

Product datasheet for **TP509737**

Raf1 (NM_029780) Mouse Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Mouse v-raf-leukemia viral oncogene 1 (Raf1), with C-terminal MYC/DDK tag, expressed in HEK293T cells, 20ug
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>MR209737 representing NM_029780 Red =Cloning site Green =Tags(s)

MEHIQGAWKTISNGFGLKDAVFDGSSCISPTIVQQFGYQRRASDDGKLTDSKTSNTIRVFLPNKQRTVV
NVRNGMSLHDCLMKALKVRGLQPECCAVFRLQEHKGKKARLDWNTDAASLIGEELQVDFLDHVPLTTH
N
FARKTFLKLAFCDICQKFLNGFRCQTCGYKFHEHCSTKVPTMCVDWSNIRQLLLFPNSTVGDGSGVPAPP
SFPMRRMRESVSRMPASSQHRYSTPHAFTFNTSSPSSEGLSQRQRSTSTPNVHVMSTTLHVDSRMIEDA
IRSHSESASPSALSSPNLSPTGWSQPKTPVPAQRERAPGSGTQEKNKIRPRGQRDSSYYWEIEASEVM
LSTRIGSGSFGTVYKGKWHGDVAVKILKVDPTEQLQAFRNEVAVLRKTRHVNILLFMGYMTKDNLAI
TQWCEGSSLYKHLHVQETKFQMFQLIDIARQTAQGM DY LHAKNIIHRDMKSNNIFLHEGLTVKIGDFGLA
TVKSRWSGSQQVEQPTGSVLWMAPEVIRMQDDNPFQSDVYSYGIVLYELMAGELPYAHINN RDQIIF
M
VGRGYASPDLSRLYKNC PKAMKRLVADCVKKVKEERPLFPQILSSI ELLQHSLPKINRSASEPSLHRAAH
TEDINACTLTTSPLPVF

TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV

Tag:	C-MYC/DDK
Predicted MW:	73.4 kDa
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C after receiving vials.



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Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	NP_084056
Locus ID:	110157
UniProt ID:	Q99N57
RefSeq Size:	3067
Cytogenetics:	6 53.62 cM
RefSeq ORF:	1944
Synonyms:	6430402F14Rik; AA990557; BB129353; c-Raf; Cra1; D830050J10Rik; Raf-1; v-Raf
Summary:	<p>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-kB 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. 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 (By similarity). Regulates Rho signaling and migration, and is required for normal wound healing.[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]</p>