Recombinant RASLC protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	549112
Synonyms	Ras-like protein Ris
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9NYN1
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 22.96 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 23 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-190
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>88%, by SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining.
Endotoxin	Not tested.
Activity	Not tested.
Stability	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70℃
Protein Construction	DNA encoding 1-190 aa (Q9NYN1) were fused with 6His tag.

Storage & Handling

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.25 μg/μl in sterile water for short-term storage. Reconstitution with 50% glycerol solution is recommended for longer term storage (see Stability and Storage for more details). If a different concentration is needed for your purposes please adjust the reconstitution volume as required (please note: the ion concentration of the final solution will vary according to the volume used). Note: Centrifuge vial before opening. When reconstituting, gently pipet and wash down the sides of the vial to ensure full recovery of the protein into solution.
Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice unless customers require otherwise.

Description

Description	Recombinant Ras-like protein family member 12 (RASL12) fragment (amino acids 1-190), a stable and soluble protein unit ideal for structural biology studies and biochemical characterization of this human GTPase. Ras-like protein family member 12 (RASL12) is a human GTPase enzyme (EC 3.6.5.2) belonging to the Ras superfamily of small GTP-binding proteins. While specific functional details and subcellular localization information are not fully characterized, proteins in this family typically function as molecular switches in cellular signaling pathways, regulating processes such as cell proliferation, differentiation, and intracellular trafficking. The selected fragment (amino acids 1-190) represents a computationally optimized stable domain suitable for investigating the structural and functional properties of this protein.