

Product datasheet

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ARG40056 anti-KARS / LysRS antibody

Package: 100 μl Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes KARS / LysRS

Tested Reactivity Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application ICC/IF, WB
Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Isotype IgG

Target Name KARS / LysRS

Species Human

Immunogen Recombinant fusion protein corresponding to aa. 298-597 of Human KARS (NP_005539.1).

Conjugation Un-conjugated

Alternate Names EC 6.1.1.6; KRS; Lysyl-tRNA synthetase; CMTRIB; LysRS; DFNB89; KARS2; Lysine--tRNA ligase; KARS1

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ICC/IF	1:50 - 1:200
	WB	1:500 - 1:2000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	Rat liver, Mouse kidney and 293T	
Observed Size	72 kDa	

Properties

Form Liquid

Purification Affinity purified.

Buffer PBS (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.

Preservative 0.02% Sodium azide

Stabilizer 50% Glycerol

Storage instruction For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot

and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Note For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol KARS

Gene Full Name lysyl-tRNA synthetase

Background Aminoacyl-tRNA synthetases are a class of enzymes that charge tRNAs with their cognate amino acids.

Lysyl-tRNA synthetase is a homodimer localized to the cytoplasm which belongs to the class II family of tRNA synthetases. It has been shown to be a target of autoantibodies in the human autoimmune diseases, polymyositis or dermatomyositis. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different

isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Function Catalyzes the specific attachment of an amino acid to its cognate tRNA in a 2 step reaction: the amino

acid (AA) is first activated by ATP to form AA-AMP and then transferred to the acceptor end of the tRNA. When secreted, acts as a signaling molecule that induces immune response through the activation of monocyte/macrophages. Catalyzes the synthesis of diadenosine oligophosphate (Ap4A), a signaling molecule involved in the activation of MITF transcriptional activity. Interacts with HIV-1 virus GAG protein, facilitating the selective packaging of tRNA(3)(Lys), the primer for reverse transcription

initiation. [UniProt]

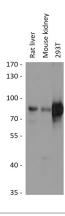
Calculated Mw 68 kDa

Cellular Localization Isoform Cytoplasmic: Cytoplasm, cytosol. Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane

protein. Secreted. Note=Secretion is induced by TNF-alpha (PubMed:15851690). Cytosolic in quiescent mast cells. Translocates into the nucleus in response to mast cell activation by immunoglobulin E

(PubMed:23159739). Isoform Mitochondrial: Mitochondrion. [UniProt]

Images



ARG40056 anti-KARS / LysRS antibody WB image

Western blot: 25 μg of Rat liver, Mouse kidney and 293T cell lysates stained with ARG40056 anti-KARS / LysRS antibody at 1:3000 dilution.