

# Recombinant Human KRAS protein ab156968

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### 製品の詳細

製品名	Recombinant Human KRAS protein
精製度	> 90 % SDS-PAGE. ab156968 purified using conventional chromatography techniques.
発現系	Escherichia coli
アクセッション番号	<b>P01116</b>
タンパク質長	Full length protein
Animal free	No
由来	Recombinant
生物種	Human
配列	MGSSHHHHHSSGLVPRGSHMGSHMTEYKLVVVGAGGVGKSA LTIQLIQN HFVDEYDPTIEDSYRKQVVIDGETCLLDILDITAGQEEYSAMR DQYMRTGE GFLCVFAINNTKSFEDIHHYREQIKRVKDESDVPMVLVGNKC DLPSRTVD TKQAQDLARSYGIPFIETSAKTRQRVEDAFYTLVREIRQYRL KKISKEEK TPGCVKIKKC
予測される分子量	24 kDa including tags
領域	1 to 186
タグ	His tag N-Terminus

### 特性

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.

アプリケーション	SDS-PAGE Mass Spectrometry
質量分析	MALDI-TOF
製品の状態	Liquid
備考	Isoform 2A. The mass of this protein was confirmed by mass spectroscopy.

## 前処理および保存

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### 保存方法および安定性

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

## 関連情報

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### 機能

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

### 関連疾患

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 pilocytic astrocytoma (PA). Pilocytic 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.

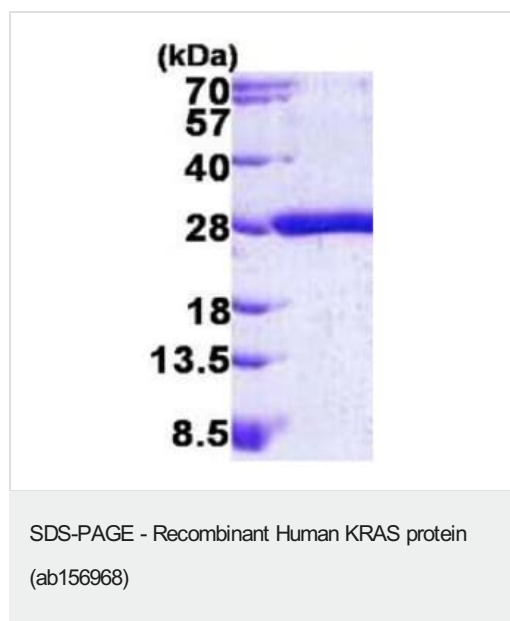
### 配列類似性

Belongs to the small GTPase superfamily. Ras family.

### 細胞内局在

Cell membrane.

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

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