

Product Name: Recombinant Human KRAS4B(G12V, N-6His)
Catalog #: PEH2202

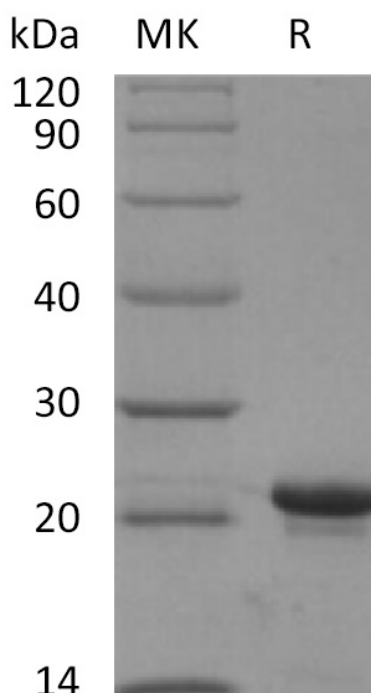


Summary

Name	KRAS4B(G12V, N-6His)
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human GTPase Kras4B is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Met1-Lys169 is expressed with a 6His tag at the N-terminus.
Accession #	P01116-2
Host	E.coli
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	21.4 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Histidine-HCl, 10% Trehalose, 50mM NaCl, 0.05% Tween 80, pH 6.0.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image

Product Name: Recombinant Human KRAS4B(G12V, N-6His)
Catalog #: PEH2202



Alternative Names

Ki-Ras; c-K-ras; KRAS2; RASK2; CFC2

Background

K-Ras belongs to the small GTPase superfamily, Ras family. As other members of the Ras family, K-Ras is a GTPase and is an early player in many signal transduction pathways. It is usually tethered to cell membranes because of the presence of an isoprenyl group on its C-terminus. K-Ras functions as a molecular on/off switch. Ras proteins bind GDP/GTP and possess intrinsic GTPase activity. Plays an important role in the regulation of cell proliferation. Plays a role in promoting oncogenic events by inducing transcriptional silencing of tumor suppressor genes (TSGs) in colorectal cancer (CRC) cells in a ZNF304-dependent manner. Besides essential function in normal tissue signaling, the mutation of a K-Ras gene is an essential step in the development of many cancers. Several germline K-Ras mutations have been found to be associated with Noonan syndrome[4] and cardio-facio-cutaneous syndrome. Somatic K-Ras mutations are found at high rates in Leukemias, colon cancer, pancreatic cancer and lung cancer.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.