Datasheet for ABIN7196121

HRAS Protein (His tag)

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Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	HRAS
Origin:	Human
Source:	Baculovirus infected Insect Cells
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This HRAS protein is labelled with His tag.

Product Details

Purpose:	Recombinant Human HRAS/GTPase Hras Protein (His Tag)
Sequence:	Met 1-Cys 186
Characteristics:	A DNA sequence encoding the human HRAS (P01112) (Met 1-Cys 186) was fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.
Purity:	> 94 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin Level:	< 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.

Target Details

Target:	HRAS
Alternative Name:	HRAS/GTPase Hras (HRAS Products)
Background:	Background: HRas, also known as HRAS, belongs to the small GTPase superfamily, Ras family and is widely expressed. It functions in signal transduction pathways. HRas can bind GTP and GDP, and they have intrinsic GTPase activity. It undergoes a continuous cycle of de- and re-

Target Details

	palmitoylation, which regulates its rapid exchange between the plasma membrane and the Golgi apparatus. Defects in HRAS are the cause of faciocutaneoskeletal syndrome (FCSS). FCSS is arare condition characterized by prenatally increased growth, postnatal growth deficiency, mental retardation, distinctive facial appearance, cardiovascular abnormalities, tumor predisposition, skin and musculoskeletal abnormalities. Defects in HRAS also can cause congenital myopathy with excess of muscle spindles. HRAS deficiency may be a cause of susceptibility to Hurthle cell thyroid carcinoma. It has been shown that defects in HRAS can cause susceptibility to bladder cancer which is a malignancy originating in tissues of the urinary bladder. It often presents with multiple tumors appearing at different times and at different sites in the bladder. Most bladder cancers are transitional cell carcinomas. They begin in cells that normally make up the inner lining of the bladder. Other types of bladder cancer include squamous cell carcinoma (cancer that begins in thin, flat cells) and adenocarcinoma (cancer that begins in cells that make and release mucus and other fluids). Bladder cancer is a complex disorder with both genetic and environmental influences. Defects in HRAS are the cause of oral squamous cell carcinoma.Immune Checkpoint Immunotherapy Cancer Immunotherapy Targeted Therapy Synonym: C-BAS/HAS;C-H-RAS;C-HA-RAS1;CTLO;H-RASIDX;HAMSV;HRAS1;p21ras;RASH1
Molecular Weight:	22.4 kDa
UniProt:	P01112
Pathways:	p53 Signaling, MAPK Signaling, RTK Signaling, Fc-epsilon Receptor Signaling Pathway, EGFR Signaling Pathway, Neurotrophin Signaling Pathway, Hepatitis C, Autophagy, Signaling Events mediated by VEGFR1 and VEGFR2, Signaling of Hepatocyte Growth Factor Receptor, Regulation of long-term Neuronal Synaptic Plasticity, VEGF Signaling, BCR Signaling

Application Details

Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Lyophilized
Reconstitution:	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.
Buffer:	Lyophilized from sterile 50 mM Tris, 100 mM NaCl, pH 8.0, 10 % glycerol
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C,-80 °C

Handling

Storage Comment:	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.