

## HRAS Antibody (R31861)

| Catalog No. | Formulation                                           | Size   |
|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| R31861      | 0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water | 100 ug |

**Bulk quote request**

|                           |                                                               |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Availability</b>       | 1-3 business days                                             |
| <b>Species Reactivity</b> | Human, Mouse                                                  |
| <b>Format</b>             | Antigen affinity purified                                     |
| <b>Clonality</b>          | Polyclonal (rabbit origin)                                    |
| <b>Isotype</b>            | Rabbit IgG                                                    |
| <b>Purity</b>             | Antigen affinity                                              |
| <b>Buffer</b>             | Lyophilized from 1X PBS with 2.5% BSA and 0.025% sodium azide |
| <b>UniProt</b>            | P01112                                                        |
| <b>Applications</b>       | Western Blot : 0.1-0.5ug/ml                                   |
| <b>Limitations</b>        | This HRAS antibody is available for research use only.        |



Western blot testing of 1) mouse brain, 2) human HeLa and 3) human A549 lysate with HRAS antibody. Expected/observed molecular weight ~21 kDa.

## Description

GTPase HRas, also known as transforming protein p21, is an enzyme that in humans is encoded by the HRAS gene. 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.

## Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the HRAS antibody should be determined by the researcher.

## Immunogen

Amino acids EDAFYTLVREIRQHKLRKLNPPDES of human HRAS were used as the immunogen for the HRAS antibody.

## Storage

After reconstitution, the HRAS antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4oC. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20oC. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.