

Human Glutamyl-tRNA synthetase (QARS) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK7867

Package Size: #EK7867-1 48T #EK7867-2 96T

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Description

Product Name	Human Glutamyl-tRNA synthetase (QARS) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human (Homo sapiens)
Other Names	GLNRS; PRO2195; glutamine tRNA ligase glutamine-tRNA synthetase
Accession No.	P47897
Uniprot	P47897
GeneID	5859;
Storage	<p>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.</p> <p>The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test. Keep the kit at 37C for 4 and 7 days, and compare O.D.values of the kit kept at 37C with that of at recommended temperature. (referring from China Biological Products Standard, which was calculated by the Arrhenius equation. For ELISA kit, 4 days storage at 37C can be considered as 6 months at 2 - 8C, which means 7 days at 37C equaling 12 months at 2 - 8C).</p>

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 QARS in samples. An antibody specific for QARS has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyQARS present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for QARS 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 QARS bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.

Product Overview: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. In metazoans, 9 aminoacyl-tRNA synthetases specific for glutamine (gln), glutamic acid (glu), and 7 other amino acids are associated within a multienzyme complex. Although present in eukaryotes, glutamyl-tRNA synthetase (QARS) is absent from many prokaryotes, mitochondria, and chloroplasts, in which Gln-tRNA(Gln) is formed by transamidation of the misacylated Glu-tRNA(Gln). Glutamyl-tRNA synthetase belongs to the class-I aminoacyl-tRNA synthetase family.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only