abcam

ab238444

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

Recombinant | RabMAb

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Constituents: PBS
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Carrier free	Yes
Clone number	EPR18713-13
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	1.043 - 1.075 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

IP

Not recommended

Species	Human, Mouse, Rat, Recombinant fragment
Dilution info	-

Notes	-

WB

Expected

Species	Recombinant fragment, Mouse, Rat, Human
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Recombinant fragment
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Recombinant fragment
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information HRAS

Function	Involved in the activation of Ras protein signal transduction (PubMed:22821884). Ras proteins bind GDP/GTP and possess intrinsic GTPase activity (PubMed:12740440, PubMed:14500341, PubMed:9020151).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	+4°C
Storage information	Do Not Freeze

Notes

ab238444 is the carrier-free version of ab206969.

Patented technology

Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?

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 batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Conjugation ready
Our carrier-free antibodies are typically supplied in a PBS-only formulation, purified and free of BSA, sodium azide and glycerol. 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.

Compatibility
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.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	The Ras protein also known by its alternate names such as KRAS NRAS and HRAS functions as a small GTPase which is a type of enzyme that binds to guanosine triphosphate (GTP) and can switch to an inactive form when it hydrolyzes GTP to GDP. Ras proteins are encoded by genes located in different chromosomes and typically have a molecular weight of about 21 kDa. These proteins are expressed in various tissues throughout the body where they play key roles in cellular signaling.
Biological function summary	Ras proteins are pivotal in regulating cell proliferation differentiation and survival. They are often part of larger protein complexes that facilitate signal transduction across cell membranes. These proteins function as binary molecular switches toggling between active (GTP-bound) and inactive (GDP-bound) states. Mutations in Ras proteins such as NRAS Q61R can lead the protein to assume permanently active conformations disrupting normal cellular signaling processes and contributing to oncogenesis.
Pathways	Ras proteins play significant roles in the MAPK/ERK and PI3K/AKT signaling pathways. Their activation leads to a cascade of phosphorylation events that ultimately regulate gene expression. Within these pathways Ras proteins interact with various molecules including RAF kinases and the PI3K protein further illustrating their complex roles in signal propagation. These pathways control many cellular processes including growth differentiation and survival illustrating how Ras proteins integrate multiple signals to modulate cellular outcomes.
Associated diseases and disorders	Ras proteins are frequently implicated in various cancers notably pancreatic and colorectal cancers. Mutated forms of Ras such as KRAS G12V drive oncogenesis by promoting uncontrolled cell growth and division. In cancer pathology Ras often interacts with tumor suppressor proteins influencing the disease progression. Targeting Ras-mediated signaling pathways using approaches like pan-Ras

inhibitors or chemiluminescence ELISAs represents an ongoing area of therapeutic research aimed at combating Ras-driven malignancies.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

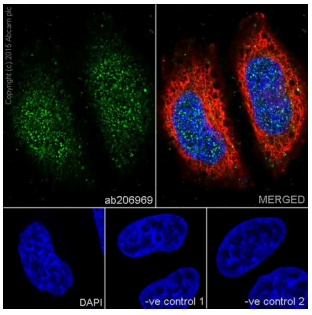
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

3 product images



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

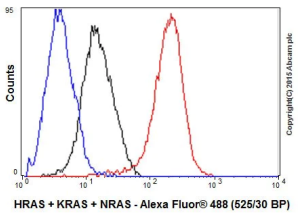
Ras Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-Ras antibody

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).
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.

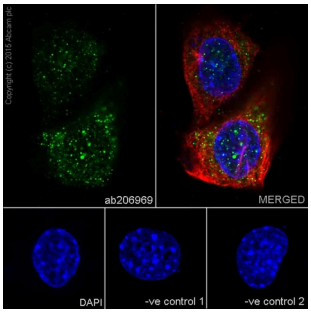
This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol and sodium azide (ab206969).



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

Ras Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-Ras antibody

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).



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

Ras Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-Ras antibody

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).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.