

## Product datasheet for **AP52096PU-N**

### p21 Ras (HRAS) (C-term) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IF, WB
Recommended Dilution:	<b>ELISA:</b> 1/1000. <b>Western Blot:</b> 1/100-1/500. <b>Immunofluorescence:</b> 1/10-1/50.
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	Ig
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 153-184 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human HRAS
Specificity:	This antibody recognizes Human and Mouse HRAS (C-term).
Formulation:	PBS containing 0.09% (W/V) Sodium Azide as preservative State: Purified State: Liquid purified Ig fraction
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	Harvey rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog
Database Link:	<a href="#">Entrez Gene 15461 Mouse</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 3265 Human</a> <a href="#">P01112</a>



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**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.

**Synonyms:**

GTPase HRas, HRAS1, p21ras, H-Ras-1, c-H-ras, Ha-Ras, H-Ras

**Note:**

**Molecular Weight:** 21298 Da

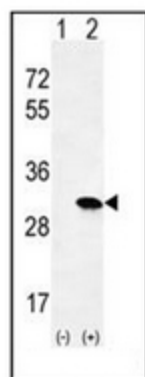
**Protein Families:**

Druggable Genome

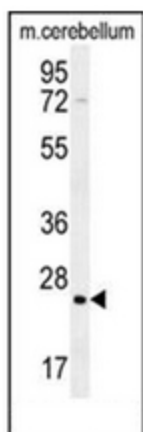
**Protein Pathways:**

Acute myeloid leukemia, Axon guidance, B cell receptor signaling pathway, Bladder cancer, Chemokine signaling pathway, Chronic myeloid leukemia, Endocytosis, Endometrial cancer, ErbB signaling pathway, Fc epsilon RI signaling pathway, Focal adhesion, Gap junction, Glioma, GnRH signaling pathway, Insulin signaling pathway, Long-term depression, Long-term potentiation, MAPK signaling pathway, Melanogenesis, Melanoma, Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity, Neurotrophin signaling pathway, Non-small cell lung cancer, Pathways in cancer, Prostate cancer, Regulation of actin cytoskeleton, Renal cell carcinoma, T cell receptor signaling pathway, Thyroid cancer, Tight junction, VEGF signaling pathway

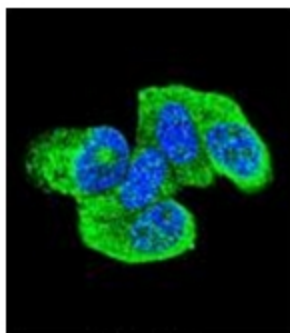
**Product images:**



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



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



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