abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant human BRAF (mutated G464V) protein ab204197

2 Images

Description

Product name	Recombinant human BRAF (mutated G464V) protein
Biological activity	The specific activity of ab204197 was determined to be 1000 nmol/min/mg.
Purity	> 80 % Densitometry. Affinity purified.
Expression system	Baculovirus infected Sf9 cells
Accession	P15056
Protein length	Protein fragment
Animal free	No
Nature	Recombinant
Species	Human
Sequence	DLIRDQGFRG DGGSTTGLSA TPPASLPGSL TNVKALQKSP GPQRERKSSS SSEDRNRMKT LGRRDSSDDW EIPDGQITVG QRIVSGSFGT VYKGKWHGDV AVKMLNVTAP TPQQLQAFKN EVGVLRKTRH VNILLFMGYS TKPQLAIVTQ WCEGSSLYHH LHIIETKFEM IKLIDIARQT AQGMDYLHAK SIIHRDLKSN NIFLHEDLTV KIGDFGLATV KSRWSGSHQF EQLSGSILWM APEVIRMQDK NPYSFQSDVY AFGIVLYELM TGQLPYSNIN NRDQIIFMVG RGYLSPDLSK VRSNCPKAMK RLMAECLKKK RDERPLFPQI LASIELLARS LPKIHRSASE PSLNRAGFQT EDFSLYACAS PKTPIQAGGY GAFPVH
Predicted molecular weight	69 kDa including tags
Amino acids	381 to 766
Modifications	mutated G464V
Tags	GST tag N-Terminus
Additional sequence information	NM_004333. exon 9-18.

Specifications

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab204197** in the following tested applications.

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

Applications	SDS-PAGE Functional Studies
Form	Liquid

Preparation and Storage

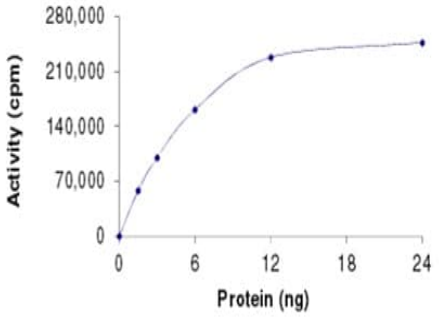
Stability and Storage	Shipped on Dry Ice. Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. pH: 7.50 Constituents: 0.79% Tris HCl, 25% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.87% Sodium chloride, 0.31% Glutathione, 0.004% DTT, 0.002% PMSF, 0.003% EDTA This product is an active protein and may elicit a biological response in vivo, handle with caution.

General Info

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.

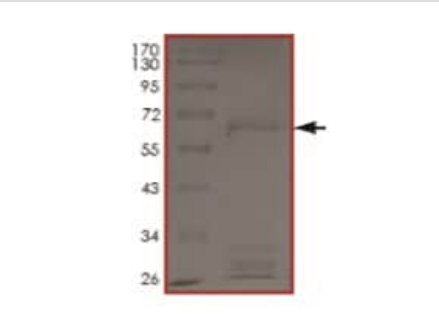
	Contains 1 phorbol-ester/DAG-type zinc finger. Contains 1 protein kinase domain. Contains 1 RBD (Ras-binding) domain.
Cellular localization	Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Cell membrane. Colocalizes with RGS14 and RAF1 in both the cytoplasm and membranes.

Images



Functional Studies - Recombinant human BRAF (mutated G464V) protein (ab204197)

Kinase Assay demonstrating specific activity of ab204197.



SDS-PAGE - Recombinant human BRAF (mutated G464V) protein (ab204197)

SDS-PAGE analysis of ab204197.

Our Abpromise to you: Quality guaranteed and expert technical support

- Replacement or refund for products not performing as stated on the datasheet
- Valid for 12 months from date of delivery
- Response to your inquiry within 24 hours
- We provide support in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish
- Extensive multi-media technical resources to help you
- We investigate all quality concerns to ensure our products perform to the highest standards

If the product does not perform as described on this datasheet, we will offer a refund or replacement. For full details of the Abpromise, please visit **https://www.abcam.com/abpromise** or contact our technical team.

Terms and conditions

- Guarantee only valid for products bought direct from Abcam or one of our authorized distributors