Recombinant RASF7 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	542545
Synonyms	HRAS1-related cluster protein 1
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q02833
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 11.40 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 11 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-89
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>89%, 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 1-89 aa (Q02833) 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	The RASSF7 (Ras association domain-containing protein 7) Recombinant Protein Fragment is a high-purity, 89-amino acid construct (residues 1-89) encompassing the complete Ras-associating domain. This fragment serves as an essential tool for investigating domain-specific interactions and regulatory mechanisms in cellular signaling and apoptosis pathways. RASSF7, encoded by the gene RASSF7 in Homo sapiens, functions as a key regulator of stress-induced apoptosis by negatively modulating JNK activation through promotion of MAP2K7 phosphorylation. Under prolonged stress, its anti-apoptotic role ceases due to ubiquitin-proteasome-mediated degradation. Additionally, RASSF7 is critical for mitotic progression, where it localizes to the centrosome and microtubule organizing center, facilitating AURKB activation, microtubule polymerization, and chromosomal congression. Its cytoplasmic and cytoskeletal localization underscores its involvement in structural and signaling complexes essential for cell division and stress response.