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Recombinant Human HRAS / GTPase Hras Protein (His tag)

产品货号: TP05616

第三版

别名:C-BAS/HAS;C-H-RAS;C-HA-RAS1;CTLO;H-RASIDX;HAMSV;HRAS1;p21ras;RASH1

描述:HRas, also known as HRAS, belongs to the small GTPase superfamily, Ras family and is widely expressed. It functions in signal transduction pathways. HRas can bind GTP and GDP, and they have intrinsic GTPase activity. It undergoes a continuous cycle of de- and re-palmitoylation, which regulates its rapid exchange between the plasma membrane and the Golgi apparatus. Defects in HRAS are the cause of faciocutaneouskeletal syndrome (FCSS). FCSS is a rare condition characterized by prenatally increased growth, postnatal growth deficiency, mental retardation, distinctive facial appearance, cardiovascular abnormalities, tumor predisposition, skin and musculoskeletal abnormalities. Defects in HRAS also can cause congenital myopathy with excess of muscle spindles. HRAS deficiency may be a cause of susceptibility to Hurthle cell thyroid carcinoma. It has been shown that defects in HRAS can cause susceptibility to bladder cancer which is a malignancy originating in tissues of the urinary bladder. It often presents with multiple tumors appearing at different times and at different sites in the bladder. Most bladder cancers are transitional cell carcinomas. They begin in cells that normally make up the inner lining of the bladder. Other types of bladder cancer include squamous cell carcinoma (cancer that begins in thin, flat cells) and adenocarcinoma (cancer that begins in cells that make and release mucus and other fluids). Bladder cancer is a complex disorder with both genetic and environmental influences. Defects in HRAS are the cause of oral squamous cell carcinoma. Immune Checkpoint Immunotherapy Cancer Immunotherapy Targeted Therapy

配方:PBS

分子量:22.4 kDa

序列:Met 1-Cys 186

纯度:> 95% by HPLC

浓度:

内毒素:<1.0 EU per 1 ug of protein (determined by LAL method)

存储: +4 ° C 保存 (1-2 周). 长期保存在 -20 ° C 或者 -70 ° C. 避免反复冻融.