

Rabbit anti-Human NRAS Monoclonal Antibody | anti-NRAS antibody

NRAS

CATALOG # AAA59296	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry
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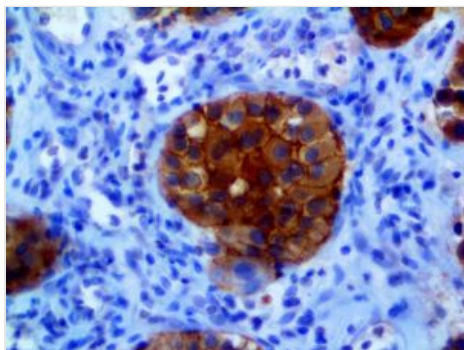
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

NRAS; Monoclonal Antibody; anti-NRAS antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG
Clone Number	RBT-NRAS
Form/Format	NRAS is a rabbit monoclonal antibody derived from cell culture supernatant that is concentrated, dialyzed, filter sterilized and diluted in buffer pH 7.5, containing BSA and sodium azide as a preservative.
Applicable Applications for anti-NRAS antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Localization	Membranous
Control	ASTMA2, Lung Carcinoma & Melanoma, Small Intestine
Intended Use	This antibody is intended for use in Immunohistochemical applications on formalinfixxed paraffin-embedded tissues (FFPE), frozen tissue sections and cell preparations. Interpretation of results should be performed by a qualified medical professional.
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide of human N-Ras protein containing the (Q61R) point mutation.
Preparation and Storage	Store at 2 to 8 degree C in the dark.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohiostchemistry)
IHC of NRAS on an FFPE Melanoma Tissue

Antibody Type	Dilution	Volume/Qty
Tinto Prediluted	Ready-to-Use	3.0 mL
Tinto Prediluted	Ready-to-Use	7.0 mL
Tinto Prediluted	Ready-to-Use	15.0 mL
Concentrated	1:25 - 1:50	0.1 mL
Concentrated	1:25 - 1:50	0.5 mL
Concentrated	1:25 - 1:50	1.0 mL
Control Slides	Not Applicable	5 slides

Dilution Info

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-NRAS antibody	NRAS is an enzyme that in humans is encoded by the NRAS gene. The NRAS oncogene is a member of the Ras gene family. It is mapped on chromosome 1. The Ras genes have GTP/GDP binding and GTPase activity, and their normal function may be as G-like regulatory proteins involved in the normal control of cell growth. Mutations which change amino acid residues 12, 13 or 61 activate the potential of N-Ras to transform cultured cells and are implicated in a variety of human tumors. Tumor mutation profiling has identified the highest incidence of NRAS mutations in melanoma (~30%), acute myeloid leukemia (~15%) and thyroid carcinoma (5-10%). The Q61R is the most common NRAS mutation found in melanoma that is thought to occur due to UV and radiation exposure. The Q61R mutation results in an amino acid substitution at position 61 in NRAS, from a glutamine (Q) to an arginine (R). It is a commonly acquired mutation found in primary melanomas from melanoma-prone families that have known germline CDKN2A mutations, and it is associated with loss of the wild-type NRAS allele. It is also detected in patients with congenital melanocytic nevi (CMN), which can develop into malignant melanoma. The NRAS Q61R is the most common oncogenic event in encapsulated thyroid tumors of follicular cell origin with high-grade features. 20% of adrenocortical tumors solely carry this RAS alteration; however, adrenocortical hyperplasia does not, suggesting NRAS Q61R is an oncogenic event driving adrenocortical tumor development.
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For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/monoclonal/nras-antibody-clone-rbt-nras-immunohistochemistry-elisa/59296>