abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-BRAF antibody ab137367

1 Image

Overview

Product name Anti-BRAF antibody

Description Rabbit polyclonal to BRAF

Host species Rabbit

Tested applications Suitable for: WB

Species reactivity Reacts with: Human

Immunogen Recombinant fragment corresponding to Human BRAF aa 246-476 (internal sequence).

Positive control A549 whole cell lysate; HCT116 cell line.

General notes

The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years.

Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets

your needs before purchasing.

If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be

found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

Properties

Form Liquid

Storage instructions Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

Storage buffer pH: 7.00

Preservative: 0.025% Proclin 300

Constituents: 78% PBS, 1% BSA, 20% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine)

Purity Immunogen affinity purified

Clonality Polyclonal

Isotype IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab137367 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

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Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB		1/500 - 1/3000. Predicted molecular weight: 84 kDa.

Target

Function

Involved in the transduction of mitogenic signals from the cell membrane to the nucleus. May play a role in the postsynaptic responses of hippocampal neuron.

Tissue specificity

Brain and testis.

Involvement in disease

Note=Defects in BRAF are found in a wide range of cancers.

Defects in BRAF may be a cause of colorectal cancer (CRC) [MIM:114500].

Defects in BRAF are involved in lung cancer (LNCR) [MIM:211980].

Defects in BRAF are involved in non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL) [MIM:605027]. NHL is a cancer that starts in cells of the lymph system, which is part of the body's immune system. NHLs can occur at any age and are often marked by enlarged lymph nodes, fever and weight loss.

Defects in BRAF are a cause of cardiofaciocutaneous syndrome (CFC syndrome) [MIM:115150]; also known as cardio-facio-cutaneous syndrome. CFC syndrome is characterized by a distinctive facial appearance, heart defects and mental retardation. Heart defects include pulmonic stenosis, atrial septal defects and hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. Some affected individuals present with ectodermal abnormalities such as sparse, friable hair, hyperkeratotic skin lesions and a generalized ichthyosis-like condition. Typical facial features are similar to Noonan syndrome. They include high forehead with bitemporal constriction, hypoplastic supraorbital ridges, downslanting palpebral fissures, a depressed nasal bridge, and posteriorly angulated ears with prominent helices. The inheritance of CFC syndrome is autosomal dominant.

Defects in BRAF are the cause of Noonan syndrome type 7 (NS7) [MIM:613706]. Noonan syndrome is a disorder characterized by facial dysmorphic features such as hypertelorism, a downward eyeslant and low-set posteriorly rotated ears. Other features can include short stature, a short neck with webbing or redundancy of skin, cardiac anomalies, deafness, motor delay and variable intellectual deficits.

Defects in BRAF are the cause of LEOPARD syndrome type 3 (LEOPARD3) [MIM:613707]. LEOPARD3 is a disorder characterized by lentigines, electrocardiographic conduction abnormalities, ocular hypertelorism, pulmonic stenosis, abnormalities of genitalia, retardation of growth, and sensorineural deafness.

Note=A chromosomal aberration involving BRAF is found in pilocytic astrocytomas. A tandem duplication of 2 Mb at 7q34 leads to the expression of a KIAA1549-BRAF fusion protein with a constitutive kinase activity and inducing cell transformation.

Sequence similarities

Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. TKL Ser/Thr protein kinase family. RAF subfamily.

Contains 1 phorbol-ester/DAG-type zinc finger.

Contains 1 protein kinase domain.

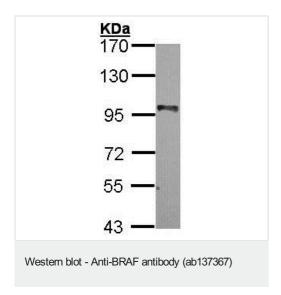
Contains 1 RBD (Ras-binding) domain.

Cellular localization

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Cell membrane. Colocalizes with RGS14 and RAF1 in both the cytoplasm

and membranes.

Images



Anti-BRAF antibody (ab137367) at 1/1000 dilution + A549 whole cell lysate at 30 μg

Predicted band size: 84 kDa

7.5% SDS PAGE

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