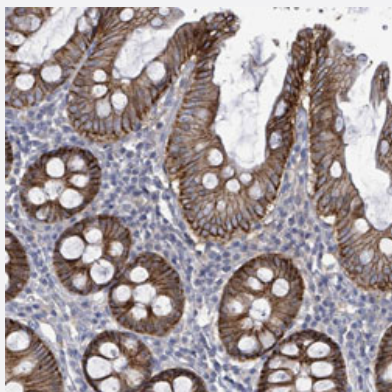


KRAS polyclonal antibody

Catalog # PAB31099 Size 100 uL

Applications



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical staining of human colon shows strong membranous and cytoplasmic positivity in glandular cells.

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against partial recombinant human KRAS.
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to human KRAS.
Sequence	EGFLCVFAINNTKSFEDIHHYREQIKRVKDSEDV
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Isotype	IgG
Recommend Usage	Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) (1:20-50) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS, pH 7.2 (40% glycerol, 0.02% sodium azide).

Storage Instruction

Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C.
Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Note

This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical staining of human colon shows strong membranous and cytoplasmic positivity in glandular cells.

Gene Info — KRAS

Entrez GeneID[3845](#)**Protein Accession#**[P01116](#)**Gene Name**

KRAS

Gene Alias

C-K-RAS, K-RAS2A, K-RAS2B, K-RAS4A, K-RAS4B, K-RAS, KRAS1, KRAS2, NS3, RASK2

Gene Description

v-Ki-ras2 Kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog

Omim ID[109800 114480 137215 190070 211980 218040 260350 609942](#)**Gene Ontology**[Hyperlink](#)**Gene Summary**

This gene, a Kirsten ras oncogene homolog from the mammalian ras gene family, encodes a protein that is a member of the small GTPase superfamily. A single amino acid substitution is responsible for an activating mutation. The transforming protein that results is implicated in various malignancies, including lung adenocarcinoma, mucinous adenoma, ductal carcinoma of the pancreas and colorectal carcinoma. Alternative splicing leads to variants encoding two isoforms that differ in the C-terminal region. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations

K-ras p21 protein|Kirsten rat sarcoma-2 viral (v-Ki-ras2) oncogene homolog|PR310 c-K-ras oncogene|c-K-ras2 protein|c-Kirsten-ras protein|cellular c-Ki-ras2 proto-oncogene|oncogene KRAS2|transforming protein p21|v-Ki-ras2 Kirsten rat sarcoma 2 viral oncogene

Pathway

- [Acute myeloid leukemia](#)
- [Axon guidance](#)

- [B cell receptor signaling pathway](#)
- [Bladder cancer](#)
- [Chemokine signaling pathway](#)
- [Chronic myeloid leukemia](#)
- [Colorectal cancer](#)
- [Dorso-ventral axis formation](#)
- [Endometrial cancer](#)
- [ErbB signaling pathway](#)
- [Fc epsilon RI signaling pathway](#)
- [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](#)
- [Pancreatic 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

- [Abnormalities](#)
- [Acute Disease](#)
- [Adenocarcinoma](#)
- [Adenoma](#)
- [Adenomatous Polyposis Coli](#)
- [Alcoholism](#)
- [Anus Neoplasms](#)
- [Biliary Tract Neoplasms](#)
- [Breast cancer](#)
- [Breast Neoplasms](#)
- [Carcinoma](#)
- [Cardiomyopathy](#)
- [Cell Transformation](#)
- [Cholangiocarcinoma](#)
- [Chromosomal Instability](#)
- [Chromosome Aberrations](#)
- [Chromosome Deletion](#)
- [Cognition Disorders](#)
- [Colitis](#)
- [Colon cancer](#)

- [Colonic Neoplasms](#)
- [Colonic Polyps](#)
- [Colorectal Neoplasms](#)
- [Common Bile Duct Neoplasms](#)
- [Crohn Disease](#)
- [Cystadenocarcinoma](#)
- [Developmental Disabilities](#)
- [Diarrhea](#)
- [Dilatation](#)
- [Disease Progression](#)
- [Down Syndrome](#)
- [Drug Toxicity](#)
- [Endometrial Hyperplasia](#)
- [Endometrial Neoplasms](#)
- [Endometriosis](#)
- [Eosinophilia](#)
- [Esophageal Neoplasms](#)
- [Exanthema](#)
- [Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Genomic Instability](#)
- [Glioma](#)
- [Head and Neck Neoplasms](#)
- [Heart Defects](#)
- [HIV Infections](#)

- [Hyperplasia](#)
- [Immunologic Deficiency Syndromes](#)
- [Inflammation](#)
- [Inflammatory Bowel Diseases](#)
- [Kidney Failure](#)
- [Kidney Neoplasms](#)
- [LEOPARD Syndrome](#)
- [Leukemia](#)
- [Liver Neoplasms](#)
- [Lung Neoplasms](#)
- [Lymphatic Metastasis](#)
- [Lymphoma](#)
- [Meningeal Neoplasms](#)
- [Meningioma](#)
- [Microsatellite Instability](#)
- [Mouth Neoplasms](#)
- [Multiple Myeloma](#)
- [Myoma](#)
- [Nausea](#)
- [Necrosis](#)
- [Neoplasm Invasiveness](#)
- [Neoplasm Metastasis](#)
- [Neoplasm Recurrence](#)
- [Neoplasms](#)
- [Nerve Sheath Neoplasms](#)
- [Neurofibromatosis](#)

- [Neurofibromatosis 1](#)
- [Neutropenia](#)
- [Noonan Syndrome](#)
- [Obesity](#)
- [Ovarian cancer](#)
- [Ovarian Failure](#)
- [Ovarian Neoplasms](#)
- [Pancreatic cancer](#)
- [Pancreatic Neoplasms](#)
- [Pancreatitis](#)
- [Papillomavirus Infections](#)
- [Paraproteinemias](#)
- [Peritoneal Neoplasms](#)
- [Polycystic Ovary Syndrome](#)
- [Precancerous Conditions](#)
- [Prostatic Neoplasms](#)
- [Puberty](#)
- [Pulmonary Disease](#)
- [Pulmonary Valve Stenosis](#)
- [Ras oncogene](#)
- [Rectal Neoplasms](#)
- [Recurrence](#)
- [Retinal Neoplasms](#)
- [Retinoblastoma](#)
- [Sarcoma](#)
- [Skin Abnormalities](#)

- [Stomach Neoplasms](#)
- [Syndrome](#)
- [Testicular Neoplasms](#)
- [Thrombophilia](#)
- [Thyroid Diseases](#)
- [Thyroid Neoplasms](#)
- [Tobacco Use Disorder](#)
- [Tonsillar Neoplasms](#)
- [Urinary Bladder Neoplasms](#)
- [Uterine Neoplasms](#)
- [Werner syndrome](#)