

Product datasheet for RC400106

KRAS (NM 004985) Human Mutant ORF Clone

Product data:

Product Type: Mutant ORF Clones

Product Name: KRAS (NM_004985) Human Mutant ORF Clone

Mutation Description: G12R

Affected Codon#: 12

Affected NT#: c.34

Nucleotide Mutation: KRAS mutant (G12R), Myc-DDK-tagged ORF clone of Homo sapiens v-Ki-ras2 Kirsten rat

sarcoma viral oncogene homolog (KRAS), transcript variant b as transfection-ready DNA

Effect: Missense

Symbol: KRAS

Synonyms: C-K-RAS; c-Ki-ras2; CFC2; K-Ras; K-RAS2A; K-RAS2B; K-RAS4B; KI-RAS; KRAS1; KRAS2;

NS; NS3; RALD; RASK2

E. coli Selection: Kanamycin (25 ug/mL)

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Neomycin

Vector: pCMV6-Entry (PS100001)

Tag: Myc-DDK

ACCN: NM_004985

ORF Size: 566 bp

Restriction Sites: Sgfl-Mlul

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ORF Nucleotide Sequence:

>RC400106 representing NM_004985

Red=Cloning site Blue=ORF Green=Tags(s)

ACGCGTACGCGGCCGCTCGAGCAGAAACTCATCTCAGAAGAGGATCTGGCAGCAAATGATATCCTGGATTACAAGGATGACGACGATAAGGTTTAA

Protein Sequence:

>RC400106 representing NM_004985 Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s)

MTEYKLVVVGARGVGKSALTIQLIQNHFVDEYDPTIEDSYRKQVVIDGETCLLDILDTAGQEEYSAMRDQ YMRTGEGFLCVFAINNTKSFEDIHHYREQIKRVKDSEDVPMVLVGNKCDLPSRTVDTKQAQDLARSYGIP FIETSAKTRQGVDDAFYTLVREIRKHKEKMSKDGKKKKKKSKTKCVIM

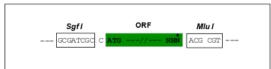
TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV

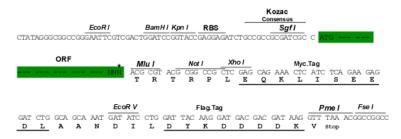
Restriction Sites:

Sgfl-Mlul

Cloning Scheme:

Cloning sites used for ORF Shuttling:





^{*} The last codon before the Stop codon of the ORF



OTI Disclaimer:

Due to the inherent nature of this plasmid, standard methods to replicate additional amounts of DNA in E. coli are highly likely to result in mutations and/or rearrangements. Therefore, OriGene does not guarantee the capability to replicate this plasmid DNA. Additional amounts of DNA can be purchased from OriGene with batch-specific, full-sequence verification at a reduced cost. Please contact our customer care team at customercom or by calling 301.340.3188 option 3 for pricing and delivery.

The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing variants is recommended prior to use. <u>More info</u>

OTI Annotation: This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression

varies depending on the nature of the gene.

Components: The ORF clone is ion-exchange column purified and shipped in a 2D barcoded Matrix tube

containing 10ug of transfection-ready, dried plasmid DNA (reconstitute with 100 ul of water).

Note: Plasmids are not sterile. For experiments where strict sterility is required, filtration with

0.22um filter is required.

 RefSeq:
 NP 004976

 RefSeq Size:
 5312 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 567 bp

 Locus ID:
 3845

Cytogenetics:

Domains:ras, RAS, RHO, RABProtein Families:Druggable Genome

12p12.1

Protein Pathways: Acute myeloid leukemia, Axon guidance, B cell receptor signaling pathway, Bladder cancer,

Chemokine signaling pathway, Chronic myeloid leukemia, Colorectal cancer, Dorso-ventral axis formation, Endometrial cancer, ErbB signaling pathway, Fc epsilon RI signaling pathway, 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, Pancreatic cancer, Pathways in cancer, Progesterone-mediated oocyte maturation, Prostate cancer, Regulation of actin cytoskeleton, Renal cell carcinoma, T cell receptor

signaling pathway, Thyroid cancer, Tight junction, VEGF signaling pathway





Gene Summary:

This gene, a Kirsten ras oncogene homolog from the mammalian ras gene family, encodes a protein that is a member of the small GTPase superfamily. A single amino acid substitution is responsible for an activating mutation. The transforming protein that results is implicated in various malignancies, including lung adenocarcinoma, mucinous adenoma, ductal carcinoma of the pancreas and colorectal carcinoma. Alternative splicing leads to variants encoding two isoforms that differ in the C-terminal region. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]