

## Recombinant Human CDC42/G25K Protein (GST Tag)

**Catalog Number:** PKSH031903

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

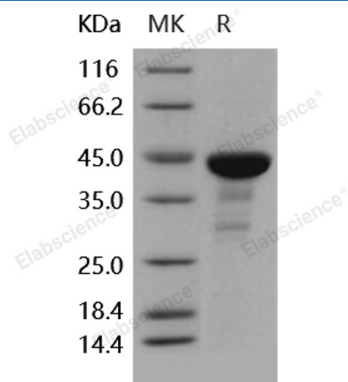
### Description

<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Source</b>	E.coli-derived Human CDC42/G25K protein Met 1-Cys 188, with an N-terminal GST
<b>Calculated MW</b>	48.1 kDa
<b>Observed MW</b>	44 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	P60953-2
<b>Bio-activity</b>	Not validated for activity

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 85 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	Please contact us for more information.
<b>Storage</b>	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 0.15M NaCl, 0.5mM GSH, pH 8.0 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual. Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 85 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

### For Research Use Only

Nucleophosmin 1 (NPM1), also known as nucleolar phosphoprotein B23 or numatrin, is a member of the nucleoplasmin family. Nucleophosmin (NPM) is a nucleolar phosphoprotein that plays multiple roles in ribosome assembly and transport, cytoplasmic-nuclear trafficking, centrosome duplication and regulation of p53. The NPM1 gene is frequently involved in chromosomal translocation, mutation and deletion. Mutations of the NPM1 gene leading to the expression of a cytoplasmic mutant protein, NPMc+, are the most frequent genetic abnormalities found in acute myeloid leukemias. Acute myeloid leukemias (AML) with mutated NPM1 have distinct characteristics, including a significant association with a normal karyotype, involvement of different hematopoietic lineages, a specific gene-expression profile and clinically, a better response to induction therapy and a favorable prognosis. In addition, NPM1 is a crucial gene to consider in the context of the genetics and biology of cancer. NPM1 is frequently overexpressed, mutated, rearranged and deleted in human cancer. Traditionally regarded as a tumour marker and a putative proto-oncogene, it has now also been attributed with tumour-suppressor functions.