

**BRAF Mouse Monoclonal Antibody**

E10-20108

**Background:** BRAF(V-raf murine sarcoma viral oncogene homolog B1 ) is the main effectors recruited by GTP-bound Ras to activate the MEK-MAP kinase pathway. B-Raf contains three consensus Akt phosphorylationsites (Ser364, Ser428, and Thr439).B-Raf is a key regulatory molecule of the mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase (MEK),it has a long amino-terminal region, the region is essential for homo-dimerization of B-Raf and hetero-dimerization of B-Raf and c-Raf at the plasma membrane, followed by phosphorylation of Thr118 in the amino-terminal B-Raf-specific region. Notably, in calcium ionophore-stimulated HeLa cells, B-Raf could propagate signals to MEK under the basal level of GTP-Ras. Expression of Raf-B is highly restricted with highestlevels in the cerebrum and testes and defects in braf are involved in a wide range of cancers. The BRAF gene mutation is frequently detected in papillary thyroid carcinoma, melanocytic nevi, primary cutaneous melanomas and colorectal cancers.

**Catalog Number:** E10-20108

**Amount:** 100 $\mu$ g/100 $\mu$ l

**Clone Number:** 1H12F1, 1H12G10, 1F12F11C9

**Species:** Mouse IgG1

**Aliases:** BRAF

**Entrez Gene:** 673

**Immunogen:** Purified recombinant fragment of BRAF expressed in E. Coli.

**Storage:** Store at 4°C, for long term storage, store at -20°C

**Formulation:** Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.

**Species Reactivities:** Human

**Tested Applications:** WB, IHC , ELISA. Not yet tested in other applications. Determining optimal working dilutions by titration test.

**Application notes:** WB.1/500 - 1/2000, IHC.1/200 - 1/1000, ELISA. Propose dilution 1/10000.

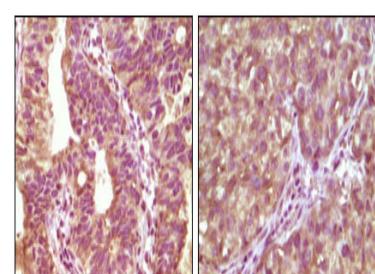
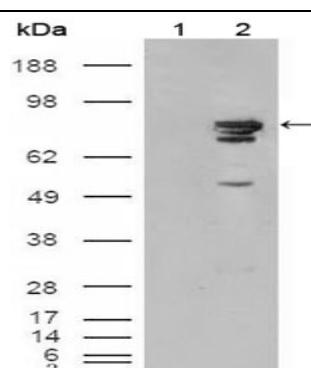
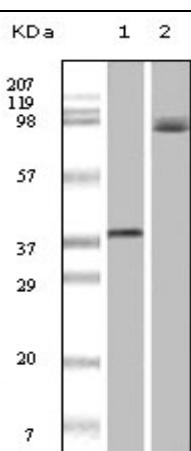


Figure 3. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human bladder carcinoma tissue(left) and lung carcinoma tissue (right) showing cytoplasmic localization using BRAF mouse mAb with DAB staining.