CPTC-RAF1-6 (CAB080385)

Uniprot ID: P04049

Protein name: RAF1 HUMAN

Full name: RAF proto-oncogene serine/threonine-protein kinase **Tissue specificity**: In skeletal muscle, isoform 1 is more abundant than isoform 2.

Function: Serine/threonine-protein kinase that acts as a regulatory link between the membrane-associated Ras GTPases and the MAPK/ERK cascade, and this critical regulatory link functions as a switch determining cell fate decisions including proliferation, differentiation, apoptosis, survival and oncogenic transformation. RAF1 activation initiates a mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) cascade that comprises a sequential phosphorylation of the dual-specific MAPK kinases (MAP2K1/MEK1 and MAP2K2/MEK2) and the extracellular signal-regulated kinases (MAPK3/ERK1 and MAPK1/ERK2). The phosphorylated form of RAF1 (on residues Ser-338 and Ser-339, by PAK1) phosphorylates BAD/Bcl2-antagonist of cell death at 'Ser-75'. Phosphorylates adenylyl cyclases: ADCY2, ADCY5 and ADCY6, resulting in their activation. Phosphorylates PPP1R12A resulting in inhibition of the phosphatase activity. Phosphorylates TNNT2/cardiac muscle troponin T. Can promote NF-kB activation and inhibit signal transducers involved in motility (ROCK2), apoptosis (MAP3K5/ASK1 and STK3/MST2), proliferation and angiogenesis (RB1). Can protect cells from apoptosis also by translocating to the mitochondria where it binds BCL2 and displaces BAD/Bcl2-antagonist of cell death. Regulates Rho signaling and migration, and is required for normal wound healing. Plays a role in the oncogenic transformation of epithelial cells via repression of the TJ protein, occludin (OCLN) by inducing the up-regulation of a transcriptional repressor SNAI2/SLUG, which induces down-regulation of OCLN. Restricts caspase activation in response to selected stimuli, notably Fas stimulation, pathogen-mediated macrophage apoptosis, and erythroid differentiation.

Subcellular location:

Cytoplasm

Cell membrane Mitochondrion

Nucleus

NOTE: 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.

Protein existence: Experimental evidence at protein level

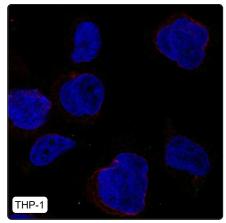
Comment.

Immunohistochemistry



IHC protocol:	HIER pH6, Dilution 1:700	
IHC test staining:	No positivity was observed.	
Literature conformance:	Not consistent with gene/protein characterization data	
Literature significance:		
RNA similarity:	Very low consistency between antibody staining and RNA expression data	
RNA tissue specificity:	Low tissue specificity	
RNA tissue distribution:	Detected in all	
IHC Sibling similarity:	Other antibody shows dissimilar IHC staining pattern	

Immunofluorescence



IF Overlay:	antibody (green), anti-tubulin (red) and DAPI (blue)
IF main location:	
IF additional location:	
IF approved for publication on HPA:	No
IF in THP-1:	Negative
IF in U2OS:	Negative

Western blot

	WB Size markers (kDa):	250, 130, 100, 70, 55, 35, 25, 15, 10
	WB Lanes:	Marker (1), RT-4 (2), U-251MG (3), Plasma (4), Liver (5), Tonsil (6)
	WB Target weight (kDa):	60, 73, 75
	WB Validation:	Uncertain (No bands detected.)
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