

## Product datasheet for **AR09416PU-L**

### HRAS (1-186, His-tag) Human Protein

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	HRAS (1-186, His-tag) human recombinant protein, 0.5 mg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	MTEYKLVVVG AGGVGKSALT IQLIQNHFVD EYDPTIEDSY RKQWIDGET CLLDILDITAG QEEYSAMRDQ YMRTGEGFLC VFAINNTKSF EDIHQYREQI KRVKDSDDVP MVLVGNKCDL AARTVESRQA QDLARSYGIP YIETSAKTRQ GVEDAFYTLV REIRQHKLRLK LNPPDESGPG CMSCKCLEHH HHHH
Tag:	His-tag
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>90% by SDS - PAGE
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Liquid purified protein Buffer System: Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0) containing 20% glycerol, 0.1 M NaCl
Preparation:	Liquid purified protein
Protein Description:	Recombinant human HRAS protein, fused to His-tag, was expressed in E.coli and purified by using conventional chromatography techniques.
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for up to two weeks or (in aliquots) at -20°C or -70°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
RefSeq:	<a href="#">NP_001123914</a>
Locus ID:	3265
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P01112</a>
Cytogenetics:	11p15.5
Synonyms:	GTPase HRas, HRAS1, p21ras, H-Ras-1, c-H-ras, Ha-Ras, H-Ras



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**Summary:**

This gene belongs to the Ras oncogene family, whose members are related to the transforming genes of mammalian sarcoma retroviruses. The products encoded by these genes function in signal transduction pathways. These proteins can bind GTP and GDP, and they have intrinsic GTPase activity. This protein undergoes a continuous cycle of de- and re-palmitoylation, which regulates its rapid exchange between the plasma membrane and the Golgi apparatus. Mutations in this gene cause Costello syndrome, a disease characterized by increased growth at the prenatal stage, growth deficiency at the postnatal stage, predisposition to tumor formation, cognitive disability, skin and musculoskeletal abnormalities, distinctive facial appearance and cardiovascular abnormalities. Defects in this gene are implicated in a variety of cancers, including bladder cancer, follicular thyroid cancer, and oral squamous cell carcinoma. Multiple transcript variants, which encode different isoforms, have been identified for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

**Protein Families:**

Druggable Genome

**Protein Pathways:**

Acute myeloid leukemia, Axon guidance, B cell receptor signaling pathway, Bladder cancer, Chemokine signaling pathway, Chronic myeloid leukemia, Endocytosis, Endometrial cancer, ErbB signaling pathway, Fc epsilon RI signaling pathway, Focal adhesion, Gap junction, Glioma, GnRH signaling pathway, Insulin signaling pathway, Long-term depression, Long-term potentiation, MAPK signaling pathway, Melanogenesis, Melanoma, Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity, Neurotrophin signaling pathway, Non-small cell lung cancer, Pathways in cancer, Prostate cancer, Regulation of actin cytoskeleton, Renal cell carcinoma, T cell receptor signaling pathway, Thyroid cancer, Tight junction, VEGF signaling pathway

**Product images:**