



# TyrRS Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	YP-Ab-10608
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications</b>	WB;IHC;ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	YARS
<b>Protein Name</b>	TyrRS
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the C-terminal region of human YARS. AA range:451-500
<b>Specificity</b>	TyrRS Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of TyrRS
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB 1:500-2000,IHC 1:50-300 ELISA 1:10000-20000
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	Tyrosine--tRNA ligase, cytoplasmic (EC 6.1.1.1) (Tyrosyl-tRNA synthetase) (TyrRS)
<b>Observed Band</b>	60kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Cytoplasm .
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	B-cell lymphoma,Bone,Lung,Platelet,
<b>Function</b>	catalytic activity:ATP + L-tyrosine + tRNA(Tyr) = AMP + diphosphate + L-tyrosyl-tRNA(Tyr).,disease:Defects in YARS are the cause of Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease dominant intermediate type C (CMTDIC) [MIM:608323]. CMTDIC is a form of Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease characterized by clinical and pathologic features intermediate between demyelinating and axonal peripheral neuropathies, and motor median nerve conduction velocities ranging from 25 to 45 m/sec.,function:Catalyzes the attachment of tyrosine to tRNA(Tyr) in a two-step reaction: tyrosine is first activated by ATP to form Tyr-AMP and then transferred to the acceptor end of tRNA(Tyr).,similarity:Belongs to the class-I aminoacyl-tRNA synthetase family.,similarity:Contains 1 tRNA-binding domain.,subunit:Homodimer.,
<b>Background</b>	Aminoacyl-tRNA synthetases catalyze the aminoacylation of tRNA by their cognate amino acid. Because of their central role in linking amino acids with nucleotide triplets contained in tRNAs, aminoacyl-tRNA synthetases are thought



to be among the first proteins that appeared in evolution. Tyrosyl-tRNA synthetase belongs to the class I tRNA synthetase family. Cytokine activities have also been observed for the human tyrosyl-tRNA synthetase, after it is split into two parts, an N-terminal fragment that harbors the catalytic site and a C-terminal fragment found only in the mammalian enzyme. The N-terminal fragment is an interleukin-8-like cytokine, whereas the released C-terminal fragment is an EMAP II-like cytokine. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

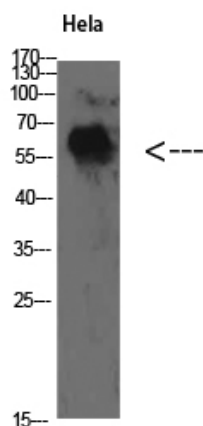
#### matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

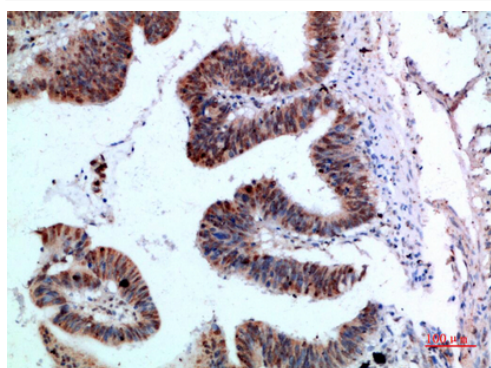
#### Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

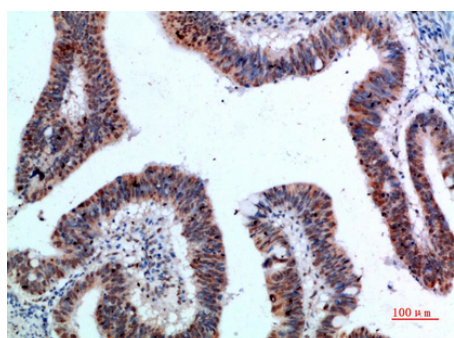
## Products Images



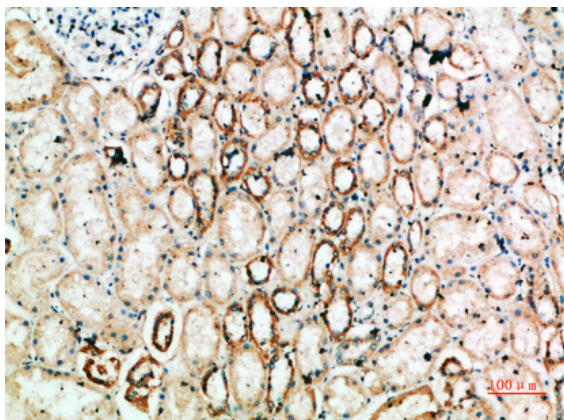
Western Blot analysis of HeLa cells using TyrRS Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:500. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



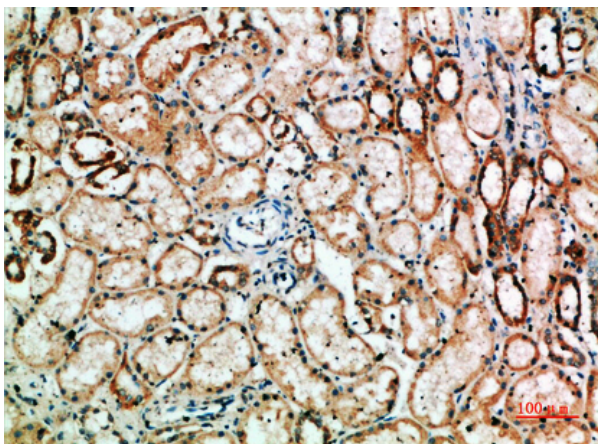
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-colon-cancer, antibody was diluted at 1:200



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-colon-cancer, antibody was diluted at 1:200



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-kidney, antibody was diluted at 1:200



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-kidney, antibody was diluted at 1:200