

**Raf-1 (phospho Ser301) rabbit pAb****Cat#: orb769853 (Manual)**

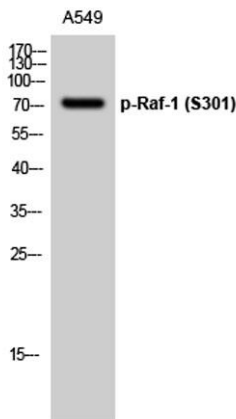
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<b>Product Name</b>	Raf-1 (phospho Ser301) rabbit pAb
<b>Host species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Applications</b>	WB;ELISA;IHC
<b>Species Cross-Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Recommended dilutions</b>	WB 1:500-2000;IHC-p 1:50-300; ELISA 2000-20000
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized phospho-peptide around the phosphorylation site of human Raf-1 (phospho Ser301)
<b>Specificity</b>	Phospho-Raf-1 (S301) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Raf-1 protein only when phosphorylated at S301.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide..
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Protein Name</b>	RAF proto-oncogene serine/threonine-protein kinase
<b>Gene Name</b>	RAF1
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Cytoplasm. Cell membrane. Mitochondrion. Nucleus. Colocalizes with RGS14 and BRAF in both the cytoplasm and membranes. Phosphorylation at Ser-259 impairs its membrane accumulation. Recruited to the cell membrane by the active Ras protein. Phosphorylation at Ser-338 and Ser-339 by PAK1 is required for its mitochondrial localization. Retinoic acid-induced Ser-621 phosphorylated form of RAF1 is predominantly localized at the nucleus.

<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Observed band</b>	75kD
<b>Human Gene ID</b>	5894
<b>Human Swiss-Prot Number</b>	P04049
<b>Alternative Names</b>	RAF1; RAF; RAF proto-oncogene serine/threonine-protein kinase; Proto-oncogene c-RAF; cRaf; Raf-1

**Background**

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],



**Western Blot analysis of A549 cells using Phospho-Raf-1 (S301) Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:1000**