Purified Mouse Anti-human H-RAS Antibody *H-RAS-03, monoclonal*

Catalog number: V1031220
Unit size: 0.1 mg

Product Details

Storage Conditions	2-8°C with minimized light exposure. Do not freeze.
Expiration Date	12 months upon receiving
Concentration	Lot specific (please consult certificate of analysis for given lot)
Formulation	Phosphate-buffered saline (PBS, pH 7.2), 15 mM sodium azide, 0.2% (w/v) BSA

Antibody Properties

Species Reactivity	Human
Class	Primary
Clonality	Monoclonal
Host	Mouse
Immunogen	H-RAS
Clone	H-RAS-03

Biological Properties

Preparation	Antibody purified by affinity chromatography and then conjugated with under optimal conditions
Application	WB

Applications

GTPase HRas is a 21 kDa protein that can be found in the perinuclear region of cytoplasm, plasma membrane and nucleoplasm of cells. It is sometimes referred to as H-Ras-1, p21ras and Transforming protein p21. In humans, GTPase HRas is an inhibitor of gene expression, cell population proliferation and neuron apoptotic process on the other hand also upregulates ras protein signal transduction, epithelial cell proliferation and actin cytoskeleton reorganization. GTPase HRas aids in organismal processes, namely, cellular senescence, defense response to protozoan and response to isolation stress. It binds with S-farnesyl cysteine, GDP and protein C-terminus. It has been closely linked to essential functions such as GTPase activity. GTPase HRas is the subject of extensive study due to the fact that it is a component of the T cell receptor signaling pathway, stimulatory C-type lectin receptor signaling pathway and ephrin receptor signaling pathway. GTPase HRas aids in neurotransmitter receptor localization to postsynaptic specialization membrane and long-term neuronal synaptic plasticity. Mutations and abnormalities in GTPase HRas have been associated with a number of diseases, for instance, Schimmelpenning-Feuerstein-Mims syndrome (SFM), nonmedullary thyroid cancer (NMTC) and Costello syndrome. Costello syndrome, a disorder characterized by ;ow-set ears, developmental delay and pectus carinatum, has in specific been of interest to researchers.