

Anti-GTPase HRAS Antibody
Catalog # ABO12775**Specification**

Anti-GTPase HRAS Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P01112
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for GTPase Hras(HRAS) detection. Tested with WB in Human;Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-GTPase HRAS Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 3265

Other Names

GTPase HRas, H-Ras-1, Ha-Ras, Transforming protein p21, c-H-ras, p21ras, GTPase HRas, N-terminally processed, HRAS, HRAS1

Calculated MW

21298 MW KDa

Application Details

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Mouse, Rat, Human

Subcellular Localization

Cell membrane. Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic side. Golgi apparatus. Golgi apparatus membrane; Lipid-anchor. The active GTP-bound form is localized most strongly to membranes than the inactive GDP-bound form (By similarity). Shuttles between the plasma membrane and the Golgi apparatus. .

Tissue Specificity

Widely expressed. .

Protein Name

GTPase Hras

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg Na₃.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human GTPase HRAS

(101-137aa KRVKDSDDVPMVLVGNKCDLAARTVESRQAQDLAR SY), identical to the related mouse and rat sequences.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Anti-GTPase HRAS Antibody - Protein Information

Name HRAS

Synonyms HRAS1

Function

Involved in the activation of Ras protein signal transduction (PubMed:[22821884](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22821884)). Ras proteins bind GDP/GTP and possess intrinsic GTPase activity (PubMed:[12740440](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12740440), PubMed:[14500341](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14500341), PubMed:[9020151](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9020151)).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P20171}; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic side. Golgi apparatus. Golgi apparatus membrane; Lipid-anchor. Note=The active GTP-bound form is localized most strongly to membranes than the inactive GDP-bound form (By similarity). Shuttles between the plasma membrane and the Golgi apparatus.

Tissue Location

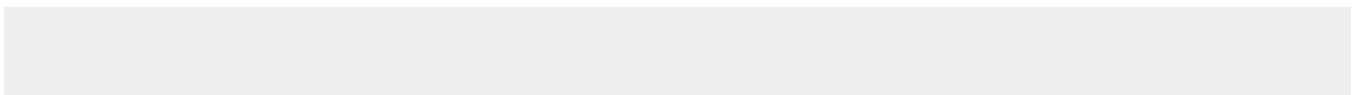
Widely expressed..

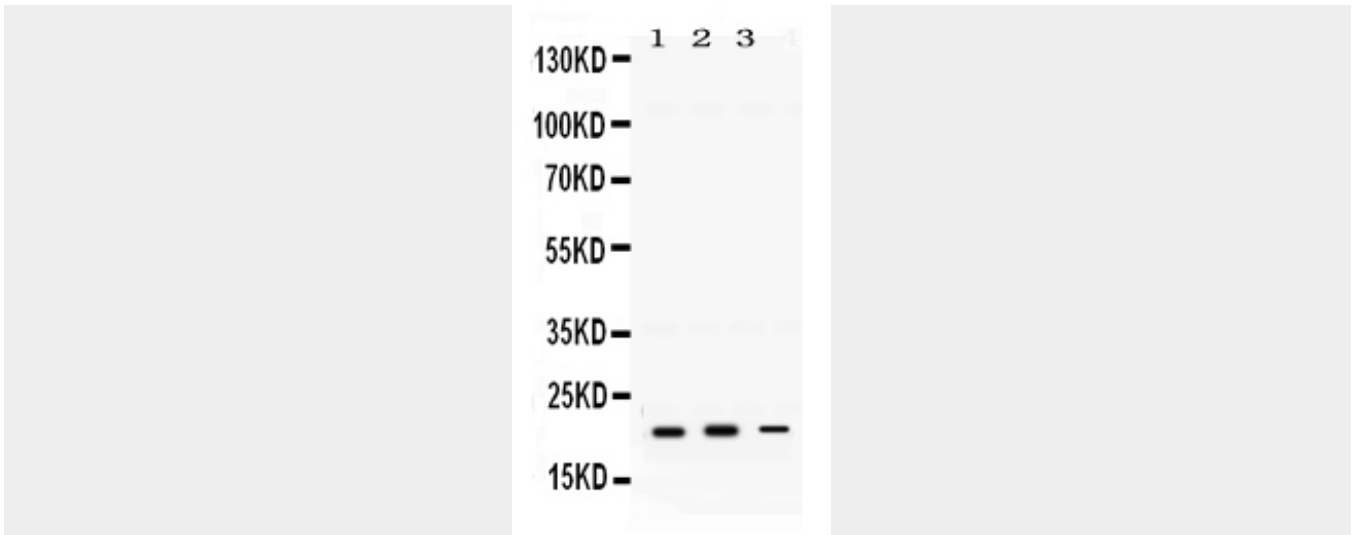
Anti-GTPase HRAS Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-GTPase HRAS Antibody - Images





Anti-GTPase HRAS antibody, ABO12775, Western blotting All lanes: Anti GTPase HRAS (ABO12775) at 0.5ug/ml Lane 1: Rat Brain Tissue Lysate at 50ug Lane 2: Mouse Brain Tissue Lysate at 50ug Lane 3: HEPA Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug Predicted bind size: 21KD Observed bind size: 21KD

Anti-GTPase HRAS Antibody - Background

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.