BRAF V600E Antibody

Datasheet

For Research Use Only

Description	Catalog No.	Size
BRAF V600E Concentrate	FP-A073-01	0.1 ml
BRAF V600E Concentrate	FP-A073-05	1 ml
BRAF V600E Predilute	FP-A073-70	7 ml
BRAF V600E Predilute	FP-A073-250	25 ml

Description

Serine/Threonine-Protein Kinase B-Raf (BRAF) is a cytoplasmic serine-threonine kinase of the RAF family, which mediates downstream cellular responses to growth signals through the mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) signaling pathway. Oncogenic mutations in the BRAF gene, 80% of which are a single V600E substitution within the kinase domain, constitutively activate the MAPK signaling pathway and result in increased cell proliferation and apoptosis resistance. The V600E mutation is observed in colorectal cancer, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, papillary thyroid carcinoma, malignant melanoma, non-small-cell lung carcinoma, and lung adenocarcinoma. BRAF V600E is therefore an important immunohistochemical marker for tumour diagnosis and prognosis.

Specifications

Clone	IHC600
Source	Mouse Monoclonal
Applications	IHC (P)
Formulation	Tris Buffer, pH 7.3 - 7.7, with 1% BSA and <0.1% Sodium Azide

IHC Procedure*

Positive Control Tissue	Colorectal Adenocarcinoma, Thyroid Papillary Carcinoma with the BRAF V600E Mutation
Concetrated Dilution	1:50 – 1:200
Pretreatment	Perform heat-induced epitope retrieval (HIER) at pH 9 for 10 to 30 minutes
Incubation Time and Temp	10 to 30 minutes at room temperature
Detection	Refer to the detection system manual

*Result should confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.

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Result

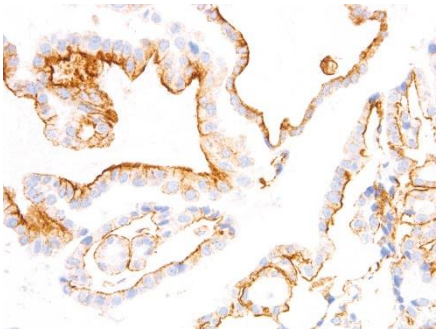

Figure. BRAF V600E on Thyroid Gland

Storage and Handling

Must store the reagent at 2-8 °C. Do not freeze. Do not use the reagent after expiration date on vial. To ensure proper stability and delivery of the antibody after each run, replace the cap and immediately place the bottle in a refrigerator in an upright position. Positive and negative controls should be simultaneously run with unknown specimens, as there are no conclusive characteristics to suggest instability of the antibody.

Precautions

For research use only. Do not use for diagnosis purpose.

References

1. **Li WQ**. "BRAF mutations are associated with distinctive clinical, pathological and molecular features of colorectal cancer independently of microsatellite instability status." Mol Cancer. 2006 Jan 10;5:2.
2. **Davies H**, et al. "Mutations of the BRAF gene in human cancer." Nature. 2002 Jun 27;417(6892):949-54. Epub 2002 Jun 9.
3. **Benlloch S**, et al. "Detection of BRAF V600E mutation in colorectal cancer: comparison of automatic sequencing and real-time chemistry methodology." J Mol Diagn. 2006 Nov;8(5):540-3.
4. **Gear H**, et al. "BRAF mutations in conjunctival melanoma." Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 2004 Aug;45(8):2484-8.

Technical Support

Contact FemtoPath Technical Support at +886232338585 or email to femtopath@hongjing.com.tw for questions regarding this product.