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NRAS Antibody (C-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AW5296

Product Information

Application	FC, IHC-P, WB
Primary Accession	P01111
Other Accession	Q2MJK3
Reactivity	Mouse, Rat, Human
Predicted	Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	21229
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Source	HUMAN

Additional Information

Gene ID	4893
Antigen Region	147-179
Other Names	NRAS; HRAS1; GTPase NRas; Transforming protein N-Ras
Dilution	FC~~1:10~50 IHC-P~~1:100~500 WB~~1:1000
Target/Specificity	This NRAS antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 147-179 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human NRAS.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.
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 (C-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

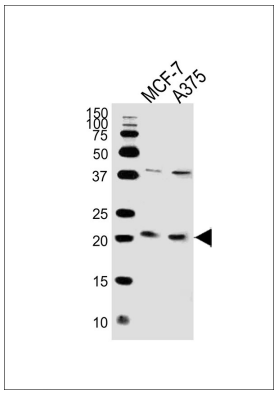
Background

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).

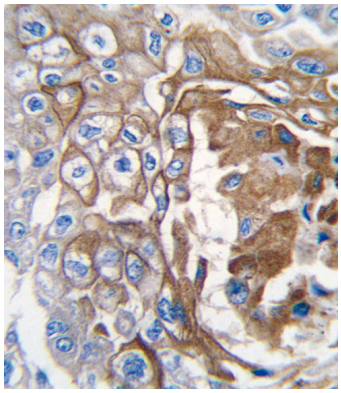
References

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

Images

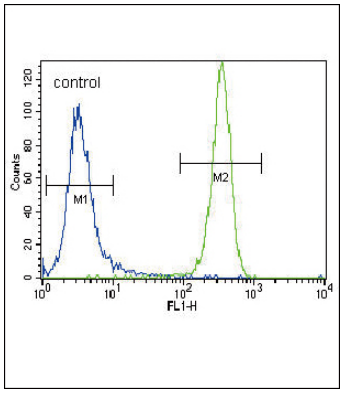


Western blot analysis of lysates from MCF-7,A375 cell line (from left to right), using NRAS Antibody (C-term)(Cat. #AW5296). AW5296 was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human lung carcinoma tissue reacted with NRAS antibody (C-term) , which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

NRAS Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AW5296) 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.



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