

FARSA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP7566a

Specification

FARSA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession

<u>Q9Y285</u>

FARSA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 2193

Other Names Phenylalanine--tRNA ligase alpha subunit, CML33, Phenylalanyl-tRNA synthetase alpha subunit, PheRS, FARSA, FARS, FARSL, FARSLA

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP7566a was selected from the N-term region of human FARSA. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

FARSA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name FARSA

Synonyms FARS, FARSL, FARSLA

Cellular Location Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q505J8}.

FARSA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

Blocking Peptides



FARSA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

FARSA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

Aminoacyl-tRNA synthetases are a class of enzymes that charge tRNAs with their cognate amino acids. FARSA is similar to the catalytic subunit of prokaryotic and Saccharomyces cerevisiae phenylalanyl-tRNA synthetases (PheRS). This protein has been shown to be expressed in a tumor-selective and cell cycle stage- and differentiation-dependent manner, the first member of the tRNA synthetase gene family shown to exhibit this type of regulated expression.

FARSA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Gevaert,K., Nat. Biotechnol. 21 (5), 566-569 (2003)Moor,N.,Protein Expr. Purif. 24 (2), 260-267 (2002)Sen,S., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 94 (12), 6164-6169 (1997)