

KRAS recombinant protein

Recombinant Human KRAS Protein

CATALOG # AAA55968	HOST E. coli AA 1-188 (P01116).	APPLICATIONS SDS-Page, ELISA, Western Blot
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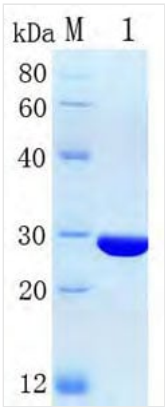
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

KRAS; Recombinant Human KRAS Protein; C-K-RAS; K-RAS2A; K-RAS2B; K-RAS4A; K-RAS4B; KI-RAS; KRAS1; KRAS2; NS3; RASK2; KRAS recombinant protein

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	E. coli AA 1-188 (P01116).
Purity/Purification	> 85% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Form/Format	Lyophilized ; 58 mM Na ₂ HPO ₄ , 17 mM NaH ₂ PO ₄ , 68 mM NaCl, pH 7.4 added with 300 mM Imidazole and 15% glycerol.
Concentration	0.9 mg/mL (varies by lot)
Sequence	MTEYKLVVVG AGGVGKSALT IQLIQNHFVD EYDPTIEDSY RKQVVIDGET CLLDILDTAG HEEYSAMRDQ YMRTEGEGFLC VFAINNTKSF EDIHHYREQI KRVKDSSEVP MVLVGNKCDL PSRTVDTKQA QDLARSYGIP FIETSAKTRQ GVDDAFYTLV REIRKHKEKM SKDGKKKKKK SKTKCVIM
Sequence Length	188
Applicable Applications for KRAS recombinant protein	SDS-PAGE, ELISA, WB (Western Blot)
Source	Human
Usage	KRAS Protein - Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in 200ul sterile water for short-term storage. After reconstitution with sterile water, if glycerol has no effect on subsequent experiments, it is recommended to add an equal volume of glycerol for long-term storage. If a different concentration is needed for your purposes please adjust the reconstitution volume as required (Please note: The ion concentration of the final solution will vary according to the volume used.) Note: Centrifuge vial before opening. When reconstituting, gently pipet and wash down the sides of the vial to ensure full recovery of the protein into solution.
Preparation and Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage. **Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.** Stability: The recombinant protein is stable for up to 6 months from date of receipt at -80°C

IMAGES



SDS-PAGE

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for KRAS recombinant protein	Background: Like other members of the Ras family, the KRAS protein is a GTPase and is an early player in many signal transduction pathways. KRAS is usually tethered to cell membranes because of the presence of an isoprenyl group on its C-terminus. When mutated, KRAS is an oncogene. The protein product of the normal KRAS gene performs an essential function in normal tissue signaling, and the mutation of a KRAS gene is an essential step in the development of many cancers. KRAS acts as a molecular on/off switch, once it is turned on it recruits and activates proteins necessary for the propagation of growth factor and other receptors signal, such as c-Raf and PI 3-kinase. KRAS binds to GTP in the active state and possesses an intrinsic enzymatic activity which cleaves the terminal phosphate of the nucleotide converting it to GDP.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	15718761
NCBI GeneID	3845
NCBI Accession #	NP_004976.2
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_004985.4
UniProt Accession #	P01116; P01118; Q96D10; A8K8Z5; B0LPF9
Molecular Weight	Predicted/ Observed MW: 48kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	GTPase KRas isoform b
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	KRAS proto-oncogene, GTPase
NCBI Official Symbol	KRAS
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	NS; NS3; CFC2; RALD; KRAS1; KRAS2; RASK2; KI-RAS; C-K-RAS; K-RAS2A; K-RAS2B; K-RAS4A; K-RAS4B; c-Ki-ras2
NCBI Protein Information	GTPase KRas
UniProt Protein Name	GTPase KRas
UniProt Gene Name	KRAS
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	KRAS2; RASK2
UniProt Entry Name	RASK_HUMAN

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.

