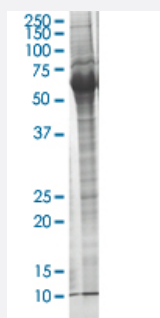


KRAS HEK293 Cell Transient Overexpression Lysate(Non-Denatured)

Catalog # L135T6

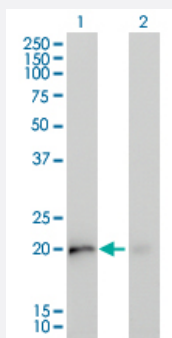
Size 100 ug

Applications



SDS-PAGE Gel

KRAS transfected lysate



Western Blot

Lane 1: KRAS transfected lysate (21 KDa).

Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

Specification

Product Description

Transfected Cell Line	HEK293
Plasmid	pCMV-KRAS full length
Host	Human
Theoretical MW (kDa)	21
Lysis Buffer	Modified RIPA Lysis Buffer:50 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 1mM EDTA, 1% Triton X-100, 0.1% SDS, 1% Sodium deoxycholate, 1mM PMSF.

Concentration	2 mg/ml
Quality Control Testing	Transient overexpression cell lysate was tested with Anti-KRAS2 antibody (H00003845-M02) by Western Blots. SDS-PAGE Gel KRAS transfected lysate Western Blot Lane 1: KRAS transfected lysate (21 KDa). Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.
Recommend Usage	Use it directly for immuno-precipitation, or heat lysate with SDS gel loading buffer to 95°C for 5 minutes followed by rapid cooling for western blot application. If dissociating conditions are required, add reducing agent prior to heating.
Storage Buffer	In modified RIPA Lysis Buffer.
Storage Instruction	Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Western Blot
- Immunoprecipitation

[Protocol Download](#)

Gene Info — KRAS

Entrez GeneID	3845
GeneBank Accession#	BC013572
Protein Accession#	AAH13572
Gene Name	KRAS
Gene Alias	C-K-RAS, K-RAS2A, K-RAS2B, K-RAS4A, K-RAS4B, KI-RAS, KRAS1, KRAS2, NS3, RASK2
Gene Description	v-Ki-ras2 Kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog
Omim ID	109800 114480 137215 190070 211980 218040 260350 609942
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink

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]

Other Designations

K-ras p21 protein|Kirsten rat sarcoma-2 viral (v-Ki-ras2) oncogene homolog|PR310 c-K-ras oncogene|c-K-ras2 protein|c-Kirsten-ras protein|cellular c-Ki-ras2 proto-oncogene|oncogene KRAS2|transforming protein p21|v-Ki-ras2 Kirsten rat sarcoma 2 viral oncogene

Pathway

- [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](#)
- [Prostate cancer](#)
- [Regulation of actin cytoskeleton](#)
- [Renal cell carcinoma](#)
- [T cell receptor signaling pathway](#)
- [Thyroid cancer](#)
- [Tight junction](#)
- [VEGF signaling pathway](#)

Disease

- [Abnormalities](#)
- [Acute Disease](#)
- [Adenocarcinoma](#)
- [Adenoma](#)
- [Adenomatous Polyposis Coli](#)
- [Alcoholism](#)
- [Anus Neoplasms](#)
- [Biliary Tract Neoplasms](#)
- [Breast cancer](#)
- [Breast Neoplasms](#)

- [Carcinoma](#)
- [Cardiomyopathy](#)
- [Cell Transformation](#)
- [Cholangiocarcinoma](#)
- [Chromosomal Instability](#)
- [Chromosome Aberrations](#)
- [Chromosome Deletion](#)
- [Cognition Disorders](#)
- [Colitis](#)
- [Colon cancer](#)
- [Colonic Neoplasms](#)
- [Colonic Polyps](#)
- [Colorectal Neoplasms](#)
- [Common Bile Duct Neoplasms](#)
- [Crohn Disease](#)
- [Cystadenocarcinoma](#)
- [Developmental Disabilities](#)
- [Diarrhea](#)
- [Dilatation](#)
- [Disease Progression](#)
- [Down Syndrome](#)
- [Drug Toxicity](#)
- [Endometrial Hyperplasia](#)
- [Endometrial Neoplasms](#)
- [Endometriosis](#)
- [Eosinophilia](#)

- [Esophageal Neoplasms](#)
- [Exanthema](#)
- [Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Genomic Instability](#)
- [Glioma](#)
- [Head and Neck Neoplasms](#)
- [Heart Defects](#)
- [HIV Infections](#)
- [Hyperplasia](#)
- [Immunologic Deficiency Syndromes](#)
- [Inflammation](#)
- [Inflammatory Bowel Diseases](#)
- [Kidney Failure](#)
- [Kidney Neoplasms](#)
- [LEOPARD Syndrome](#)
- [Leukemia](#)
- [Liver Neoplasms](#)
- [Lung Neoplasms](#)
- [Lymphatic Metastasis](#)
- [Lymphoma](#)
- [Meningeal Neoplasms](#)
- [Meningioma](#)
- [Microsatellite Instability](#)
- [Mouth Neoplasms](#)
- [Multiple Myeloma](#)

- [Myoma](#)
- [Nausea](#)
- [Necrosis](#)
- [Neoplasm Invasiveness](#)
- [Neoplasm Metastasis](#)
- [Neoplasm Recurrence](#)
- [Neoplasms](#)
- [Nerve Sheath Neoplasms](#)
- [Neurofibromatosis](#)
- [Neurofibromatosis 1](#)
- [Neutropenia](#)
- [Noonan Syndrome](#)
- [Obesity](#)
- [Ovarian cancer](#)
- [Ovarian Failure](#)
- [Ovarian Neoplasms](#)
- [Pancreatic cancer](#)
- [Pancreatic Neoplasms](#)
- [Pancreatitis](#)
- [Papillomavirus Infections](#)
- [Paraproteinemias](#)
- [Peritoneal Neoplasms](#)
- [Polycystic Ovary Syndrome](#)
- [Precancerous Conditions](#)
- [Prostatic Neoplasms](#)

- [Puberty](#)
- [Pulmonary Disease](#)
- [Pulmonary Valve Stenosis](#)
- [Ras oncogene](#)
- [Rectal Neoplasms](#)
- [Recurrence](#)
- [Retinal Neoplasms](#)
- [Retinoblastoma](#)
- [Sarcoma](#)
- [Skin Abnormalities](#)
- [Stomach Neoplasms](#)
- [Syndrome](#)
- [Testicular Neoplasms](#)
- [Thrombophilia](#)
- [Thyroid Diseases](#)
- [Thyroid Neoplasms](#)
- [Tobacco Use Disorder](#)
- [Tonsillar Neoplasms](#)
- [Urinary Bladder Neoplasms](#)
- [Uterine Neoplasms](#)
- [Werner syndrome](#)