# **QARS** Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog Number: E-AB-61432



*Note:* Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description	
Reactivity	Human,Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein of human QARS (NP_005042.1).
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:50-1:200
IF	1:50-1:100
Data	



Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using QARS Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000. Observed Mw:88kDa Calculated Mw:86kDa/87kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human colon carcinoma using QARS Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver damage using QARS Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human gastric cancer using QARS Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).

## For Research Use Only

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#### Immunofluorescence analysis of U2OS cells using QARS Polyclonal Antibody

**Preparation & Storage** 

Storage

Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

### 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, glutaminyl-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). Glutaminyl-tRNA synthetase belongs to the class-I aminoacyl-tRNA synthetase family. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

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