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Rabbit Anti-FARSLA/CML33 antibody

SL13145R

Product Name:	FARSLA/CML33
Chinese Name:	慢性粒细胞白血病33抗体
Alias:	CML 33; CML33; FARS; FARSA; FARSL; FRSA; PheHA; Phenylalanine tRNA ligase 1 alpha cytoplasmic; Phenylalanine tRNA ligase alpha chain; Phenylalanine tRNA synthetase alpha subunit; Phenylalanine tRNA synthetase like alpha subunit; Phenylalanyl tRNA synthetase alpha chain; Phenylalanyl tRNA synthetase alpha subunit; Phenylalanyl tRNA synthetase like alpha subunit; PheRS.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Pig,Cow,Horse,Sheep,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	57kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human FARSLA/CML33:51-150/508
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Aminoacyl-tRNA synthetases consist of a family of enzymes that catalyze the specific aminoacylation of tRNA by their cognate amino acid in the initial step of ribosome-dependent protein biosynthesis. FARSLA, also known as FRSA, CML33, FARSL or

PheHA (phenylalanyl-tRNA synthetase, alpha subunit), is a member of the class-II aminoacyl-tRNA synthetase family and is highly expressed in proliferating cells of bone marrow. FARSLA is a cytoplasmic phenylalanine-tRNA synthetase that functions as a heterodimer consisting of a catalytic alpha-subunit and a regulatory beta-subunit. The alpha-subunit is responsible for forming the amino acid binding pocket, mediating the ATP/aminoacyl adenylate binding, and interacts with the acceptor stem of the tRNA. FARSLA functions in a cell cycle-dependent and differentiation-dependent manner.

Function:
FARSLA (Phenylalanyl-tRNA synthetase alpha chain) is an aminoacyl-tRNA synthetase. These are a class of enzymes that charge tRNAs with their cognate amino acids. Cytoplasmic phenylalanine-tRNA synthetase is a heterodimer consisting of a catalytic alpha subunit, FARSLA, and a regulatory beta subunit, FARSLB. 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 family shown to exhibit this type of regulated expression.

Subcellular Location:
Cytoplasmic.

Similarity:
Belongs to the class-II aminoacyl-tRNA synthetase family. Phe-tRNA synthetase alpha subunit type 2 subfamily.

SWISS:
Q9Y285

Gene ID:
2193

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 2193Human

Entrez Gene: 66590Mouse

Entrez Gene: 288917Rat

Omim: 602918Human

SwissProt: Q9Y285Human

SwissProt: Q8C0C7Mouse

SwissProt: Q505J8Rat

Unigene: 23111Human

	Important Note: This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.