Datasheet for ABIN967686

anti-RAS antibody (AA 1-190)

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Overview

Quantity:	50 µg
Target:	RAS
Binding Specificity:	AA 1-190
Reactivity:	Human, Rat, Mouse, Chicken, Dog
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Conjugate:	This RAS antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunofluorescence (IF), Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Immunoprecipitation (IP)

Product Details

Immunogen:	Human Ras (Ha-ras) aa. 1-190
Clone:	18-Ras
Isotype:	IgG1 kappa
Cross-Reactivity:	Chicken, Dog (Canine), Mouse (Murine), Rat (Rattus)
Characteristics:	1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results. 2. Please refer to us for technical protocols. 3. Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing. 4. Source of all serum proteins is from USDA inspected abattoirs located in the United States.

Product Details

Purification:	The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography.

Target Details

Target:	RAS
Alternative Name:	Ras (RAS Products)
Background:	Ras and related proteins of the Ras superfamily play critical roles in the control of normal and neoplastic proliferation. In mammalian cells there are four true Ras proteins (encoded by Ha-ras, N-ras, Ki-rasA, and Ki-rasB) which, upon mutational activation, can function as independent oncogenes. These proteins relay signals from tyrosine kinases at the plasma membrane which subsequently lead to the nucleus via a network of serine/threonine kinases . The p21ras protein is active in its GTP-bound state. This form is slowly converted to the GDP-bound form by the intrinsic GTPase activity of Ras. This activity is greatly enhanced byGTPase-activating proteins (GAPs) which subsequently lead to removal of the GTP molecule and replacement with GDP. Maintenance of Ras in the GTP form can lead to transformation. One class of Ras mutations, commonly found in human tumors, results in an accumulation of Ras-GTP. The mutant Ras can bind GAP, but GAP bound in this manner seems unable to affect the Ras-GTPase activity. This antibody is routinely tested by western blot analysis.
Molecular Weight:	21 kDa

Application Details

Comment:	Related Products: ABIN968533, ABIN967389
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	250 µg/mL
Buffer:	Aqueous buffered solution containing BSA, glycerol, and ≤0.09 % sodium azide.
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Handling

Storage:	-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store undiluted at -20° C.

Publications

Product cited in:

Dhillon, Meikle, Yazici, Eulitz, Kolch: "Regulation of Raf-1 activation and signalling by dephosphorylation." in: **The EMBO journal**, Vol. 21, Issue 1-2, pp. 64-71, (2002) (PubMed).

Garcia, de Gunzburg, Eychène, Gisselbrecht, Porteu: "Thrombopoietin-mediated sustained activation of extracellular signal-regulated kinase in UT7-Mpl cells requires both Ras-Raf-1- and Rap1-B-Raf-dependent pathways." in: **Molecular and cellular biology**, Vol. 21, Issue 8, pp. 2659-70, (2001) (PubMed).

Spaargaren, Bos: "Rab5 induces Rac-independent lamellipodia formation and cell migration." in: **Molecular biology of the cell**, Vol. 10, Issue 10, pp. 3239-50, (1999) (PubMed).

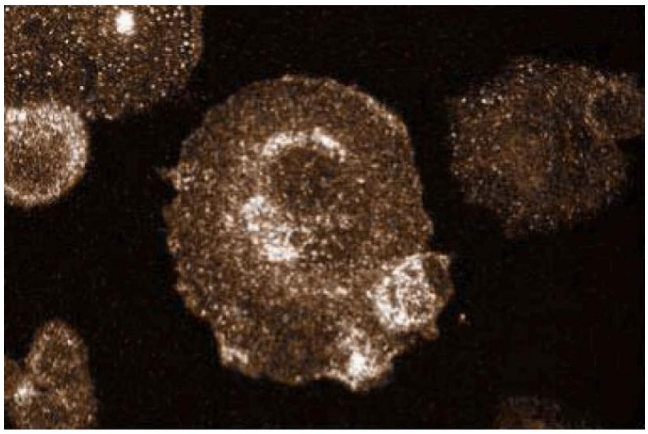
Bourne, Sanders, McCormick: "The GTPase superfamily: a conserved switch for diverse cell functions." in: **Nature**, Vol. 348, Issue 6297, pp. 125-32, (1990) (PubMed).

Gibbs, Marshall: "The ras oncogene--an important regulatory element in lower eucaryotic organisms." in: **Microbiological reviews**, Vol. 53, Issue 2, pp. 171-85, (1989) (PubMed).

Images

Western Blotting

Image 1. Western blot analysis of Ras on A431 lysate. Lane 1: 1:500, lane 2: 1:1000, lane 3: 1:2000 dilution of anti-Ras antibody.



Immunofluorescence

Image 2. Immunofluorescent staining of Hs 766T cells.