

## Product datasheet for **TP316409**

### p21 Ras (HRAS) (NM\_005343) Human Recombinant Protein

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant protein of human v-Ha-ras Harvey rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog (HRAS), transcript variant 1, 20 µg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>RC216409 representing NM_005343 <b>Red</b> =Cloning site <b>Green</b> =Tags(s)

MTEYKLVWVGAGGVGKSALTIQLIQNHFVDEYDPTIEDSYRKQWIDGETCLLDILDITAGQEEYSAMRDQ  
YMRTGEGFLCVFAINNTKSFEDIHQYREQIKRVKDSDDVPMVLVGNKCDLAARTVESRQAQDLVRSYGIP  
YIETSAKTRQGVEDAFYTLVREIRQHKLRLNPPDESGPGCMSCKCVLS

**TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV**

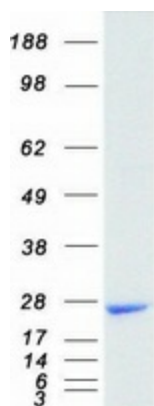
Tag:	C-Myc/DDK
Predicted MW:	21.1 kDa
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol
Preparation:	Recombinant protein was captured through anti-DDK affinity column followed by conventional chromatography steps.
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	<a href="#">NP_005334</a>
Locus ID:	3265
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P01112</a>



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RefSeq Size:	1061
Cytogenetics:	11p15.5
RefSeq ORF:	567
Synonyms:	C-BAS/HAS; C-H-RAS; C-HA-RAS1; CTLO; H-RASIDX; HAMSIV; HRAS1; p21ras; RASH1
Summary:	<p>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]</p>
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:



Coomassie blue staining of purified HRAS protein (Cat# TP316409). The protein was produced from HEK293T cells transfected with HRAS cDNA clone (Cat# [RC216409]) using MegaTran 2.0 (Cat# [TT210002]).