

HLA-A*11:01&B2M&KRAS G12D (VVVGADGVGK) Monomer Protein, Human, MHC (His & Avi),

General Information

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

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

Species: Human

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

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

Molecular Weight: The protein has a predicted MW of 50.3 kDa. Due to glycosylation, the protein migrates to 51-60 kDa based on Tris-Bis PAGE result.

QC Testing

Biological Activity: Immobilized HLA-A*11:01&B2M&KRAS G12D (VVVGADGVGK) TCR at 2µg/ml (100µl/well) on the plate. Dose response curve for Biotinylated Human HLA-A*11:01&B2M&KRAS G12D (VVVGADGVGK) Monomer, His Tag with the EC50 of 0.32µg/ml determined by ELISA.

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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