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[Primary Antibody]

Rabbit Anti-NRAS antibody

Catalog Number: SL1146R

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

[DATASHEET]

Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Target:	NRAS
Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human N-Ras: 101-189/189
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Storage:	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4℃. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Applications:	IHC-P=1:100-500 IHC-F=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500 （Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Reactivity:	Human, (predicted: Mouse, Rat, Pig, Cow)
Predicted MW.:	21kDa
Subcellular Location:	cytoplasmic The cell membrane
Background:	N-RAS (neuroblastoma RAS viral oncogene homolog) analogously to other GTP-binding proteins (such as Translation Elongation Factor EFTu or signal transducing G-Proteins) RAS proteins are involved in signal transduction pathways, ras gene family is part of the ras superfamily including the mammalian RAS, RAL, RAC, RHO, RAP, and RAB gene families and the yeast homologs like SEC4 and YPT1 genes; genes encode small monomeric proteins of low molecular mass (20-30 kDa) which share at least 30% homology to RAS proteins. **Function:** Ras proteins bind GDP/GTP and possess intrinsic GTPase activity. **Subunit:** Interacts (active GTP-bound form preferentially) with RGS14. Interacts (active GTP-bound form) with RASSF7. **Subcellular Location:** Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic side. Golgi apparatus membrane; Lipid-anchor. Note=Shuttles between the plasma

Important Note: This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

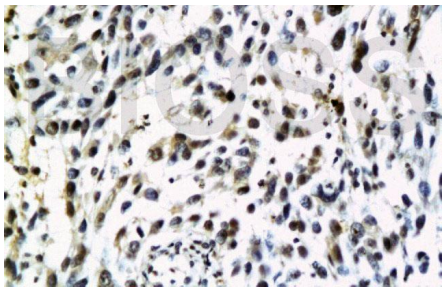
membrane and the Golgi apparatus.
Post-translational modifications: Palmitoylated by the ZDHHC9-GOLGA7 complex. A continuous cycle of de- and re-palmitoylation regulates rapid exchange between plasma membrane and Golgi.
Acetylation at Lys-104 prevents interaction with guanine nucleotide exchange factors (GEFs).
DISEASE: Leukemia, juvenile myelomonocytic (JMML) [MIM:607785]: An aggressive pediatric myelodysplastic syndrome/myeloproliferative disorder characterized by malignant transformation in the hematopoietic stem cell compartment with proliferation of differentiated progeny. Patients have splenomegaly, enlarged lymph nodes, rashes, and hemorrhages. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry.
Noonan syndrome 6 (NS6) [MIM:613224]: A form of Noonan syndrome, a disease characterized by short stature, facial dysmorphic features such as hypertelorism, a downward eyeslant and low-set posteriorly rotated ears, and a high incidence of congenital heart defects and hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. Other features can include a short neck with webbing or redundancy of skin, deafness, motor delay, variable intellectual deficits, multiple skeletal defects, cryptorchidism, and bleeding diathesis. Individuals with Noonan syndrome are at risk of juvenile myelomonocytic leukemia, a myeloproliferative disorder characterized by excessive production of myelomonocytic cells. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry.
Autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome 4 (ALPS4) [MIM:614470]: A disorder of apoptosis, characterized by chronic accumulation of non-malignant lymphocytes, defective lymphocyte apoptosis, and an increased risk for the development of hematologic malignancies. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry.
Similarity: Belongs to the small GTPase superfamily. Ras family.
Database links:
Entrez Gene: 4893 Human
Entrez Gene: 18176 Mouse
Entrez Gene: 24605 Rat
Omim: 164790 Human
SwissProt: P01111 Human
SwissProt: P08556 Mouse
SwissProt: Q04970 Rat
Unigene: 486502 Human
Unigene: 400954 Mouse
Unigene: 217722 Rat
Disorders of the cellular Signal transduction system are one of the important

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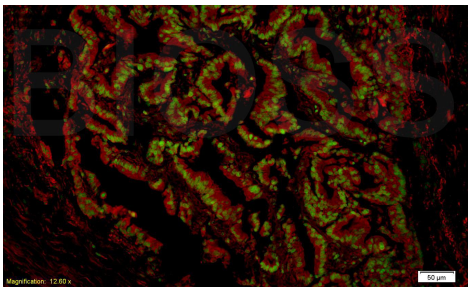
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	characteristics of Tumour cell growth. Ras protein participates in various Signal transduction pathways in the body to exert its effects,and the proto-oncogene N-ras is a multifunctional cell factor widely present in nature. N-ras plays an extremely important role in various cellular life activities, including cell proliferation, differentiation, and construction of the Cytoskeleton, etc. This antibody is mainly used for research on Tumour.

[VALIDATION IMAGES]



Tissue/cell: human cervical carcinoma; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded;
Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (1M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37℃ for 20 min;
Incubation: Anti-N-Ras Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(SL1146R) 1:200, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining



Tissue/cell: human gastric carcinoma;4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded;
Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (1M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min;
Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min;
Incubation: Anti-N-Ras Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(SL1146R) 1:200, overnight at 4°C; The secondary antibody was Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, FITC conjugated(SL0295G-FITC)used at 1:200 dilution for 40 minutes at 37°C.

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