

Rabbit Anti-K-ras Polyclonal: RC0311, RC0311RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: The mammalian Ras (also designated v-Ha-Ras, Harvey rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog, HRAS1, K-Ras, N-Ras, RASH1 or c-bas/HAS) gene family consists of the Harvey and Kirsten Ras genes (c-H-Ras1 and c-K-Ras2), an inactive pseudogene of each (c-H-Ras2 and c-K-Ras1) and the N-Ras gene. The three Ras oncogenes, H-Ras, K-Ras and N-Ras, encode proteins with GTP/GDP binding and GTPase activity. Ras proteins alternate between an inactive form bound to GDP and an active form bound to GTP, activated by a guanine nucleotide-exchange factor (GEF) and inactivated by a GTPase-activating protein (GAP). Ras nomenclature originates from the characterization of human DNA sequences homologous to cloned DNA fragments containing oncogenic sequences of a type C mammalian retrovirus, the Harvey strain of murine sarcoma virus (HaMSV), derived from the rat. Under normal conditions, Ras family members influence cell growth and differentiation events in a subcellular membrane compartmentalization-based signaling system. Oncogenic Ras can deregulate processes that control both cell proliferation and apoptosis.

Specifications

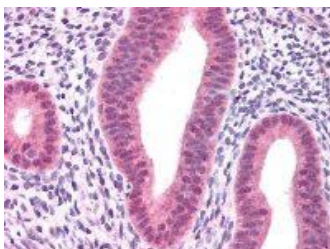
Clone: Polyclonal
 Source: Rabbit
 Isotype: IgG
 Reactivity: Human, mouse, rat
 Localization: Membrane
 Formulation: Purified antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN₃)
 Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C
 Applications: IHC, ICC/IF, WB
 Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
K-ras Concentrated	RC0311	1 ml
K-ras Prediluted	RC0311RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure*

Positive Control Tissue: Lung cancer, pancreas cancer
 Concentrated Dilution: 25-50
 Pretreatment: Tris EDTA pH9.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C
 Incubation Time and Temp: 30-60 minutes @ RT
 Detection: Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



Human placenta FFPE tissue stained with anti-K-ras using AEC

References:

1. CSE1L modulates Ras-induced cancer cell invasion: correlation of K-Ras mutation and CSE1L expression in colorectal cancer progression. Jiang MC, et al. Am J Surg. Sep;206(3):418-27, 2013.
2. A detailed immunohistochemical analysis of the PI3K/AKT/mTOR pathway in lung cancer: correlation with PIK3CA, AKT1, K-RAS or PTEN mutational status and clinicopathological features. Trigka EA, et al. Oncol Rep. Aug;30(2):623-36, 2013.
3. Role of β4 integrin in HER-3-negative, K-RAS wild-type metastatic colorectal tumors receiving cetuximab. Scartozzi M, et al. Future Oncol. Aug;9(8):1207-14, 2013.

Doc. 100-RC0311
Rev. B