

NRAS Human

Description: NRAS Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 186 amino acids (1-186 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 20.8kDa. The NRAS is purified by conventional chromatography.

Catalog #: PRPS-801

For research use only.

Synonyms: GTPase NRas, HRAS1, ALPS4, N-ras, NRAS1, NS6, Transforming protein N-Ras.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MTEYKLVVVG AGGVGKSALT IQLIQNHFVD EYDPTIEDSY
RKQVVIDGET CLLDILDTAG QEEYSAMRDQ YMRTGEGFLC VFAINNSKSF ADINLYREQI
KRVKDSDDVP MVLVGNKCDL PTRTVDTKQA HELAKSYGIP FIETSAKTRQ GVEDAFYTLV
REIRQYRMKK LNSSDDGTQG CMGLPC.

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The NRAS protein solution contains 20mM Tris-HCl pH-7.5, 100mM NaCl, and 10% glycerol.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

NRAS binds GDP/GTP and has intrinsic GTPase activity. NRAS is a membrane protein that shuttles between the Golgi apparatus and the plasma membrane. This transport is regulated through palmitoylation and depalmitoylation by the ZDHHC9-GOLGA7 complex. NRAS is activated to a GTP-bound form by a GTPase activating protein and inactivated to a GDP-bound form by a guanine nucleotide-exchange factor. Defects in this NRAS gene result in juvenile myelomonocytic leukemia.

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