

N/H/K-Ras Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No. E-AB-32152

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

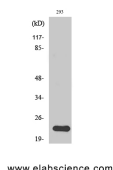
Description

Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from the N-terminal region of human N/H/K-Ras
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 0.5% protective protein and 50% glycerol, pH7.4

Applications Recommended Dilution

WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:100-1:300

Data



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

Observed Mw:21kDa
Calculated Mw:21kDa

Preparation & Storage

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Background

NRAS 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. HRAS 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. KRAS, a Kirsten ras oncogene homolog from the mammalian ras gene family, encodes a protein that is a member of the small GTPase superfamily. A single amino acid substitution is responsible for an activating mutation. The transforming protein that results is implicated in various

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malignancies, including lung adenocarcinoma, mucinous adenoma, ductal carcinoma of the pancreas and colorectal carcinoma.