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NRAS Antibody (N-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP7745A

Product Information

Application	WB, FC, IF, E
Primary Accession	P01111
Other Accession	Q04970, Q2MJK3, P08556, Q5F352
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Predicted	Chicken, Mouse, Pig, Rat, Bovine, Canine, Rabbit
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB14459
Calculated MW	21229
Antigen Region	72-101

Additional Information

Gene ID	4893
Other Names	GTPase NRas, Transforming protein N-Ras, NRAS, HRAS1
Target/Specificity	This NRAS antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 72-101 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human NRAS.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 FC~~1:10~50 IF~~1:10~50 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.05% (V/V) Proclin 300. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
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	NRAS Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	NRAS
Synonyms	HRAS1

Function	Signal transducer in the Ras-MAPK signaling pathway that regulates cell proliferation and survival (PubMed:30712867). Ras proteins bind GDP/GTP and possess intrinsic GTPase activity (PubMed:30712867). Recognized by LZTR1 that mediates its ubiquitination by a BCR (BTB-CUL3-RBX1) E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complex (PubMed:40934300).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic side. Golgi apparatus membrane; Lipid-anchor Note=Shuttles between the plasma membrane and the Golgi apparatus

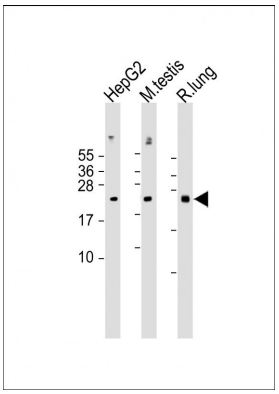
Background

NRAS is a membrane protein that shuttles between the Golgi apparatus and the plasma membrane. This shuttling is regulated through palmitoylation and depalmitoylation by the ZDHHC9-GOLGA7 complex. This protein, which has intrinsic GTPase activity, is activated to a GTP-bound form by a GTPase activating protein and inactivated to a GDP-bound form by a guanine nucleotide-exchange factor. Defects in the gene encoding this protein are a cause of juvenile myelomonocytic leukemia (JMML).

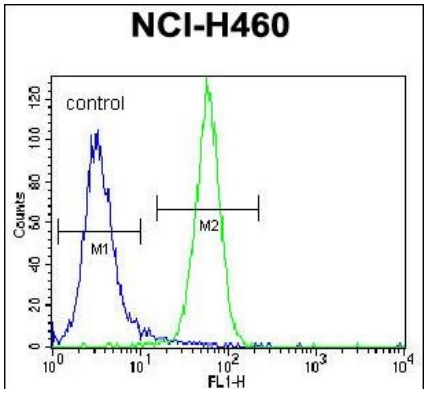
References

Smalley,K.S., Cancer Res. 68 (14), 5743-5752 (2008)
Banerji,U., Mol. Cancer Ther. 7 (4), 737-739 (2008)

Images

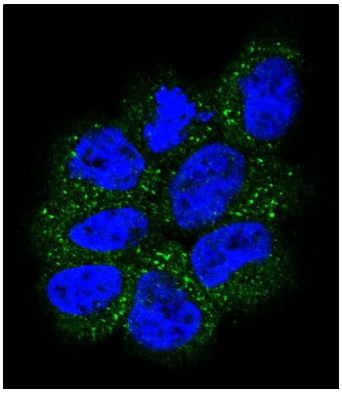


All lanes : Anti-NRAS Antibody (N-term) at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: HepG2 whole cell lysate Lane 2: Mouse testis whole tissuelysate Lane 3: Rat lung whole tissue lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 21 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



NRAS Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP7745a) flow cytometric analysis of NCI-H460 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram).FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of NRAS Antibody (N-term)(Cat#AP7745a) with NCI-H460 cell followed by Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit lgG (green).DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclear (blue).



Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.