abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human KRAS protein ab156968

★★★★★ 2 Abreviews 1 References 1 图像

描述

产品名称	重组人KRAS蛋白
纯度	> 90 % SDS-PAGE. ab156968 purified using conventional chromatography techniques.
表达系统	Escherichia coli
Accession	P01116
蛋白长度	Full length protein
无动物成分	No
性质	Recombinant
种属	Human
序列	MGSSHHHHHHSSGLVPRGSHMGSHMTEYKLVVVGAGGVGKSALTIQLIQN HFVDEYDPTIEDSYRKQVVIDGETCLLDILDTAGQEEYSAMRDQYMRTGE GFLCVFAINNTKSFEDIHHYREQIKRVKDSEDVPMVLVGNKCDLPSRTVD TKQAQDLARSYGIPFIETSAKTRQRVEDAFYTLVREIRQYRLKKISKEEK TPGCVKIKKC
预测分子量	24 kDa including tags
氨基酸	1 to 186
标签	His tag N-Terminus

技术指标

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab156968** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

应用	SDS-PAGE Mass Spectrometry
质谱法	MALDI-TOF
形式	Liquid
补充说明	Isoform 2A. The mass of this protein was confirmed by mass spectroscopy.

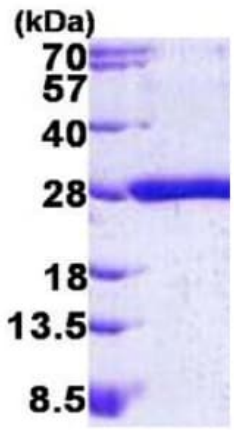
制备和贮存

稳定性和存储	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. pH: 8.00 Constituents: 0.02% DTT, 0.32% Tris HCl, 20% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.58% Sodium chloride

常规信息

功能	Ras proteins bind GDP/GTP and possess intrinsic GTPase activity.
疾病相关	Defects in KRAS are a cause of acute myelogenous leukemia (AML) [MIM:601626]. AML is a malignant disease in which hematopoietic precursors are arrested in an early stage of development. Defects in KRAS are a cause of juvenile myelomonocytic leukemia (JMML) [MIM:607785]. JMML is a pediatric myelodysplastic syndrome that constitutes approximately 30% of childhood cases of myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) and 2% of leukemia. It is characterized by leukocytosis with tissue infiltration and in vitro hypersensitivity of myeloid progenitors to granulocyte-macrophage colony stimulating factor. Defects in KRAS are the cause of Noonan syndrome type 3 (NS3) [MIM:609942]. Noonan syndrome (NS) [MIM:163950] is a disorder characterized by dysmorphic facial features, short stature, hypertelorism, cardiac anomalies, deafness, motor delay, and a bleeding diathesis. It is a genetically heterogeneous and relatively common syndrome, with an estimated incidence of 1 in 1000-2500 live births. Rarely, NS is associated with juvenile myelomonocytic leukemia (JMML). NS3 inheritance is autosomal dominant. Defects in KRAS are a cause of gastric cancer (GASC) [MIM:613659]; also called gastric cancer intestinal or stomach cancer. Gastric cancer is a malignant disease which starts in the stomach, can spread to the esophagus or the small intestine, and can extend through the stomach wall to nearby lymph nodes and organs. It also can metastasize to other parts of the body. The term gastric cancer or gastric carcinoma refers to adenocarcinoma of the stomach that accounts for most of all gastric malignant tumors. Two main histologic types are recognized, diffuse type and intestinal type carcinomas. Diffuse tumors are poorly differentiated infiltrating lesions, resulting in thickening of the stomach. In contrast, intestinal tumors are usually exophytic, often ulcerating, and associated with intestinal metaplasia of the stomach, most often observed in sporadic disease. Note=Defects in KRAS are a cause of pylocytic astrocytoma (PA). Pylocytic astrocytomas are neoplasms of the brain and spinal cord derived from glial cells which vary from histologically benign forms to highly anaplastic and malignant tumors. Defects in KRAS are a cause of cardiofaciocutaneous syndrome (CFC syndrome) [MIM:115150]; also known as cardio-facio-cutaneous syndrome. CFC syndrome is characterized by a distinctive facial appearance, heart defects and mental retardation. Heart defects include pulmonic stenosis, atrial septal defects and hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. Some affected individuals present with ectodermal abnormalities such as sparse, friable hair, hyperkeratotic skin lesions and a generalized ichthyosis-like condition. Typical facial features are similar to Noonan syndrome. They include high forehead with bitemporal constriction, hypoplastic supraorbital ridges, downslanting palpebral fissures, a depressed nasal bridge, and posteriorly angulated ears with prominent helices. The inheritance of CFC syndrome is autosomal dominant. Note=KRAS mutations are involved in cancer development.
序列相似性	Belongs to the small GTPase superfamily. Ras family.
细胞定位	Cell membrane.

图片



SDS-PAGE - Recombinant Human KRAS protein (ab156968)

15% SDS-PAGE analysis of ab156968 (3 µg).

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