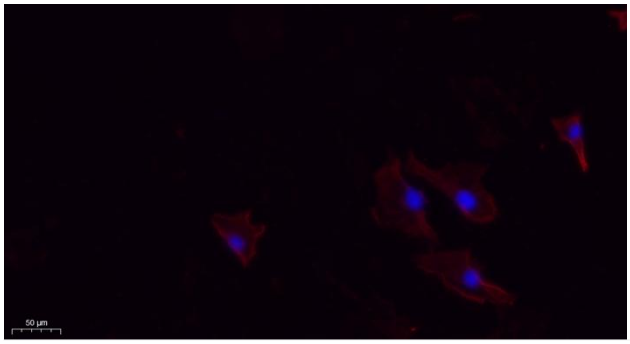
N/H/K-Ras Polyclonal Antibody

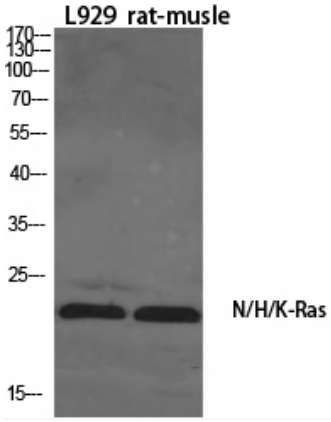
Catalog No	YP-Ab-16183
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	NRAS/HRAS/KRAS
Protein Name	GTPase Nras/GTPase Hras/GTPase Kras
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human RASH/RASK. AA range:1-50
Specificity	N/H/K-Ras Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of N/H/K-Ras protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1:100-300 ELISA: 1/20000. IF 1:100-300 Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	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
Observed Band	21kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Lipid-anchor ; Cytoplasmic side . Golgi apparatus membrane ; Lipid-anchor . Shuttles between the plasma membrane and the Golgi apparatus. .
Tissue Specificity	Bone marrow,Bone-marrow,Brain,Fibrosarcoma,Kidney,Leukemia,Lung car
Function	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 membran

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],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

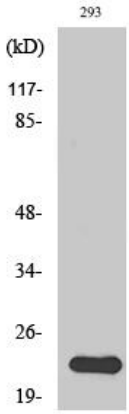
Products Images



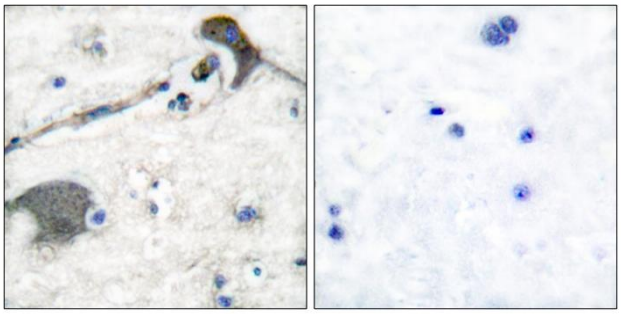
Immunofluorescence analysis of A549. 1,primary Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C overnight). 2, Goat Anti Rabbit IgG (H&L) - Alexa Fluor 594 Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:1000(room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min.



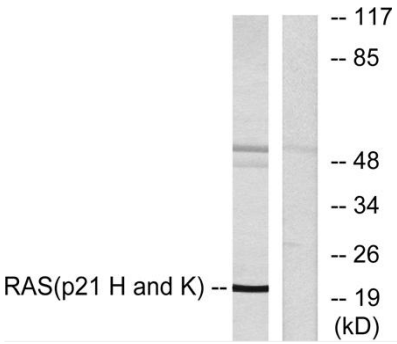
Western Blot analysis of various cells using N/H/K-Ras Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:1000



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



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.