

Produktinformation



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PRODUCT INFORMATION



K-Ras Isoform B (G12C, C51S, C80L, C118S mutant; human, recombinant) Item No. 40366

Overview and Properties

c-K-ras(G12C, C51S, C80L, C118S), K-Ras4A(G12C, C51S, C80L, C118S), Synonyms:

K-Ras Cys-light, Ki-Ras(G12C, C51S, C80L, C118S),

c-Ki-ras(G12C, C51S, C80L, C118S),

Kirsten Rat Sarcoma Virus(G12C, C51S, C80L, C118S)

Source: Active recombinant human N-terminal His-tagged K-Ras isoform B (G12C, C51S, C80L,

C118S) expressed in E. coli

Amino Acids: 1-169 **Uniprot No.:** P01116 Molecular Weight: 22.27 kDa

Storage: -80°C (as supplied)

Stability: ≥1 year

Purity: batch specific (≥90% estimated by SDS-PAGE)

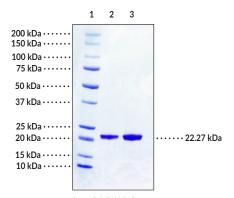
Supplied in: 20 mM HEPES, pH 8.0, with 150 mM sodium chloride, and 1 mM magnesium chloride

Protein

Concentration: batch specific mg/ml

Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.

Image



Lane 1: MW Markers Lane 2: K-Ras Isoform B (G12C, C51S, C80L, C118S mutant) (2 µg) **Lane 3:** K-Ras Isoform B (G12C, C51S, C80L, C118S mutant) (4 µg)

SDS-PAGE Analysis of K-Ras Isoform B (G12C, C51S, C80L, C118S mutant). This protein has an apparent molecular weight of 22.27 kDa.

WARNING
THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF REMEDY

Buyer agrees to purchase the material subject to Cayman's Terms and Conditions. Complete Terms and Conditions including Warranty and Limitation of Liability information can be found on our website.

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PRODUCT INFORMATION



Description

K-Ras is a small GTPase and member of the RAS family of GTPases with roles in apoptosis, as well as cell proliferation, survival, and migration.^{1,2} K-Ras is composed of a guanine nucleotide-binding domain containing an active site, an effector-binding domain, and an isoform-specific C-terminal hypervariable region, which varies by four amino acids between isoforms A and B.^{1,3} The active site cycles between GDP-bound inactive and GTP-bound active states and is regulated by its associations with GTPase-activating proteins (GAPs) or guanine nucleotide exchange factors (GEFs).^{3,4} K-Ras is ubiquitously expressed and is tethered to the intracellular side of cell membranes *via* farnesyl and palmitoyl lipidation.^{1,5} The glycine-to-cysteine substitution at position 12 of mutant K-Ras (K-Ras^{G12C}) is constitutively activating and found in pancreatic, colon, and lung cancers.^{2,6} K-Ras^{G12C} substitutions of serine, leucine, and serine for the native cysteine residues in positions 51, 80, and 118 (C51S, C80L, C118S), respectively, of the guanine nucleotide-binding domain have minimal effects on protein structure, therefore, this tetramutated protein has been used to improve labeling of Cys¹² for protein crystallography and to reduce off-target inhibitor ligation and prevent cysteine-based reactions in kinetic assays.⁷⁻⁹ Cayman's K-Ras Isoform B (G12C, C51S, C80L, C118S) mutant; human, recombinant) protein can be used for ELISA, enzyme activity assay, protein crystallography, and Western blot applications.

References

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