

Rabbit anti-Human QARS Polyclonal Antibody | anti-QARS antibody

Anti-QARS Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

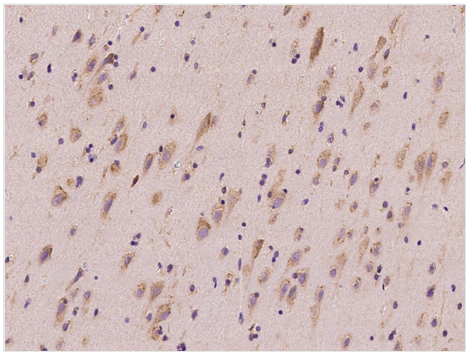
CATALOG # AAA256475	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot
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PRODUCT SYNONYMS

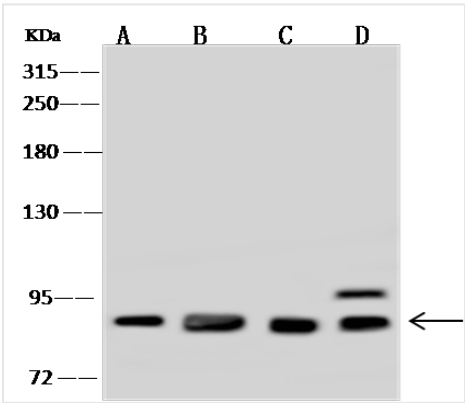
QARS; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-QARS Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; QARS Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; glutaminyl-tRNA synthetase; Anti-GLNRS Antibody; Anti-MSCCA Antibody; Anti-PRO2195 Antibody; anti-QARS antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human QARS
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-QARS antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human QARS fragment
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human QARS fragment, and purified by antigen affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunochemical staining of human QARS in human brain with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



WB (Western Blot)
Anti-QARS rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:500 dilutionLane A: HeLa Whole Cell LysateLane B: A549 Whole Cell LysateLane C: NIH/3T3 Whole Cell LysateLane D: U 251MG Whole Cell LysateLysates/proteins at 30 ug per lane.SecondaryGoat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L)/HRP at 1/10000 dilution.Developed using the ECL technique.Performed under reducing conditions.Predicted band size:88 kDaObserved band size:88 kDa

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-QARS antibody	QARS1 (Glutaminyl-TRNA Synthetase 1) is a Protein Coding gene. The QARS1 gene, located on 3p21.31, is conserved in chimpanzee, Rhesus monkey, dog, cow, and rat, etc. An important paralog of this gene is EPRS1. QARS1 is widely expressed in the colon, skin, and other tissues. QARS1 deficiency has been described to be a cause of a neurodegenerative disorder associated with severe developmental delay, microcephaly, delayed myelination, and intractable epilepsy. Epilepsy is thought to be more severe than other tRNA synthetase disorders. Among its related pathways are tRNA Aminoacylation and Viral mRNA Translation.239 organisms have orthologs with human gene QARS1.
References	Zhang X, et al. (2014) Mutations in qars, encoding glutaminyl-trna synthetase, cause progressive microcephaly, cerebral-cerebellar atrophy, and intractable seizures. Am J Hum Genet 94 (4): 547-558.Waltl S (2014) Progressive microcephaly is caused by compound-heterozygous mutations in qars. Clin Genet 86 (6): 508-509.Leshinsky-Silver E, et al. (2017) Severe growth deficiency, microcephaly, intellectual disability, and characteristic facial features are due to a homozygous qars mutation. Neurogenetics 18 (3): 141-146.Datta A, et al. (2017) Case report. J Child Neurol 32 (4): 403-407.

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.