
Product Information

MemDX™ Human KRAS (G12C) NIH3T3 Cell Line

Cat. No.: **S01YF-1222-KX722**

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

Product Information

Target Protein

KRAS (G12C)

Target Protein Species

Human

Accession Number

NM_033360.3

Protein Tag

Tag-free

Host Cell Type

NIH3T3

Target Classification

Kinases/Enzyme

Target Family

Kinases/Enzyme

Target Research Area

Ocular Research

Related Diseases

Schimmelpenning-Feuerstein-Mims Syndrome; Oculoectodermal Syndrome

Product Properties

Morphology

Suspension

Assay Types

Drug screening and biological assays

Resistance

Puromycin

Stability

10 passages

Mycoplasma Testing

Negative

Biosafety Level

Level 1

Activity

Yes

Quantity

5x10⁶ cells

Form

Frozen cells

Freeze Medium

70% DMEM + 20% FBS + 10% DMSO

Culture Medium

DMEM + 10% FBS + 1 ug/ml Puromycin

Selective Antibiotic(s)

Regular antibiotics active against mycoplasmas, bacteria and fungi.

Handling Notes

Frozen cells should be thawed immediately upon receipt and grown according to handling procedure to ensure cell viability and proper assay performance.

Note: Do not freeze the cells upon receipt as it may result in irreversible damage to the cell line.

Disclaimer: We cannot guarantee cell viability if the cells are not thawed immediately upon receipt and grown according to handling procedure.

Incubation

37°C with 5% CO₂

Applications

Drug screening and biological assays

Application Notes

Cells were plated in a 384-well plate and incubated overnight at 37°C and 5% CO₂ to allow the cells to attach and grow. Cells were then stimulated with a control for high-throughput drugs screening and functional assays.

Use Restrictions

These cells are distributed for research use only.

Shipping

Dry ice

Storage

Liquid nitrogen

Target

Full Name

KRAS proto-oncogene, GTPase

Introduction

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.

Alternative Names

NS; NS3; OES; CFC2; RALD; K-Ras; KRAS1; KRAS2; RASK2; KI-RAS; C-K-RAS; K-RAS2A; K-RAS2B; K-RAS4A; K-RAS4B; K-Ras 2; 'C-K-RAS; c-Ki-ras; c-Ki-ras2; GTPase KRas; K-ras p21 protein; Kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog; Kirsten rat sarcoma viral proto-oncogene; PR310 c-K-ras oncogene; c-Kirsten-ras protein; cellular c-Ki-ras2 proto-oncogene; cellular transforming proto-oncogene; oncogene KRAS2; proto-oncogene GTPase; transforming protein p21; v-Ki-ras2 Kirsten rat sarcoma 2 viral oncogene homolog

Gene ID

[3845](#)

UniProt ID

[P01116](#)