

HRAS Human

Description:HRAS Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 194 amino acids (1-186 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 22 kDa. HRAS protein is fused to an 8 amino acid His-Tag at C-terminus and purified by standard chromatography.

Catalog #:PRPS-829

For research use only.

Synonyms:C-BAS/HAS, C-H-RAS, C-HA-RAS1, CTLO, H-RASIDX, HAMS, HRAS1, K-RAS, N-RAS, RASH1.

Source:Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance:Sterile filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence:MTEYKLVVVG AGGVGKSALT IQLIQNHFVD EYDPTIEDSY
RKQVVIDGET CLLDILDTAG QEEYSAMRDQ YMRTGEGFLC VFAINNTKSF EDIHQYREQI
KRVKSDDDVP MVLVGNKCDL AARTVESRQA QDLARSYGIP YIETSAKTRQ GVEDAFYTLV
REIRQHKLRK LNPPDESGPG CMSCKCLEHH HHHH.

Purity:Greater than 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

0.5mg/ml solution containing 20mM Tris-HCl pH-8, 0.1M NaCl & 20% glycerol.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. They may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

HRAS is part of the Ras oncogene family, whose members are related to the transforming genes of mammalian sarcoma retroviruses. The products encoded by these genes participate in signal transduction pathways. These proteins can bind GTP and GDP, and they have intrinsic GTPase activity. HRAS go through a continuous cycle of de- and re-palmitoylation, which mediates its rapid exchange between the plasma membrane and the Golgi apparatus. Mutations in HRAS result in Costello syndrome, a disease characterized by increased growth at the prenatal stage, growth deficiency at the postnatal stage, predisposition to tumor formation, mental retardation, skin and musculoskeletal abnormalities, distinctive facial appearance and cardiovascular abnormalities. Defects in this HRAS gene are implicated in a range of cancers, including bladder cancer, follicular thyroid cancer, and oral squamous cell carcinoma.

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