

FARSB Antibody - N-terminal region
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AI15501

Specification

FARSB Antibody - N-terminal region - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	O9NSD9
Other Accession	NM_005687 , NP_005678
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Rabbit, Pig, Goat, Bovine, Guinea Pig, Dog
Predicted	Human, Rat, Rabbit, Pig, Goat, Bovine, Guinea Pig, Dog
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	65kDa KDa

FARSB Antibody - N-terminal region - Additional Information

Gene ID 10056

Alias Symbol FARSLB, FRSB, HSPC173, PheHB, PheRS
Other Names
Phenylalanine--tRNA ligase beta subunit, 6.1.1.20, Phenylalanyl-tRNA synthetase beta subunit, PheRS, FARSB, FARSLB, FRSB

Format

Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.

Reconstitution & Storage

Add 50 ul of distilled water. Final anti-FARSB antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

FARSB Antibody - N-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

FARSB Antibody - N-terminal region - Protein Information

Name FARSB

Synonyms FARSLB, FRSB

Cellular Location

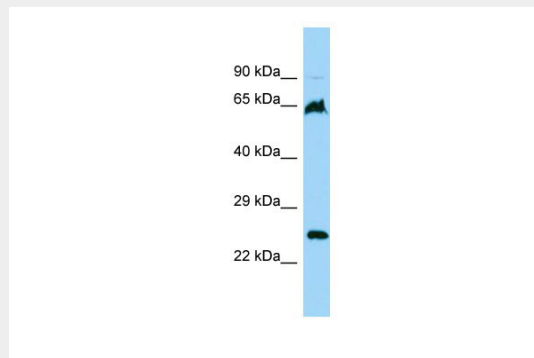
Cytoplasm.

FARSB Antibody - N-terminal region - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

FARSB Antibody - N-terminal region - Images



Host: Rabbit

Target Name: FARSB

Sample Tissue: 293T Whole cell lysate

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Antibody Dilution: 1.0µg/ml

FARSB Antibody - N-terminal region - References

Motegi H., et al. Submitted (APR-1996) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.

Rodova M., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 255:765-773(1999).

Zhang Q.-H., et al. Genome Res. 10:1546-1560(2000).

Ota T., et al. Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).

Hillier L.W., et al. Nature 434:724-731(2005).