Recombinant Human KRAS4B(G12C, N-6His)

Catalog Number: PKSH033933



Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents. Description Species Human Mol Mass 21.5 kDa Accession P01116-2 Not validated for activity **Bio-activity Properties** > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. Purity < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method. Endotoxin Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 Storage °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at $< -20^{\circ}$ C for 3 months. This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs. Shipping Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Formulation Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual. Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information. Reconstitution

kDa	МК	R
120 90		
60		
40		
30		
20		-
14		

> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Data

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.

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