## **Product Datasheet**

## Human Glutamyl-tRNA (QRSL1) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK7834

Package Size: #EK7834-1 48T #EK7834-2 96T



Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Docor	ntion
Descri	וטוטו

Product Name	Human Glutamyl-tRNA (QRSL1) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human (Homo sapiens)
Other Names	DKFZp564C1278; FLJ10989; FLJ12189; FLJ13447; GatA;
Accession No.	Q9H0R6
Uniprot	Q9H0R6
GeneID	55278;
Storage	The stability of ELISA kit is determined by the loss rate of activity. The loss rate of this kit is less than 5%
	within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.
	within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.  The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test. Keep the kit at 37C for 4 and 7 days,
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## **Application Details**

Detect Range:Request Information
Sensitivity:Request Information
Sample Type:Serum, Plasma, Other biological fluids
Sample Volume: 1-200 μL
Assay Time:1-4.5h
Detection wavelength:450 nm

## **Product Description**

Detection Method:SandwichTest principle:This assay employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate QRSL1 in samples. An antibody specific for QRSL1 has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyQRSL1 present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for QRSL1 is added to the wells. After washing, Streptavidin conjugated Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP) is added to the wells. Following a wash to remove any unbound avidin-enzyme reagent, a substrate solution is added to the wells and color develops in proportion to the amount of QRSL1 bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured. Product Overview: QRSL1 belongs to the amidase family, similar to glutaminyl-tRNA synthetase. Glutaminyl-tRNA synthetase is a class Ic synthetase and shows several similarities with glutamyl-tRNA synthetase concerning structure and catalytic properties. It is an alpha2 dimer. Glutaminyl-tRNA synthetase is a relatively rare synthetase, found in the cytosolic compartment of eukaryotes, in Escherichia coli and a number of other Gram-negative bacteria, and in Deinococcus radiodurans. In contrast, the pathway to Gln-tRNA in mitochondria, Archaea, Gram-positive bacteria, and a number of other lineages is by misacylation with Glu followed by transamidation to correct the aminoacylation to Gln. A stable glutaminly-adenylate analog, which inhibits GlnRS with a Ki of 1.32 microM, was synthesized and cocrystallized with GlnRS and tRNA2Gln.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only