

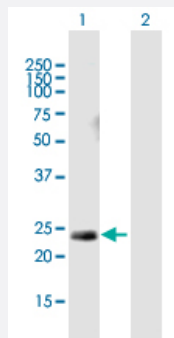
MaxPab®

HRAS purified MaxPab mouse polyclonal antibody (B01P)

Catalog # H00003265-B01P

Size 50 ug

Applications

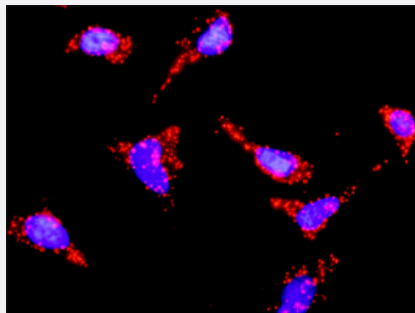


Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

Western Blot analysis of HRAS expression in transfected 293T cell line ([H00003265-T02](#)) by HRAS MaxPab polyclonal antibody.

Lane 1: HRAS transfected lysate(20.79 KDa).

Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.



In situ Proximity Ligation Assay (Cell)

Proximity Ligation Analysis of protein-protein interactions between PIK3R1 and HRAS. HeLa cells were stained with anti-PIK3R1 rabbit purified polyclonal 1:1200 and anti-HRAS mouse purified polyclonal antibody 1:50. Each red dot represents the detection of protein-protein interaction complex, and nuclei were counterstained with DAPI (blue).

Specification

Product Description

Mouse polyclonal antibody raised against a full-length human HRAS protein.

Immunogen

HRAS (NP_005334, 1 a.a. ~ 189 a.a) full-length human protein.

Sequence

MTEYKLVVVGAGGVGKSALTIQLIQNHFVDEYDPTIEDSYRKQVVIDGETCLLDILDITAGQEEYSAM
RDQYMRTGEGFLCVFAINNTKSFEDIHQYREQIKRVKDSDDVPMVLVGNKCDLAARTVESRQAQ
DLARSYGIPYIETSAKTRQGVEDAFYTLVREIRQHKLRKLNPPDESGPGCMSCKCVLS

Host

Mouse

Reactivity

Human

Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against mammalian transfected lysate.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

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[Protocol Download](#)

- In situ* Proximity Ligation Assay (Cell)

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Gene Info — HRAS

Entrez GeneID	3265
GeneBank Accession#	NM_005343
Protein Accession#	NP_005334
Gene Name	HRAS
Gene Alias	C-BAS/HAS, C-H-RAS, C-HA-RAS1, CTLO, H-RASIDX, HAMSV, HRAS1, K-RAS, N-RAS, RAS H1
Gene Description	v-Ha-ras Harvey rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog
Omim ID	109800 188470 190020 218040
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink

Gene Summary

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. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations

GTP- and GDP-binding peptide B|GTPase HRas|Ha-Ras1 proto-oncoprotein|OTTHUMP00000162769|OTTHUMP00000166053|OTTHUMP00000166055|Ras family small GTP binding protein H-Ras|c-has/bas p21 protein|c-ras-Ki-2 activated oncogene|p19 H-Ras|DX protein|transformation

Pathway

- [Acute myeloid leukemia](#)
- [Axon guidance](#)
- [B cell receptor signaling pathway](#)
- [Bladder cancer](#)
- [Chemokine signaling pathway](#)
- [Chronic myeloid leukemia](#)
- [Endocytosis](#)
- [Endometrial cancer](#)
- [ErbB signaling pathway](#)
- [Fc epsilon RI signaling pathway](#)
- [Focal adhesion](#)
- [Gap junction](#)
- [Glioma](#)
- [GnRH signaling pathway](#)
- [Insulin signaling pathway](#)
- [Long-term depression](#)

- [Long-term potentiation](#)
- [MAPK signaling pathway](#)
- [Melanogenesis](#)
- [Melanoma](#)
- [Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity](#)
- [Neurotrophin signaling pathway](#)
- [Non-small cell lung cancer](#)
- [Pathways in cancer](#)
- [Prostate cancer](#)
- [Regulation of actin cytoskeleton](#)
- [Renal cell carcinoma](#)
- [T cell receptor signaling pathway](#)
- [Thyroid cancer](#)
- [Tight junction](#)
- [VEGF signaling pathway](#)

Disease

- [Adenocarcinoma](#)
- [Adenoma](#)
- [Astrocytoma](#)
- [Brain Neoplasms](#)
- [Breast cancer](#)
- [Breast Neoplasms](#)
- [Calcinosis](#)
- [Carcinoma](#)
- [Chromosome Deletion](#)

- [Chronic Disease](#)
- [Cocarcinogenesis](#)
- [Cognition Disorders](#)
- [Colon cancer](#)
- [Colorectal Neoplasms](#)
- [Common Bile Duct Neoplasms](#)
- [Developmental Disabilities](#)
- [Disease Progression](#)
- [Exocrine Pancreatic Insufficiency](#)
- [Gastritis](#)
- [Gastrointestinal Neoplasms](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Glioblastoma](#)
- [Glioma](#)
- [Lung Neoplasms](#)
- [Mouth Neoplasms](#)
- [Necrosis](#)
- [Neoplasm Metastasis](#)
- [Neoplasm Recurrence](#)
- [Neoplasms](#)
- [Oligodendroglioma](#)
- [Ovarian cancer](#)
- [Ovarian Neoplasms](#)
- [Pancreatic cancer](#)
- [Pancreatic Neoplasms](#)
- [Pancreatitis](#)

- [Pulmonary Disease](#)
- [Pulmonary Fibrosis](#)
- [Ras oncogene](#)
- [Rupture](#)
- [Sarcoma](#)
- [Stomach Neoplasms](#)
- [Thyroid Neoplasms](#)
- [Urinary Bladder Neoplasms](#)