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Rabbit Anti-NRAS/FITC Conjugated antibody

SL1146R-FITC

Product Name:	Anti-NRAS/FITC
Chinese Name:	FITC标记的原癌基因N-Ras抗体
Alias:	GTPase NRas; OTTMUSP00000023521; ALPS4; AV095280; HRAS1; N ras; N ras protein part 4; Neuroblastoma RAS viral (v ras) oncogene homolog; NRAS1; OTTHUMP00000013879; Transforming protein N Ras; v ras neuroblastoma RAS viral oncogene homolog.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Pig,Cow,
Applications:	IF=1:50-200 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	21kDa
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human N-Ras
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Product Detail:	**background:** N-RAS (neuroblastoma RAS viral oncogene homolog) analogously to other GTP-binding proteins (such as Translation Elongation Factor EFTu or signal transducing G-Proteins) RAS proteins are involved in signal transduction pathways, ras gene family is part of the ras superfamily including the mammalian RAS, RAL, RAC, RHO, RAP, and RAB gene families and the yeast homologs like SEC4 and YPT1 genes; genes encode small monomeric proteins of low molecular mass (20-30 kDa) which share at

least 30% homology to RAS proteins.

Function:
Ras proteins bind GDP/GTP and possess intrinsic GTPase activity.

Subunit:
Interacts (active GTP-bound form preferentially) with RGS14. Interacts (active GTP-bound form) with RASSF7.

Subcellular Location:
Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic side. Golgi apparatus membrane; Lipid-anchor. Note=Shuttles between the plasma membrane and the Golgi apparatus.

Tissue Specificity:
Palmitoylated by the ZDHHC9-GOLGA7 complex. A continuous cycle of de- and re-palmitoylation regulates rapid exchange between plasma membrane and Golgi. Acetylation at Lys-104 prevents interaction with guanine nucleotide exchange factors (GEFs).

Post-translational modifications:
Palmitoylated by the ZDHHC9-GOLGA7 complex. A continuous cycle of de- and re-palmitoylation regulates rapid exchange between plasma membrane and Golgi. Acetylation at Lys-104 prevents interaction with guanine nucleotide exchange factors (GEFs).

DISEASE:
Leukemia, juvenile myelomonocytic (JMML) [MIM:607785]: An aggressive pediatric myelodysplastic syndrome/myeloproliferative disorder characterized by malignant transformation in the hematopoietic stem cell compartment with proliferation of differentiated progeny. Patients have splenomegaly, enlarged lymph nodes, rashes, and hemorrhages. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry.
Noonan syndrome 6 (NS6) [MIM:613224]: A form of Noonan syndrome, a disease characterized by short stature, facial dysmorphic features such as hypertelorism, a downward eyeslant and low-set posteriorly rotated ears, and a high incidence of congenital heart defects and hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. Other features can include a short neck with webbing or redundancy of skin, deafness, motor delay, variable intellectual deficits, multiple skeletal defects, cryptorchidism, and bleeding diathesis. Individuals with Noonan syndrome are at risk of juvenile myelomonocytic leukemia, a myeloproliferative disorder characterized by excessive production of myelomonocytic cells. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry.
Autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome 4 (ALPS4) [MIM:614470]: A disorder of apoptosis, characterized by chronic accumulation of non-malignant lymphocytes, defective lymphocyte apoptosis, and an increased risk for the development of hematologic malignancies. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene

represented in this entry.

Similarity:
Belongs to the small GTPase superfamily. Ras family.

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 4893Human

Entrez Gene: 18176Mouse

Entrez Gene: 24605Rat

Omim: 164790Human

SwissProt: P01111Human

SwissProt: P08556Mouse

SwissProt: Q04970Rat

Unigene: 486502Human

Unigene: 400954Mouse

Unigene: 217722Rat

Important Note:
This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

细胞Signal transduction系统紊乱是Tumour细胞生长的重要特征之一，Ras蛋白参与体内多种细胞Signal transduction途径而发挥作用,而原癌基因N-ras是一种多功能的cell factor，广泛存在于自然界，N-ras在多种细胞生命活动中起极为重要的作用，包括细胞的增殖、分化和Cytoskeleton的构建等等，该抗体主要用于Tumour方面的研究。