

KRAS Ab

[References\(3\)](#) [Images\(2\)](#)

Cat.#: DF6324	Concn.: ~1mg/ml	Mol.Wt.: 21kDa
Size:	Source: Rabbit	Clonality: Polyclonal

Application: WB 1:500-1:2000, IHC 1:50-1:200
 *The optimal dilutions should be determined by the end user.

Reactivity: Human,Mouse,Rat

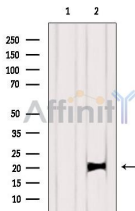
Storage: Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.

Purification: The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography using SulfoLink™ Coupling Resin (Thermo Fisher Scientific).

Immunogen: A synthesized peptide derived from human KRAS, corresponding to a region within C-terminal amino acids.

Uniprot: P01116

Description: The 21 kDa guanine-nucleotide binding proteins (K-Ras, H-Ras, and N-Ras) cycle between active (GTP-bound) and inactive (GDP-bound) forms . Receptor tyrosine kinases and G protein-coupled receptors activate Ras, which then stimulates the Raf-MEK-MAPK pathway (2-4). 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 (5,6).



Western blot analysis of extracts from Mouse liver, using KRAS Ab. The lane on the left was treated with blocking peptide.

IMPORTANT: For western blot, incubate membrane with diluted primary Ab in 5% w/v milk , 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween@20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.