

Product datasheet for TP301784

QARS1 (NM_005051) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant protein of human glutaminyl-tRNA synthetase (QARS), 20 µg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>RC201784 protein sequence Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s)

MAALDSLFLFTSLGLSEQKARETLKNSALSAQLREAATQAQQTGLGSTIDKATGILLYGLASRLRDTRRLS
FLVSYIASKKIHTPEQLSAALEYVRSHPLDPIDTVDFERECGVGVIVTPEQIEEAVEAAINRHRPQLLVE
RYHFNMGLLMGEARAVLKWADGKMIKNEVDMQVLHLLGPKLEADLEKKFKVAKARLEETDRRTAKDVVE
N
GETADQTLSLMEQLRGEALKFHKPGENYKTPGYVTPHTMNLLKQHLEITGGQVRTRFPPEPNGILHIGH
AKAINFNFGYAKANNICFLRFDDTNPEKEEAKFFTAICDMVAWLGYTPYKVTYASDYFDQLYAWAVELI
RRGLAYVCHQRGEELKGHNTLPSWRDRPMEESLLLFEAMRKGKGFSEGEATLRMKLVMEDGKMDPVAY
RV
KYTPHHRTGDKWCYPTYDYTHCLCDSIEHITHSLCTKEFQARRSSYFWLCNALDVYCPVQWEYGRNLNH
YAVVSKRKILQLVATGAVRDWDDPRLFTLTALRRRGFPPEAINNFCARVGVTVAQTTMEPHLLEACVRDV
LNDTAPRAMAVLESLRVIITNFPAKSLDIQVPNFPADETKGFHQVFPFAPIVFIERTDFKEEPEPGFKRL
AWGQPVGLRHTGYVIELQHVVKGPSGCVESLEVTCRRADAGEKPKAFIHWWSQPLMCEVRLYERLFQHK
N
PEDPTEVPGGFLSDLNLASLHVDAALVDCSVALAKPFDKQFERLGYFSVDPDSHQGKLVFNRTVTLKE
DPGKV

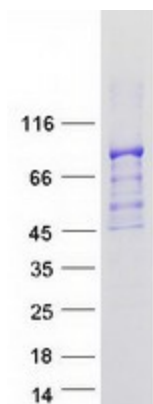
TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV

Tag:	C-Myc/DDK
Predicted MW:	87.6 kDa
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol



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Preparation:	Recombinant protein was captured through anti-DDK affinity column followed by conventional chromatography steps.
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	NP_005042
Locus ID:	5859
UniProt ID:	P47897
RefSeq Size:	2843
Cytogenetics:	3p21.31
RefSeq ORF:	2325
Synonyms:	GLNRS; MSCCA; PRO2195; QARS
Summary:	<p>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. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2013]</p>
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome
Protein Pathways:	Aminoacyl-tRNA biosynthesis, Metabolic pathways

Product images:

Coomassie blue staining of purified QARS protein (Cat# TP301784). The protein was produced from HEK293T cells transfected with QARS cDNA clone (Cat# [RC201784]) using MegaTran 2.0 (Cat# [TT210002]).