abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-Ras antibody [EPR18713-13] - BSA and Azide free ab238444

Recombinant RabMAb

8 Abreviews 4 Images

Overview

Product name	Anti-Ras antibody [EPR18713-13] - BSA and Azide free
Description	Rabbit monoclonal [EPR18713-13] to Ras - BSA and Azide free
Host species	Rabbit
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** Flow Cyt (Intra), WB, ICC/IF **Unsuitable for:** IP
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Mouse, Rat, Human, Recombinant fragment
Immunogen	Recombinant full length protein. This information is proprietary to Abcam and/or its suppliers.
Positive control	ICC/IF: HeLa cells.
General notes	ab238444 is the carrier-free version of **ab206969**. Our **carrier-free** antibodies are typically supplied in a PBS-only formulation, purified and free of BSA, sodium azide and glycerol. The carrier-free buffer and high concentration allow for increased conjugation efficiency. This conjugation-ready format is designed for use with fluorochromes, metal isotopes, oligonucleotides, and enzymes, which makes them ideal for antibody labelling, functional and cell-based assays, flow-based assays (e.g. mass cytometry) and Multiplex Imaging applications. Use our **conjugation kits** for antibody conjugates that are ready-to-use in as little as 20 minutes with <1 minute hands-on-time and 100% antibody recovery: available for fluorescent dyes, HRP, biotin and gold. This product is compatible with the Maxpar® Antibody Labeling Kit from Fluidigm, without the need for antibody preparation. Maxpar® is a trademark of Fluidigm Canada Inc. This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including: - High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility - Improved sensitivity and specificity - Long-term security of supply - Animal-free production For more information **see here**. Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to **RabMAb® patents**.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C. Do Not Freeze.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 Constituent: PBS
Carrier free	Yes
Purity	Protein A purified
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	EPR18713-13
Isotype	IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab238444 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
Flow Cyt (Intra)		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
WB	★★★★★ **(5)**	Use at an assay dependent concentration. Detects a band of approximately 21 kDa (predicted molecular weight: 21 kDa).
ICC/IF		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Application notes Is unsuitable for IP.

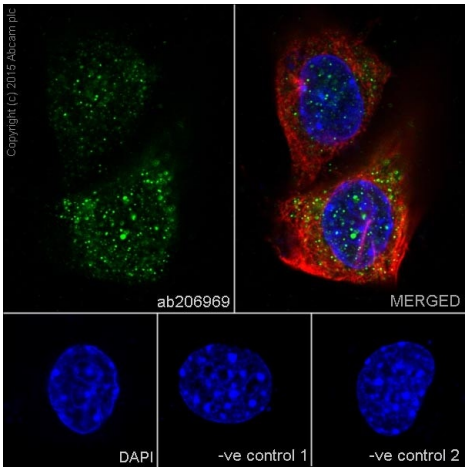
Target

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

Involvement in disease Defects in HRAS are the cause of faciocutaneoskeletal syndrome (FCSS) [MIM:218040]. A rare condition characterized by prenatally increased growth, postnatal growth deficiency, mental retardation, distinctive facial appearance, cardiovascular abnormalities (typically pulmonic stenosis, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy and/or atrial tachycardia), tumor predisposition, skin and musculoskeletal abnormalities.
Defects in HRAS are the cause of congenital myopathy with excess of muscle spindles (CMEMS) [MIM:218040]. CMEMS is a variant of Costello syndrome.
Defects in HRAS may be a cause of susceptibility to Hurthle cell thyroid carcinoma (HCTC) [MIM:607464]. Hurthle cell thyroid carcinoma accounts for approximately 3% of all thyroid cancers. Although they are classified as variants of follicular neoplasms, they are more often multifocal and somewhat more aggressive and are less likely to take up iodine than are other follicular neoplasms.
Note=Mutations which change positions 12, 13 or 61 activate the potential of HRAS to transform cultured cells and are implicated in a variety of human tumors.
Defects in HRAS are a cause of susceptibility to bladder cancer (BLC) [MIM:109800]. A

	malignancy originating in tissues of the urinary bladder. It often presents with multiple tumors appearing at different times and at different sites in the bladder. Most bladder cancers are transitional cell carcinomas. They begin in cells that normally make up the inner lining of the bladder. Other types of bladder cancer include squamous cell carcinoma (cancer that begins in thin, flat cells) and adenocarcinoma (cancer that begins in cells that make and release mucus and other fluids). Bladder cancer is a complex disorder with both genetic and environmental influences. Note=Defects in HRAS are the cause of oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC).
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the small GTPase superfamily. Ras family.
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. S-nitrosylated; critical for redox regulation. Important for stimulating guanine nucleotide exchange. No structural perturbation on nitrosylation.
Cellular localization	Cell membrane. Golgi apparatus membrane. The active GTP-bound form is localized most strongly to membranes than the inactive GDP-bound form (By similarity). Shuttles between the plasma membrane and the Golgi apparatus.

Images



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-Ras antibody [EPR18713-13] - BSA and Azide free (ab238444)

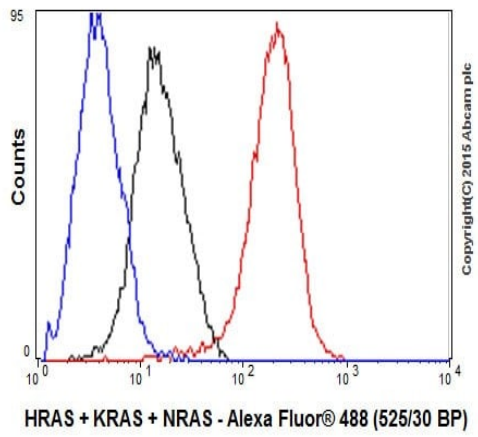
Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized NIH/3T3 (Mouse embyro fibroblast cells) cells labeling RAS with **ab206969** at 1/200 dilution, followed by Goat anti-rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488) (**ab150077**) secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution (green). Confocal image showing cytoplasm and nuclear staining on NIH/3T3 cells line. The nuclear counterstain is DAPI (blue). Tubulin is detected with **ab7291** (anti-Tubulin mouse mAb) at 1/1000 dilution and **ab150120** (AlexaFluor®594 Goat anti-Mouse secondary) at 1/1000 dilution (red).

The negative controls are as follows:-

-ve control 1: **ab206969** at 1/200 dilution followed by **ab150120** (AlexaFluor®594 Goat anti-Mouse secondary) at 1/1000 dilution.

-ve control 2: **ab7291** (anti-Tubulin mouse mAb) at 1/1000 dilution followed by **ab150077** (Alexa Fluor®488 Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L) at 1/1000 dilution.

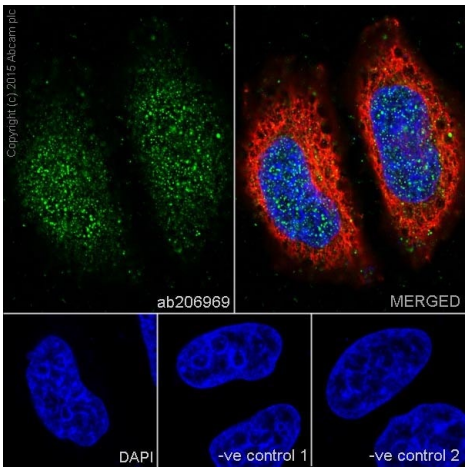
This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (**ab206969**).



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-Ras antibody [EPR18713-13] - BSA and Azide free (ab238444)

Intracellular flow cytometric analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed HeLa (Human epithelial cells from cervix adenocarcinoma) cells labeling RAS with **ab206969** at 1/250 dilution (red) compared with a rabbit monoclonal IgG isotype control (**ab172730**; black) and an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody; blue). Goat anti rabbit IgG (FITC) at 1/500 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (**ab206969**).



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Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized HeLa (Human epithelial cells from cervix adenocarcinoma) cells labeling RAS with **ab206969** at 1/200 dilution, followed by Goat anti-rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488) (**ab150077**) secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution (green). Confocal image showing cytoplasm and nuclear staining on HeLa cell line. The nuclear counterstain is DAPI (blue). Tubulin is detected with **ab7291** (anti-Tubulin mouse mAb) at 1/1000 dilution and **ab150120** (AlexaFluor®594 Goat anti-Mouse secondary) at 1/1000 dilution (red).

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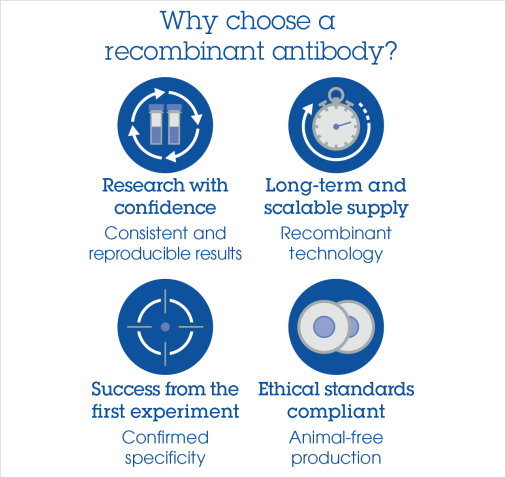

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