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Product datasheet for TA594368

KRAS mutant (G12D) Rabbit monoclonal antibody [Clone: OTIR5G10]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	OTIR5G10
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB1:100
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Synthetic peptide (the amino acid sequence is considered to be commercially sensitive) within Human KRAS (NP_004976) . The exact sequence is proprietary.
Formulation:	PBS (PH 7.3) containing 1% BSA, 50% glycerol and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration:	1 mg/ml
Purification:	Purified from mouse ascites fluids or tissue culture supernatant by affinity chromatography (protein A/G)
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Shipped at -20°C or with ice packs, Upon delivery store at -20°C. Dilute in PBS(pH7.3) if necessary. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt. Avoid repeated freeze-thaws.
Predicted Protein Size:	21.5KD
Gene Name:	KRAS proto-oncogene, GTPase
Database Link:	NP_004976 Entrez Gene 3845 Human P01116
Background:	This gene, a Kirsten ras oncogene homolog from the mammalian ras gene family, encodes a protein that is a member of the small GTPase superfamily. A single amino acid substitution is responsible for an activating mutation. The transforming protein that results is implicated in various malignancies, including lung adenocarcinoma, mucinous adenoma, ductal carcinoma of the pancreas and colorectal carcinoma. Alternative splicing leads to variants encoding two isoforms that differ in the C-terminal region. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

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Synonyms: C-K-RAS; c-Ki-ras2; CFC2; K-Ras; K-RAS2A; K-RAS2B; K-RAS4A; K-RAS4B; KI-RAS; KRAS1; KRAS2; NS; NS3; RALD; RASK2

Protein Families: Druggable Genome

Protein Pathways: Acute myeloid leukemia, Axon guidance, B cell receptor signaling pathway, Bladder cancer, Chemokine signaling pathway, Chronic myeloid leukemia, Colorectal cancer, Dorso-ventral axis formation, Endometrial cancer, ErbB signaling pathway, Fc epsilon RI signaling pathway, 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, Pancreatic cancer, Pathways in cancer, Progesterone-mediated oocyte maturation, Prostate cancer, Regulation of actin cytoskeleton, Renal cell carcinoma, T cell receptor signaling pathway, Thyroid cancer, Tight junction, VEGF signaling pathway

Product images:

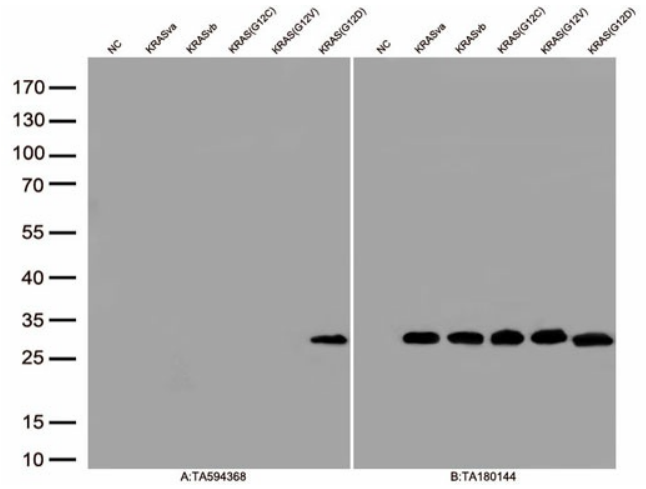

Figure A, Western blot analysis of overexpressed lysates(15ug per lane) from HEK293T cells transfected with empty plasmid ([PS100001], NC) , human KRASva plasmid ([RC222697], KRASva), human KRASvb plasmid ([RC201958], KRASvb), KRAS(G12C) plasmid ([RC400107], KRAS(G12C)), KRAS(G12V) plasmid ([RC400109], KRAS(G12V)), KRAS(G12D) plasmid ([RC400104], KRAS(G12D))using anti-KRAS mutant (G12D) antibody TA594368(1:100). Figure B, Western blot analysis of the same samples as figure A with anti-DDK antibody ([TA180144], 1:1000)