



Rabbit Anti-Ras monoclonal antibody, clone TB40-16 (CABT-L564)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Target	Ras
Immunogen	Recombinant protein
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, zebrafish
Clone	TB40-16
Purification	Protein A purified.
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	WB, IP, FC
Molecular Weight	18 kDa
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm, Cell membrane, Golgi apparatus.
Positive Control	MCF-7, mouse brain tissue.
Format	Liquid
Size	100 µl
Buffer	1×TBS (pH7.4), 1% BSA, 40% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.05% Sodium Azide

Storage	Store at +4°C after thawing. Aliquot store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.
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BACKGROUND

Introduction	Ras superfamily is a protein superfamily of small GTPases, which are all related, to a degree, to the Ras protein subfamily (the key human members of which are KRAS, NRAS, and HRAS). Receptor tyrosine kinases and G protein-coupled receptors activate Ras, which then stimulates the Raf-MEK-MAPK pathway. GTPase-activating proteins (GAP) normally facilitate the inactivation of Ras. However, research studies have shown that in 30% of human tumors, point mutations in Ras prevent the GAP-mediated inhibition of this pathway. The most common oncogenic Ras mutation found in tumors is Gly12 to Asp12 (G12D), which prevents Ras inactivation, possibly by increasing the overall rigidity of the protein. This antibody is predicted to react with H-Ras, N-Ras and K-Ras.
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Keywords	C-BAS/HAS;c-H-ras;C-HA-RAS1;CTLO;GTPase HRas;GTPase KRas;GTPase NRas;H-Ras-1;H-RASIDX;Ha-Ras;HAMSV;HRAS;HRAS1;K RAS2A;K RAS2B;K RAS4A;K RAS4B;K-RAS;KRAS;KRAS1;KRAS2;N-RAS;N-terminally processed;NRAS;NRAS1;p21ras;RASH_HUMAN;RASH1;RASK2;Transforming protein p21;v Ha-ras Harvey rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog;v Ki-ras2 Kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog;v ras neuroblastoma RAS viral oncogene homolog antibody
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