## Rabbit Anti-BRAF V600E [MD58R]: RM0244

## Intended Use: For Research Use Only

**Description:** Serine/threonine-protein kinase B-raf (BRAF) is a member of the Raf family. BRAF mutations are frequent in benign and malignant human tumors. BRAF V600E mutation accounts for the vast majority of BRAF alterations and the mutation induces a conformational change of the activation segment leading to a constitutive kinase activity of BRAF and consecutive phosphorylation of downstream targets. BRAF V600E mutation have been detected in melanoma, papillary thyroid carcinoma, pleomorphic xanthoastrocytomas, Langerhans cell histiocytosis, borderline ovarian cancer, ganglioglioma, colorectal carcinoma, and pilocytic astrocytoma.

Specification	IS:		
Clone:	MD58R		
Source:	Rabbit		
Isotype:	IgG		
Reactivity:	Human		
Immunogen:	Peptide correspo	onding to BRAF V600E mutant	
Localization:	Cytoplasm		
Formulation: Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and $\leq 0.09\%$ sodium azide		6 sodium azide (NaN3)	
Storage:	Store at 2°- 8°C		
Applications:	IHC, ELISA, IC	C, WB	
Package:			
Des	cription	Catalog No.	Size

BRAF V600E Concentrated	RM0244	1 ml

## **IHC Procedure\*:**

Positive Control Tissue:	Colon carcinoma with BRAF V600E mutation
Concentrated Dilution:	10-100
Pretreatment:	Tris EDTA pH9.0, 15 minutes Pressure Cooker or 30-60 minutes water bath at 95°-99°C
Incubation Time and Temp:	30-60 minutes @ RT
Detection:	Refer to the detection system manual
* Result should be confirmed by a	n established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human thyroid carcinoma stained with anti-BRAF V600E using DAB

## **References:**

- Clinical utility of immunohistochemistry using the novel anti-BRAF V600E antibody (clone RM8) for detection of the BRAF V600E mutant protein in papillary thyroid cancers. Krishnamurthy A et al. Int J Mol Immuno Oncol. 10.18203/issn. 2456-3994, 2018.
- Preclinical Evaluation of Vemurafenib as Therapy for BRAFV600E Mutated Sarcomas. Gouravan S et al. Int J Mol Sci. 2018.
- 3. Activated MEK cooperates with Cdkn2a and Pten loss to promote the development and maintenance of melanoma. Yang H et al. Oncogene. 10.1038/onc.2016.526, 2017.