

HRAS Antibody (Center)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP7764C**Specification**

HRAS Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application	WB, IF, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	P01112
Other Accession	P20171 , Q61411
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	104-128

HRAS Antibody (Center) - 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 104-128 amino acids from the Central region of human HRAS.

Dilution

WB~~1:500

IF~~1:10~50

IHC-P~~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 (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

HRAS Antibody (Center) - 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

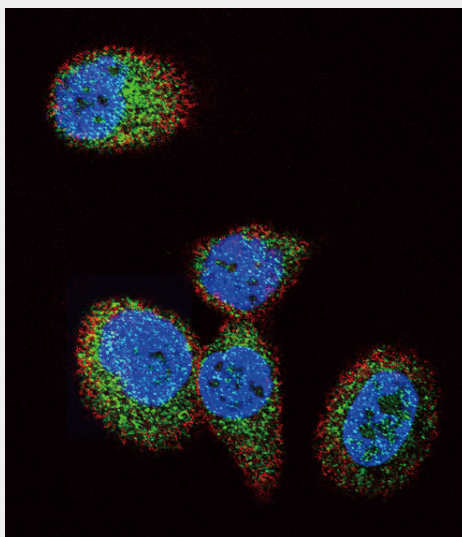
Widely expressed..

HRAS Antibody (Center) - Protocols

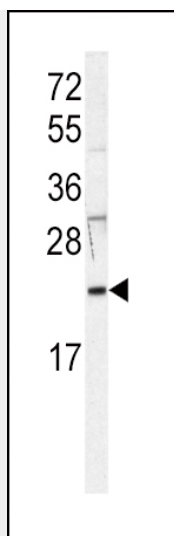
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

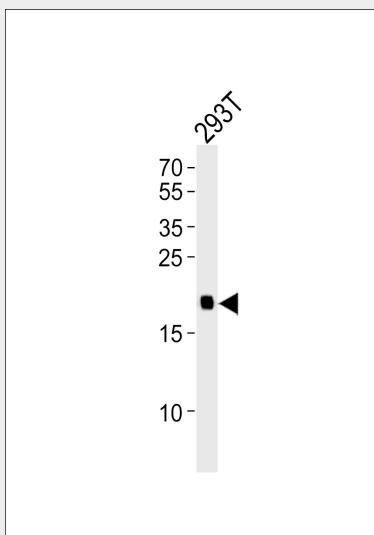
HRAS Antibody (Center) - Images



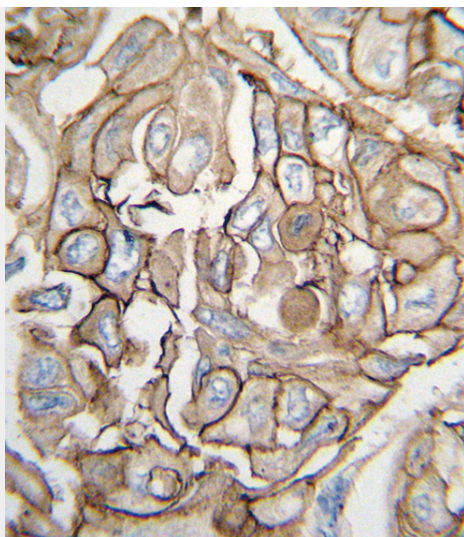
Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of HRAS Antibody (Center)(Cat#AP7764c) with MCF-7 cell followed by Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (green). Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor 555 phalloidin (red). DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclear (blue).



Western blot analysis of anti-HRAS Antibody (Center) (Cat.#AP7764c) in Jurkat cell line lysates (35ug/lane). HRAS (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Western blot analysis of lysate from 293T cell line, using HRAS Antibody (Center)(Cat.#AP7764c). AP7764c was diluted at 1:1000. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 20ug.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human lung carcinoma tissue reacted with HRAS antibody (Center), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

HRAS Antibody (Center) - Background

HRAS belongs to the Ras oncogene family, whose members are related to the transforming genes of mammalian sarcoma retroviruses. These proteins function in signal transduction pathways. They can bind GTP and GDP, and they have intrinsic GTPase activity. HRAS 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 the HRAS gene are implicated in a variety of cancers, including bladder cancer, follicular thyroid cancer, and oral squamous cell carcinoma.

HRAS Antibody (Center) - References

Winter-Vann, A.M., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 100 (11), 6529-6534 (2003)
Coats, S.G., Biochemistry 38 (39), 12926-12934 (1999)
Sakai, E., Int. J. Cancer 52 (6), 867-872 (1992)

HRAS Antibody (Center) - Citations

- [LINC00623/miR-101/HRAS axis modulates IL-1 \$\beta\$ -mediated ECM degradation, apoptosis and senescence of osteoarthritis chondrocytes](#)
- [Mutational analysis of HRAS and KRAS genes in oral carcinoma cell lines](#)
- [p66\(Shc\) restrains Ras hyperactivation and suppresses metastatic behavior](#)