

IARS Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP7845a

Specification

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

Primary Accession

P41252

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

Gene ID 3376

Other Names

Isoleucine--tRNA ligase, cytoplasmic, Isoleucyl-tRNA synthetase, IRS, IIeRS, IARS

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP7845a was selected from the N-term region of human IARS. 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.

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

Name IARS1 (HGNC:5330)

Synonyms IARS

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.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, Cytoplasm, cytosol

Tissue Location

Expressed in liver and muscle (at protein level).



IARS Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

• Blocking Peptides

IARS Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

IARS Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

Isoleucine-tRNA synthetase belongs to the class-I aminoacyl-tRNA synthetase family and has been identified as a target of autoantibodies in the autoimmune disease polymyositis/dermatomyositis. It catalyzes the chemical reaction:ATP + L-isoleucine + tRNA(IIe) = AMP + diphosphate + L-isoleucyl-tRNA(IIe).

IARS Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Shiba K., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 91:7435-7439(1994)Nichols R.C., Gene 155:299-304(1995)