

Rabbit AARS Polyclonal Antibody | anti-AARS antibody

AARS antibody - N-terminal region

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA198639	Rabbit	Cow, Dog, Guinea Pig, Horse, Human, Mouse, Rabbit, Rat, Zebrafish	Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot

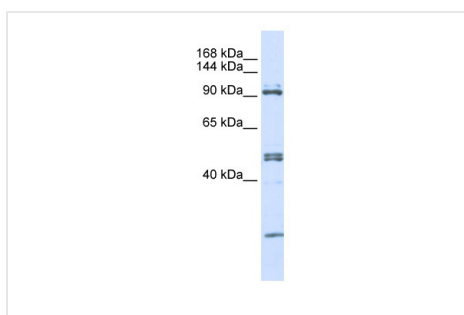
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

AARS; Polyclonal Antibody; AARS antibody - N-terminal region; anti-AARS antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Cow, Dog, Guinea Pig, Horse, Human, Mouse, Rabbit, Rat, Zebrafish
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purity/Purification	Affinity Purified
Form/Format	Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.
Sequence	Synthetic peptide with the following region: DS TLTAIEIRQR FIDFFKRNEH TYVHSSATIP LDDPTLLFAN AGMNQFKP
Sequence Length	968
Applicable Applications for anti-AARS antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Homology	Cow: 100%; Dog: 100%; Guinea Pig: 100%; Horse: 100%; Human: 100%; Mouse: 86%; Rabbit: 100%; Rat: 100%; Zebrafish: 79%
Immunogen	The immunogen is a synthetic peptide directed towards the N terminal region of human AARS
Preparation and Storage	For short term use, store at 2-8 degree C up to 1 week. For long term storage, store at -20 degree C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



WB (Western Blot)

WB Suggested Anti-AARS Antibody Titration: 0.2-1 ug/ml
 ELISA Titer: 1:312500
 Positive Control: 293T cell lysate
 AARS is supported by BioGPS gene expression data to be expressed in HEK293T



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Rabbit Anti-AARS Antibody
 Formalin Fixed Paraffin Embedded Tissue: Human heart
 Tissue
 Observed Staining: Cytoplasmic
 Primary Antibody Concentration: N/A
 Other Working Concentrations: 1:600
 Secondary Antibody: Donkey anti-Rabbit-Cy3
 Secondary Antibody Concentration: 1:200
 Magnification: 20X
 Exposure Time: 0.5 - 2.0 sec

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-AARS antibody	This is a rabbit polyclonal antibody against AARS. It was validated on Western Blot using a cell lysate as a positive control. Target Description: The human alanyl-tRNA synthetase (AARS) belongs to a family of tRNA synthases, of the class II enzymes. Class II tRNA synthases evolved early in evolution and are highly conserved. This is reflected by the fact that 498 of the 968-residue polypeptide human AARS shares 41% identity with the E.coli protein. tRNA synthases are the enzymes that interpret the RNA code and attach specific aminoacids to the tRNAs that contain the cognate trinucleotide anticodons. They consist of a catalytic domain which interacts with the amino acid acceptor-T psi C helix of the tRNA, and a second domain which interacts with the rest of the tRNA structure. The human alanyl-tRNA synthetase (AARS) belongs to a family of tRNA synthases, of the class II enzymes. Class II tRNA synthases evolved early in evolution and are highly conserved. This is reflected by the fact that 498 of the 968-residue polypeptide human AARS shares 41% identity with the E.coli protein. tRNA synthases are the enzymes that interpret the RNA code and attach specific aminoacids to the tRNAs that contain the cognate trinucleotide anticodons. They consist of a catalytic domain which interacts with the amino acid acceptor-T psi C helix of the tRNA, and a second domain which interacts with the rest of the tRNA structure.
Product Categories/Family for anti-AARS antibody	Polyclonal; RNA Binding Proteins; Chromatin & Nuclear Signaling

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	109148542
NCBI GeneID	16
NCBI Accession #	NP_001596
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001605
UniProt Accession #	P49588
Molecular Weight	107kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	alanine--tRNA ligase, cytoplasmic
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	alanyl-tRNA synthetase
NCBI Official Symbol	AARS
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	CMT2N; EIEE29
NCBI Protein Information	alanine--tRNA ligase, cytoplasmic
UniProt Protein Name	Alanine--tRNA ligase, cytoplasmic
UniProt Gene Name	AARS
UniProt Entry Name	SYAC_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.