

HRAS Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No. E-AB-40406

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

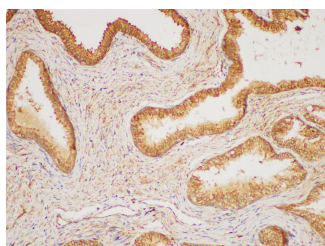
Description

Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant Human GTPase HRas protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity Purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 1% protective protein and 50% glycerol, pH 7.4

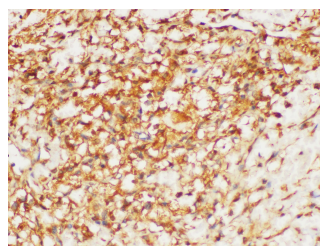
Applications Recommended Dilution

IHC 1:100-1:300

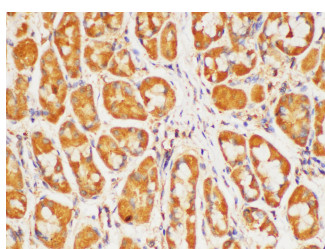
Data



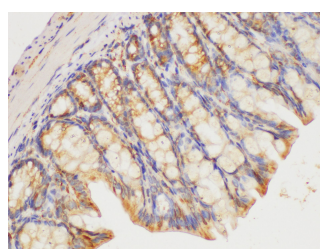
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human prostate gland using HRAS Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human kidney cancer using HRAS Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200

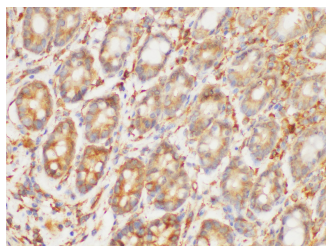


Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human stomach using HRAS Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse colon using HRAS Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200

For Research Use Only



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Rat colon using HRAS Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200

Preparation & Storage

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

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, mental retardation, 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.

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