCGACGCGTACGCGGCCGCTCGAGCAGAAACTCATCTCAGAAGAGGATCTGGCAGCAAATGATATCC
TGGATTACAAGGATGACGACGA TAAGGTTTAA

Protein Sequence:

>RC402667 representing NM_002880
Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s)

MEHIQGAWKTISNGFGFKDAVFDGSSCISPTIVQQFGYQRRASDDGKLTDPSKTSNTIRVFLPNKQRTVV
NVRNGMSLHDCLMKALKVRGLQPECCAVFRLLHEHKGKKARLDWNTDAASLIGEELQVDFLDHVPLTTHN
FARKTFLKLAFCDICQKFLLNGFRCQTCGYKFHEHCSTKVPTMCVDWSNIRQLLLFPNSTIGDSGVPALP
SLTMRRMRESVSRMPVSSQHRYSTPHAFTFNTSSPSSEGSLSQRQRSTSTSNVHMVSTTLPVDSRMIEDA
IRSHSESASPSALSSSPNNLSPTGWSQPKTPVPAQRERAPVSGTQEKNKIRPRGQRDSSYYWEIEASEVM
LSTRIGSGSFGTVYKGKWHGDVAVKILKVVDPTPEQFQAFRNEVAVLRKTRHVNILLFMGYMTKDNLAIV
TQWCEGSSLYKHLHVQETKFQMFQLIDIARQTAQGMDYLHAKNIIHRDMKSNNIFLHEGLTVKIGDFGLA
TVKSRWSGSQQVEQPTGSVLWMAPEVIRMQDNNPFSFQSDVYSYGIVLYELMTGELPYSHINNRDQIIFM
VGRGYASPDLSKLYKNCPKAMKRLVADCVKKVKEERPLFPQILSSIELLQHSLPKINRSASEPSLHRAAH
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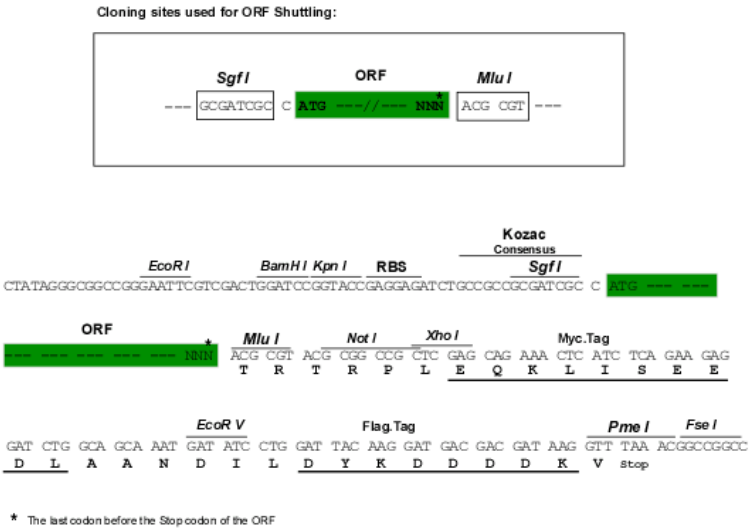
Restriction Sites: SgfI-MluI

Cloning Scheme:



OTI Disclaimer:	The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing variants is recommended prior to use. More info
OTI Annotation:	This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.
Components:	The ORF clone is ion-exchange column purified and shipped in a 2D barcoded Matrix tube containing 10ug of transfection-ready, dried plasmid DNA (reconstitute with 100 ul of water).
RefSeq:	NP_002871
RefSeq Size:	1944 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1947 bp
Locus ID:	5894
Cytogenetics:	3p25.2
Domains:	pkinase, TyrKc, DAG_PE-bind, S_TKc, RBD
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Protein Kinase
Protein Pathways:	Acute myeloid leukemia, B cell receptor signaling pathway, Bladder cancer, Chemokine signaling pathway, Chronic myeloid leukemia, Colorectal cancer, Endometrial cancer, ErbB signaling pathway, Fc epsilon RI signaling pathway, Fc gamma R-mediated phagocytosis, Focal adhesion, Gap junction, Glioma, GnRH signaling pathway, Insulin signaling pathway, Long-term depression, Long-term potentiation, MAPK signaling pathway, Melanogenesis, Melanoma, Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity, Neurotrophin signaling pathway, Non-small cell lung cancer, Pancreatic cancer, Pathways in cancer, Progesterone-mediated oocyte maturation, Prostate cancer, Regulation of actin cytoskeleton, Renal cell carcinoma, T cell receptor signaling pathway, Vascular smooth muscle contraction, VEGF signaling pathway
MW:	71.3 kDa
Gene Summary:	This gene is the cellular homolog of viral raf gene (v-raf). The encoded protein is a MAP kinase kinase kinase (MAP3K), which functions downstream of the Ras family of membrane associated GTPases to which it binds directly. Once activated, the cellular RAF1 protein can phosphorylate to activate the dual specificity protein kinases MEK1 and MEK2, which in turn phosphorylate to activate the serine/threonine specific protein kinases, ERK1 and ERK2. Activated ERKs are pleiotropic effectors of cell physiology and play an important role in the control of gene expression involved in the cell division cycle, apoptosis, cell differentiation and cell migration. Mutations in this gene are associated with Noonan syndrome 5 and LEOPARD syndrome 2. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]