

## QARS Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No.</b>	A6960	<b>Category</b>	Polyclonal Antibodies
<b>Applications</b>	WB, IHC, IF	<b>Observed MW</b>	88kDa
<b>Cross-reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse	<b>Calculated MW</b>	86kDa/87kDa

### Immunogen Information

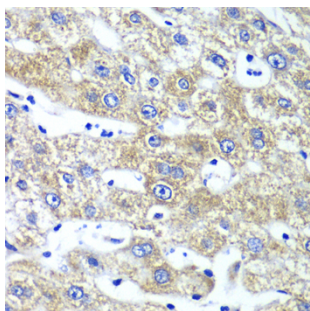
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 1-250 of human QARS (NP_005042.1).
<b>Gene ID</b>	5859
<b>Swiss prot</b>	P47897
<b>Synonyms</b>	QARS; GLNRS; MSCCA; PRO2195; glutamine--tRNA ligase

### Product information

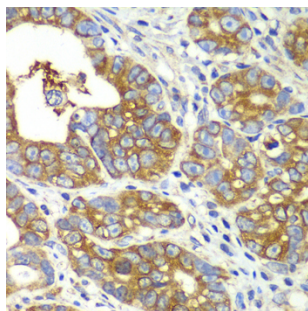
<b>Source</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification method</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

### Background

Aminoacyl-tRNA synthetases catalyze the aminoacylation of tRNA by their cognate amino acid. Because of their central role in linking amino acids with nucleotide triplets contained in tRNAs, aminoacyl-tRNA synthetases are thought to be among the first proteins that appeared in evolution. In metazoans, 9 aminoacyl-tRNA synthetases specific for glutamine (gln), glutamic acid (glu), and 7 other amino acids are associated within a multienzyme complex. Although present in eukaryotes, glutamyl-tRNA synthetase (QARS) is absent from many prokaryotes, mitochondria, and chloroplasts, in which Gln-tRNA(Gln) is formed by transamidation of the misacylated Glu-tRNA(Gln). Glutamyl-tRNA synthetase belongs to the class-I aminoacyl-tRNA synthetase family. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.



Immunohistochemistry - QARS Polyclonal Antibody (A6960)



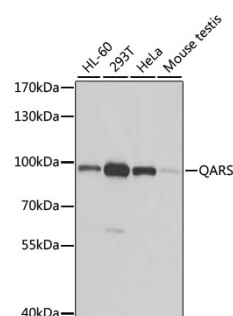
Immunohistochemistry - QARS Polyclonal Antibody (A6960)

### Recommended Dilutions

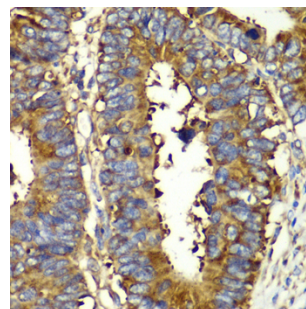
WB 1:500 -  
1:2000

IHC 1:50 -  
1:200

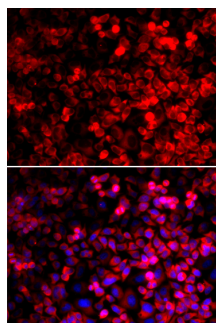
IF 1:50 -  
1:100



Western blot - QARS Polyclonal Antibody (A6960)



Immunohistochemistry - QARS Polyclonal Antibody (A6960)



Immunofluorescence - QARS Polyclonal Antibody (A6960)