

## Product datasheet for **TA500429**

### **B Raf (BRAF) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: OTI4A5]**

#### **Product data:**

<b>Product Type:</b>	Primary Antibodies
<b>Clone Name:</b>	OTI4A5
<b>Applications:</b>	ELISA, IP, WB
<b>Recommended Dilution:</b>	WB 1:2000
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat
<b>Host:</b>	Mouse
<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG2a
<b>Clonality:</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Immunogen:</b>	Full-length protein expressed in 293T cell transfected with human BRAF expression vector
<b>Formulation:</b>	PBS (pH 7.3) containing 1% BSA, 50% glycerol and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Concentration:</b>	1.21 mg/ml
<b>Purification:</b>	Purified from mouse ascites fluids or tissue culture supernatant by affinity chromatography (protein A/G)
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at -20°C as received.
<b>Stability:</b>	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
<b>Predicted Protein Size:</b>	84.4 kDa
<b>Gene Name:</b>	B-Raf proto-oncogene, serine/threonine kinase
<b>Database Link:</b>	<a href="#">NP_004324</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 109880</a> <a href="#">MouseEntrez Gene 114486</a> <a href="#">RatEntrez Gene 673</a> <a href="#">Human</a>
<b>Background:</b>	This gene encodes a protein belonging to the raf/mil family of serine/threonine protein kinases. This protein plays a role in regulating the MAP kinase/ERKs signaling pathway, which affects cell division, differentiation, and secretion. Mutations in this gene are associated with cardiofaciocutaneous syndrome, a disease characterized by heart defects, mental retardation and a distinctive facial appearance. Mutations in this gene have also been associated with various cancers, including non-Hodgkin lymphoma, colorectal cancer, malignant melanoma, thyroid carcinoma, non-small cell lung carcinoma, and adenocarcinoma of lung. A pseudogene, which is located on chromosome X, has been identified for this gene.
<b>Synonyms:</b>	B-raf; B-RAF1; BRAF1; NS7; RAFB1

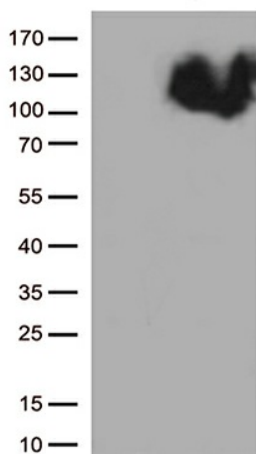


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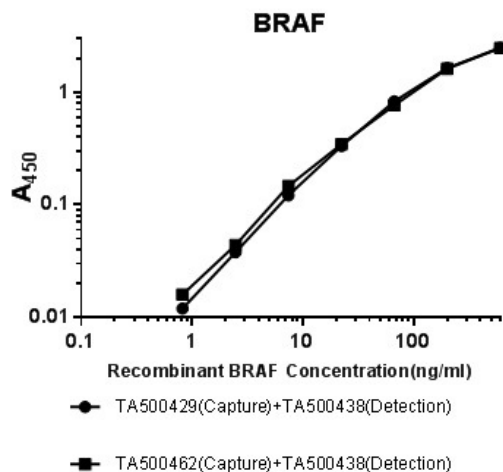
**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome, Protein Kinase

**Protein Pathways:** Acute myeloid leukemia, Bladder cancer, Chemokine signaling pathway, Chronic myeloid leukemia, Colorectal cancer, Endometrial cancer, ErbB signaling pathway, Focal adhesion, Glioma, Insulin signaling pathway, Long-term depression, Long-term potentiation, MAPK signaling pathway, Melanoma, mTOR signaling pathway, 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, Thyroid cancer, Vascular smooth muscle contraction

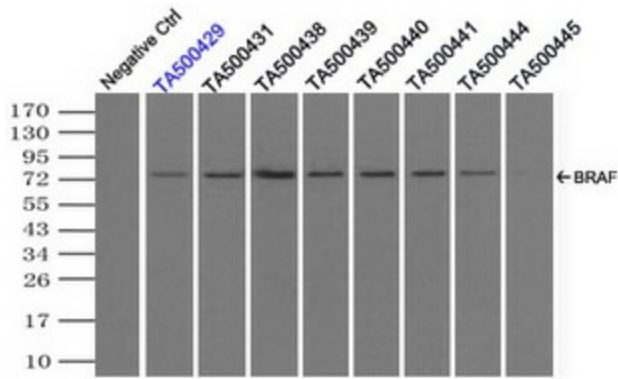
**Product images:**



HEK293T cells were transfected with the pCMV6-ENTRY control (Left lane) or pCMV6-ENTRY BRAF ([RC211013], Right lane) cDNA for 48 hrs and lysed. Equivalent amounts of cell lysates (5 ug per lane) were separated by SDS-PAGE and immunoblotted with anti-BRAF (1:500).



Standard curve for ELISA analysis with BRAF recombinant protein (dilution range from 0.8ng/ml to 600ng/ml) using BRAF Capture Antibody (Cat# TA500429/[TA500462]) at 5ug/ml and HRP conjugated BRAF Detection mAb (Cat# [TA500438]) at 0.03ug/ml.



Immunoprecipitation (IP) of BRAF by using TrueMab monoclonal anti-BRAF antibodies (Negative control: IP without adding anti-BRAF antibody.). For each experiment, 500ul of DDK tagged BRAF overexpression lysates (at 1:5 dilution with HEK293T lysate), 2ug of anti-BRAF antibody and 20ul (0.1mg) of goat anti-mouse conjugated magnetic beads were mixed and incubated overnight. After extensive wash to remove any non-specific binding, the immunoprecipitated products were analyzed with rabbit anti-DDK polyclonal antibody.