Product Name: **KD-Validated HRAS Mouse Monoclonal Antibody**
Catalog #: **KVAb00691**
For research use only.

Summary

Description	KO&KD-Validated antibody
Host	Mouse
Application	WB,ICC
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	Mouse IgG1
Clonality	Mouse mAb
Form	Liquid
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Supplied in PBS (pH 7.4) containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2,500; ICC 1:100-1:1,000
Molecular Weight	Calculated MW: 21.3kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	HRAS
Alternative Names	HRAS; HRas Proto-Oncogene, GTPase; HRAS1; V-Ha-Ras Harvey Rat Sarcoma Viral Oncogene Homolog; Harvey Rat Sarcoma Viral Oncogene Homolog; Transforming Protein P21; GTPase HRas; P21ras; Ras Family Small GTP Binding Protein H-Ras; Harvey Rat Sarcoma Viral Oncoprotein; Transformation Gene: Oncogene HAMSV; GTP- And GDP-Binding Peptide B; Ha-Ras1 Proto-Oncoprotein; C-Has/Bas P21 Protein; P19 H-RasIDX Protein; EC 3.6.5.2; C-BAS/HAS; C-HA-RAS1; H-RASIDX; C-H-RAS; H-Ras-1; C-H-Ras; Ha-Ras; HAMSV; RASH1; CTLO
Gene ID	3265.0
SwissProt ID	P01112
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of human HRAS

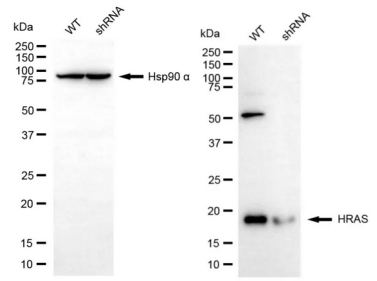
Background

This gene belongs to the Ras oncogene family, whose members are related to the transforming genes of mammalian sarcoma retroviruses. The products encoded by these genes function in signal transduction pathways. These proteins can bind GTP and GDP, and they have intrinsic GTPase activity. This protein undergoes a continuous cycle of de- and re-palmitoylation, which regulates its rapid exchange between the plasma membrane and the Golgi apparatus. Mutations in this gene cause Costello syndrome, a disease characterized by increased growth at the prenatal stage, growth deficiency at the postnatal stage, predisposition to tumor formation, cognitive disability, skin and musculoskeletal abnormalities, distinctive facial appearance and cardiovascular abnormalities. Defects in this gene are implicated in a variety of cancers, including bladder cancer, follicular thyroid cancer, and oral squamous cell carcinoma. Multiple transcript variants, which encode different isoforms, have been identified for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

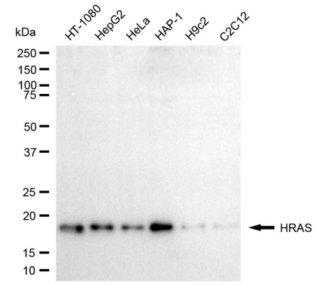
Research Area

Cell Biology,Signal Transduction,Epigenetics and Nuclear Signaling,Cancer

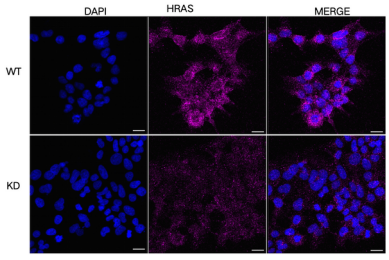
Image Data



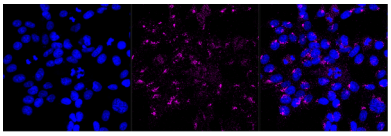
Western blotting analysis using HRAS antibody (KVAb00691). HRAS expression in wild type (WT) and HRAS shRNA knockdown (KD) HeLa cells with 20 µg of total cell lysates. Hsp90 α serves as a loading control. The blot was incubated with HRAS antibody (KVAb00691, 1:2,500) and HRP-conjugated goat anti-mouse secondary antibody (APS0631, 1:10,000) respectively.



Western blotting analysis using HRAS antibody (KVAb00691). Total cell lysates (30 µg) from various cell lines were loaded and separated by SDS-PAGE. The blot was incubated with HRAS antibody (KVAb00691, 1:2,500) and HRP-conjugated goat anti-mouse secondary antibody (APS0631, 1:10,000) respectively.



Immunocytochemical staining of HeLa cells using HRAS antibody (KVAb00691, 1:1,000), Top panel: wild-type (WT); Bottom panal: HRAS shRNA knockdown (KD). Nuclei were stained blue with DAPI; HRAS was stained magenta with Alexa Fluor® 647. Scale bar, 20 µm.



Immunocytochemical staining of HAP-1 cells with HRAS antibody (KVAb00691, 1:1,000). Nuclei were stained blue with DAPI; HRAS was stained magenta with Alexa Fluor® 647. Images were taken using Leica stellaris 5. Protein abundance based on laser Intensity and smart gain: Medium. Scale bar, 20 μm.