abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human KRAS (mutated Q61H) protein ab 96817

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Description

Product name Recombinant Human KRAS (mutated Q61H) protein

Purity > 90 % SDS-PAGE.

ab96817 is purified using conventional chromatography techniques.

Expression system Escherichia coli

Accession P01116-2

Protein length Full length protein

Animal free No

Nature Recombinant

Species Human

Sequence MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MTEYKLVVVG

AGGVGKSALT IQLIQNHFVD EYDPTIEDSY RKQVVIDGET

CLLDILDTAG HEEYSAMRDQ YMRTGEGFLC VFAINNTKSF EDIHHYREQI KRVKDSEDVP MVLVGNKCDL PSRTVDTKQA QDLARSYGIP FIETSAKTRQ GVDDAFYTLV REIRKHKEKM

SKDGKKKKKK SKTKC

Predicted molecular weight 23 kDa including tags

Amino acids 1 to 185

Modifications mutated Q61H

Tags His tag N-Terminus

Additional sequence information Corresponds to K-Ras4B (Isoform 2B)

Specifications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab96817 in the following tested applications.

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

Applications Mass Spectrometry

SDS-PAGE

Western blot

Mass spectrometry MALDI-TOF-TOF

Form Liquid

Additional notes Isoform 2B

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage

Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw

cycles.

pH: 8.00

Constituents: 0.0154% DTT, 0.316% Tris HCI, 10% Glycerol, 0.58% Sodium chloride

General Info

Function

Involvement in disease

Ras proteins bind GDP/GTP and possess intrinsic GTPase activity.

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.

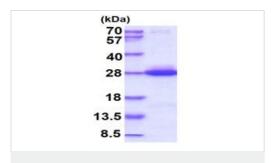
Sequence similarities

Belongs to the small GTPase superfamily. Ras family.

Cellular localization

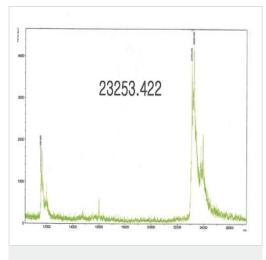
Cell membrane.

Images



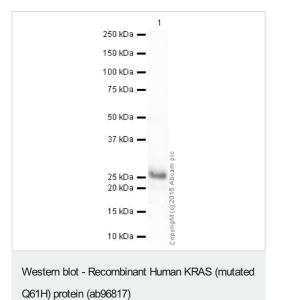
15% SDS-PAGE showing ab96817 at approximately 23.2 kDa (3 μg).





MALTI-TOF result: of 23253.422 Da for Human KRAS (mutated Q61H) protein.

Mass Spectrometry - Recombinant Human KRAS (mutated Q61H) protein (ab96817)



This blot was produced using a 4-12% Bis-tris gel under the MES buffer system. The gel was run at 200V for 35 minutes before being transferred onto a Nitrocellulose membrane at 30V for 70 minutes. The membrane was then blocked for an hour using 5% Bovine Serum Albumin before being incubated with ab84573 overnight at 4°C. Antibody binding was detected using an anti-rabbit antibody conjugated to HRP, and visualised using ECL development solution.

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