abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human Rafl protein ab90536

Description

Product name Recombinant Human Raf1 protein

Purity > 95 % SDS-PAGE.

Expression system Escherichia coli

Protein length Protein fragment

Animal free No

Nature Recombinant

Species Human

Predicted molecular weight 42 kDa including tags

Amino acids 50 to 132

Tags GST tag N-Terminus

Specifications

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab90536** 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

Form Liquid

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage Shipped on dry ice. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

pH: 7.60

 $Constituents: 0.0475\% \ Magnesium \ chloride, 0.5056\% \ Tris \ HCI, 1.16\% \ Sodium \ chloride$

General Info

Function Involved in the transduction of mitogenic signals from the cell membrane to the nucleus. Part of the

Ras-dependent signaling pathway from receptors to the nucleus. Protects cells from apoptosis

mediated by STK3.

Tissue specificity In skeletal muscle, isoform 1 is more abundant than isoform 2.

1

Involvement in disease

Defects in RAF1 are the cause of Noonan syndrome type 5 (NS5) [MIM:611553]. Noonan syndrome (NS) is a disorder characterized by dysmorphic facial features, short stature, hypertelorism, cardiac anomalies, deafness, motor delay, and a bleeding diathesis. It is a genetically heterogeneous and relatively common syndrome, with an estimated incidence of 1 in 1000-2500 live births.

Defects in RAF1 are the cause of LEOPARD syndrome type 2 (LEOPARD2) [MIM:611554]. LEOPARD syndrome is an autosomal dominant disorder allelic with Noonan syndrome. The acronym LEOPARD stands for lentigines, electrocardiographic conduction abnormalities, ocular hypertelorism, pulmonic stenosis, abnormalities of genitalia, retardation of growth, and deafness.

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.

Post-translational modifications

Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR. Phosphorylation at Thr-269 increases its kinase activity. Phosphorylation at Ser-259 induces the interaction with YWHAZ and inactivates kinase activity. Dephosphorylation of Ser-259 by the complex containing protein phosphatase 1, SHOC2 and M-Ras/MRAS relieves inactivation, leading to stimulate RAF1 activity.

Cellular localization

 $\label{eq:cytoplasm.coll} \textbf{Cytoplasm}. \textbf{ Cell membrane}. \textbf{ Colocalizes with RGS14} \textbf{ and BRAF in both the cytoplasm and}$

membranes.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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