

Mouse anti-Human GARS Monoclonal Antibody | anti-GARS antibody

GARS antibody

CATALOG # AAA48155	HOST Mouse	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Immunofluorescence, Immunocytochemistry, Western Blot, ELISA
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PRODUCT SYNONYMS

GARS; Monoclonal Antibody; GARS antibody; Glycyl-tRNA synthetase; CMT2D; DSMAV; GlyRS; HMN5; SMAD1; anti-GARS antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

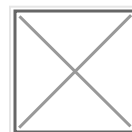
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1,k
Clone Number	AT4E10
Purity/Purification	By protein-A affinity chromatography
Form/Format	Liquid. In phosphate-buffered saline (pH 7.4) with 0.02% Sodium Azide, 10% glycerol.
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	739
Applicable Applications for anti-GARS antibody	IF (Immunofluorescence), ICC (Immunocytochemistry), WB (Western Blot), ELISA
Antigen Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant human GARS (43-289aa) purified from E. coli
Clone Note	Anti-human GARS mAb, clone AT4E10, is derived from hybridization of mouse F0 myeloma cells with spleen cells from BALB/c mice immunized with a recombinant human GARS protein.
Preparation and Storage	Can be stored at 4 degree C. For long term storage, aliquot and store at -20 degree C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing cycles.

IMAGES



IF (Immunofluorescence)

ICC/IF analysis of GARS in HeLa cells line, stained with DAPI (Blue) for nucleus staining and monoclonal anti-human GARS antibody (1:100) with goat anti-mouse IgG-Alexa fluor 488 conjugate (Green).



WB (Western Blot)

The cell lysates (40ug) were resolved by SDS-PAGE, transferred to PVDF membrane and probed with anti-human GARS (1:1000). Proteins were visualized using a goat anti-mouse secondary antibody conjugated to HRP and an ECL detection system. Lane 1.: HeLa cell lysate Lane 2.: 293T cell lysate Lane 3.: Jurkat cell lysate Lane 4.: U87-MG cell lysate Lane 5.: A431 cell lysate

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-GARS antibody	GARS, also known as glycyl-tRNA synthetase, is one of the aminoacyl-tRNA synthetase that charge tRNAs with their cognate amino acids. Defects in the gene encoding GlyRS is the cause of Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease type 2D (CMT2D), which is an autosomal dominant inherited disease characterized by severe weakness, atrophy and absence of deep tendon reflexes in the upper extremities. Defects in the GlyRS gene is also the cause of distal hereditary muscular neuropathy type V (HMN5), a disease similar to CMT2D, though the distal sensory involvement is less severe in HMN5 patients.
Product Categories/Family for anti-GARS antibody	Epigenomics (Transcription & Translation)
References	Xie. W. (2007) Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 104: 9976-9981 ; Antonellis. A. (2003) AM J Hum Genet 72: 1293-1299

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	116805340
NCBI GeneID	2617
NCBI Accession #	NP_002038
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_002047.3
UniProt Accession #	P41250 ; Q969Y1 ; B3KQA2 ; B4DIA0
Molecular Weight	83,166 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	glycine--tRNA ligase isoform 1
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	glycyl-tRNA synthetase
NCBI Official Symbol	GARS
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	HMN5; CMT2D; DSMAV; GlyRS; SMAD1
NCBI Protein Information	glycine--tRNA ligase
UniProt Protein Name	Glycine--tRNA ligase
UniProt Gene Name	GARS
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	AP-4-A synthetase; GlyRS

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.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/monoclonal/gars-antibody-clone-at4e10-immunofluorescence-immunocytochemistry-western-blot-elisa/48155>