

GARS Antibody
Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM8548b**Specification**

GARS Antibody - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application | WB, FC,E |
| Primary Accession | P41250 |
| Reactivity | Human |
| Host | Mouse |
| Clonality | monoclonal |
| Isotype | IgG1,k |
| Calculated MW | 83166 |

GARS Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 2617**Other Names**

Glycine--tRNA ligase, 6.1.1.14, Diadenosine tetraphosphate synthetase, AP-4-A synthetase, Glycyl-tRNA synthetase, GlyRS, GARS

Target/Specificity

This GARS antibody is generated from a mouse immunized with a recombinant protein between 35-305 amino acids from human GARS.

Dilution

WB~~1:4000

FC~~1:25

Format

Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein G column, followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

GARS Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

GARS Antibody - Protein Information**Name** GARS1 ([HGNC:4162](#))**Synonyms** GARS**Function** Catalyzes the ATP-dependent ligation of glycine to the 3'-end of its cognate tRNA, via

the formation of an aminoacyl-adenylate intermediate (Gly-AMP) (PubMed:[17544401](#), PubMed:[24898252](#), PubMed:[28675565](#)). Also produces diadenosine tetraphosphate (Ap4A), a universal pleiotropic signaling molecule needed for cell regulation pathways, by direct condensation of 2 ATPs. Thereby, may play a special role in Ap4A homeostasis (PubMed:[19710017](#)).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Cell projection, axon. Secreted {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9CZD3}. Secreted, extracellular exosome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9CZD3}. Note=In transfected COS7 cells, not detected in mitochondria, nor in Golgi apparatus (PubMed:17035524) Secreted by motor neuron, possibly through the exosome pathway (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9CZD3, ECO:0000269|PubMed:17035524} [Isoform 2]: Cytoplasm. Cell projection, axon

Tissue Location

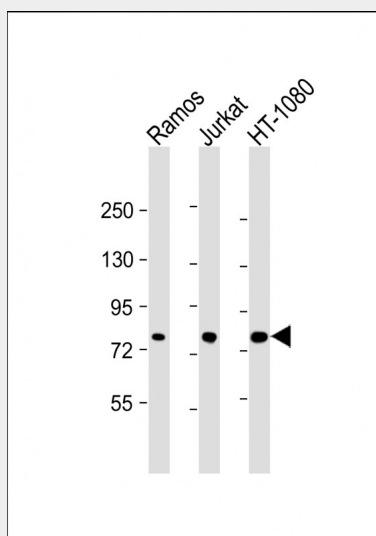
Widely expressed, including in brain and spinal cord. [Isoform 1]: Expressed in brain, spinal cord, muscle, heart, spleen and liver.

GARS Antibody - Protocols

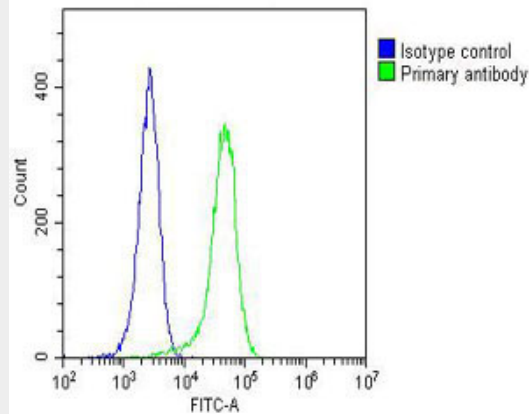
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

GARS Antibody - Images



All lanes : Anti-GARS Antibody at 1:4000 dilution Lane 1: Ramos whole cell lysate Lane 2: Jurkat whole cell lysate Lane 3: HT-1080 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-mouse IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 83 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Overlay histogram showing Hela cells stained with AM8548b(green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then incubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (AM8548b, 1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37°C. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Mouse IgG, DyLight® 488 Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed(OJ192088) at 1/200 dilution for 40 min at 37°C. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was mouse IgG1 (1µg/1x10⁶ cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10,000 events was performed.

GARS Antibody - Background

Catalyzes the attachment of glycine to tRNA(Gly). Is also able to produce diadenosine tetraphosphate (Ap4A), a universal pleiotropic signaling molecule needed for cell regulation pathways, by direct condensation of 2 ATPs.

GARS Antibody - References

Shiba K., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 269:30049-30055(1994).
Williams J.H., et al. Nucleic Acids Res. 23:1307-1310(1995).
Ota T., et al. Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Hillier L.W., et al. Nature 424:157-164(2003).
Ge Q., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 269:28790-28797(1994).