

HLA-A\*11:01&B2M&KRAS G12C (VVGACGVGK) Monomer Protein, Human, MHC (His & Avi),

## General Information

**Synonyms:** K-RAS4A;K-RAS2A;CFC2;KRAS1;K-RAS4B;C-K-RAS;KRAS;K-RAS2B;K-Ras 2;RALD;RASK2;MHC;KRAS2;NS;KI-RAS;GTPase Kras;NS3

**Protein Construction:** Gly25-Thr305(HLA-A\*11:01), Ile21-Met119(B2M) and VVGACGVGK peptide

**Species:** Human

**Expression Host:** HEK293 Cells

**Accession:** AAV53343.1(HLA-A\*11:01)&P61769(B2M)&VVGACGVGK

**Molecular Weight:** The protein has a predicted MW of 50.30 kDa. Due to glycosylation, the protein migrates to 53-63 kDa based on Tris-Bis PAGE result.

## QC Testing

**Biological Activity:** Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.

**Purity:** > 95% as determined by Tris-Bis PAGE; > 95% as determined by HPLC

**Endotoxin:** < 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.

**Formulation:** Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing PBS (pH 7.4). Typically, 8% trehalose is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

## Preparation and Storage

**Reconstitution:**  
Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in distilled water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μg/ml. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

**Stability & Storage:**  
Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.  
Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

## Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

## Protein Background

Kirsten rat sarcoma 2 viral oncogene homolog (KRAS) is the most commonly mutated oncogene in human cancer. The developments of many cancers depend on sustained expression and signaling of KRAS, which makes KRAS a high-priority therapeutic target. The virtual screening approach to discover novel KRAS inhibitors and synthetic lethality interactors of KRAS are discussed in detail.

Reference

Wu HZ, et al. KRAS: A Promising Therapeutic Target for Cancer Treatment. Curr Top Med Chem. 2019;19(23):2081-2097. doi: 10.2174/1568026619666190905164144. PMID: 31486755.

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