Product Name: N/H/K-Ras Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab14364
For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:100-1:300,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000
Molecular Weight	21kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	NRAS/HRAS/KRAS
Alternative Names	NRAS; HRAS1; GTPase NRas; Transforming protein N-Ras; HRAS; HRAS1; GTPase HRas; H-Ras-1; Ha-Ras; Transforming protein p21; c-H-ras; p21ras; KRAS; KRAS2; RASK2; GTPase KRas; K-Ras 2; Ki-Ras; c-K-ras; c-Ki-ras
Gene ID	3265/3845/4893
SwissProt ID	P01111/P01112/P01116
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human RASH/RASK. AA range:1-50

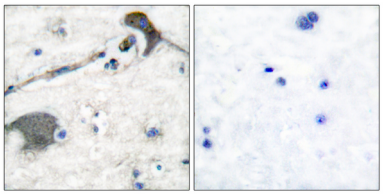
Background

This is an N-ras oncogene encoding a membrane protein that shuttles between the Golgi apparatus and the plasma membrane. This shuttling is regulated through palmitoylation and depalmitoylation by the ZDHHC9-GOLGA7 complex. The encoded protein, which has intrinsic GTPase activity, is activated by a guanine nucleotide-exchange factor and inactivated by a GTPase activating protein. Mutations in this gene have been associated with somatic rectal cancer, follicular thyroid cancer, autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome, Noonan syndrome, and juvenile myelomonocytic leukemia. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2011],disease:Defects in NRAS are a cause of juvenile myelomonocytic leukemia (JMML) [MIM:607785]. JMML is a pediatric myelodysplastic syndrome that constitutes approximately 30% of childhood cases of myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) and 2% of leukemia.,disease:Mutations which change AA 12, 13 or 61 activate the potential of Ras to transform cultured cells and are implicated in a variety of human tumors.,enzyme regulation:Alternate between an inactive form bound to GDP and an active form bound to GTP. Activated by a guanine nucleotide-exchange factor (GEF) and inactivated by a GTPase-activating protein (GAP).,function:Ras proteins bind GDP/GTP and possess intrinsic GTPase activity.,online information:NRAS mutation db,online information:RAS proteins entry,PTM:Palmitoylated by the ZDHHC9-GOLGA7 complex. A continuous cycle of de- and re-palmitoylation regulates rapid exchange between plasma membrane and Golgi.,similarity:Belongs to the small GTPase superfamily. Ras family.,subcellular location:Shuttles between the plasma membrane and the Golgi apparatus.,

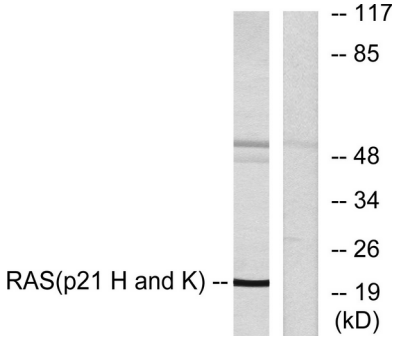
Research Area

MAPK_ERK_Growth;MAPK_G_Protein;ErbB_HER;Chemokine;Axon guidance;VEGF;Tight junction;Gap junction;Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity;T_Cell_Receptor;B_Cell_Antigen;Fc epsilon RI;Long-term potentiation;Neurotrophin;Long-term depression;Regulates Actin and Cytoskeleton;Insulin_Receptor;GnRH;Melanogenesis;Pathways in cancer;Renal cell carcinoma;Endometrial cancer;Glioma;Prostate cancer;Thyroid cancer;Melanoma;Bladder cancer;Chronic myeloid leukemia;Acute myeloid leukemia;Non-small cell lung cancer;

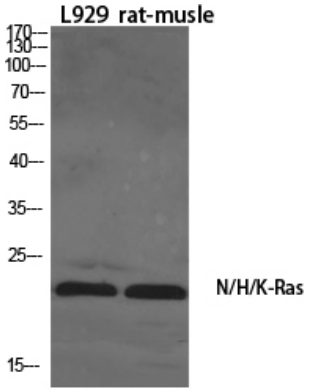
Image Data



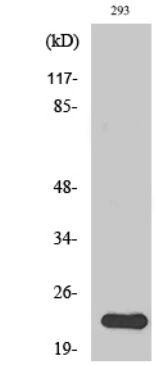
Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue, using RASH/RASK Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from HeLa cells, using RASH/RASK Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western Blot analysis of various cells using N/H/K-Ras Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1： 1000



Western Blot analysis of 293 cells using N/H/K-Ras Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1 ： 1000