

HRAS Antibody (C-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP11676b**Specification**

HRAS Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, IF, E
Primary Accession	P01112
Other Accession	P20171 , Q61411 , P08642 , NP_005334.1
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Predicted	Chicken, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	21298
Antigen Region	146-176

HRAS Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 3265**Other Names**

GTPase HRas, H-Ras-1, Ha-Ras, Transforming protein p21, c-H-ras, p21ras, GTPase HRas, N-terminally processed, HRAS, HRAS1

Target/Specificity

This HRAS antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 146-176 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human HRAS.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

IF~~1:10~50

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

HRAS Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

HRAS Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name HRAS

Synonyms HRAS1

Function Involved in the activation of Ras protein signal transduction (PubMed:[22821884](#)). Ras proteins bind GDP/GTP and possess intrinsic GTPase activity (PubMed:[12740440](#), PubMed:[14500341](#), PubMed:[9020151](#)).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P20171}; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic side. Golgi apparatus. Golgi apparatus membrane; Lipid-anchor. Note=The active GTP-bound form is localized most strongly to membranes than the inactive GDP-bound form (By similarity). Shuttles between the plasma membrane and the Golgi apparatus.

Tissue Location

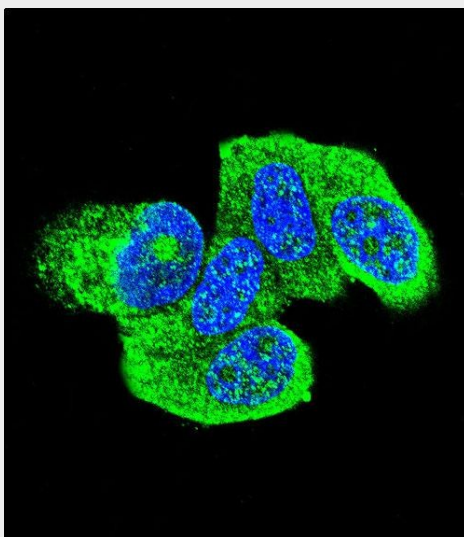
Widely expressed..

HRAS Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

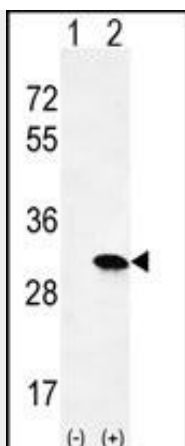
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

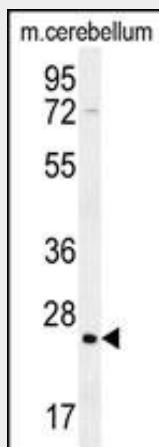
HRAS Antibody (C-term) - Images



Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of HRAS Antibody (C-term)(Cat#AP11676b) with MCF-7 cell followed by Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (green).DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclear (blue).



Western blot analysis of HRAS (arrow) using rabbit polyclonal HRAS Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP11676b). 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected (Lane 2) with the HRAS gene.



HRAS Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP11676b) western blot analysis in mouse cerebellum tissue lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the HRAS antibody detected the HRAS protein (arrow).

HRAS Antibody (C-term) - 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.

HRAS Antibody (C-term) - References

Ma, Z., et al. Oncogene 29(41):5559-5567(2010)
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