Product Datasheet

Ras Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #48602

Package Size: #48602-1 50ul #48602-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

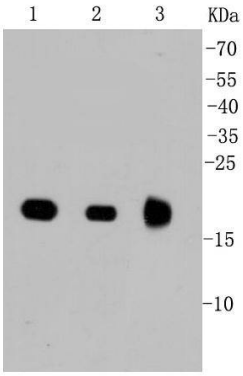
Description

Product Name	Ras Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	SA39-05
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, IP, FC
Species Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rt, zebrafish
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
Other Names	C-BAS/HAS antibody c-H-ras antibody C-HA-RAS1 antibody CTLO antibody GTPase HRas antibody GTPase KRas antibody GTPase NRas antibody H-Ras-1 antibody H-RASIDX antibody Ha-Ras antibody HAMSV antibody HRAS antibody HRAS1 antibody K RAS2A antibody K RAS2B antibody K RAS4A antibody K RAS4B antibody K-RAS antibody KRAS antibody KRAS1 antibody KRAS2 antibody N-RAS antibody N-terminally processed antibody NRAS antibody NRAS1 antibody p21ras antibody RASH_HUMAN antibody RASH1 antibody RASK2 antibody Transforming protein p21 antibody v Ha ras Harvey rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog antibody v Ki ras2 Kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog antibody v ras neuroblastoma RAS viral oncogene homolog antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P01111
Uniprot	P01111
GeneID	4893;
Calculated MW	18 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

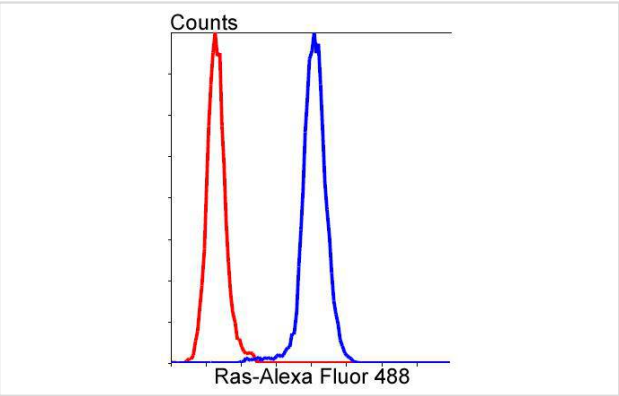
Application Details

WB: 1:1,000-5,000FC: 1:10-1:100

Images



Western blot analysis of Ras on different lysates using anti-Ras antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. Positive control:
Lane 1: MCF-7
Lane 2: 293T
Lane 3: Mouse brain



Flow cytometric analysis of Hela cells with Ras antibody at 1/50 dilution (blue) compared with an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; red). Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody.

Background

Ras superfamily is a protein superfamily of small GTPases, which are all related, to a degree, to the Ras protein subfamily (the key human members of which are KRAS, NRAS, and HRAS). Receptor tyrosine kinases and G protein-coupled receptors activate Ras, which then stimulates the Raf-MEK-MAPK pathway. GTPase-activating proteins (GAP) normally facilitate the inactivation of Ras. However, research studies have shown that in 30% of human tumors, point mutations in Ras prevent the GAP-mediated inhibition of this pathway. The most common oncogenic Ras mutation found in tumors is Gly12 to Asp12 (G12D), which prevents Ras inactivation, possibly by increasing the overall rigidity of the protein. This antibody is predicted to react with H-Ras, N-Ras and K-Ras.

References

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only