

SerRS (h): 293T Lysate: sc-170165

BACKGROUND

The fidelity of protein synthesis requires efficient discrimination of amino acid substrates by aminoacyl-tRNA synthetases. Aminoacyl-tRNA synthetases function to catalyze the aminoacylation of tRNAs by their corresponding amino acids, thus linking amino acids with tRNA-contained nucleotide triplets. SerRS (seryl-tRNA synthetase), also known as SERS or SARS, is a 514 amino acid member of the class-II aminoacyl-tRNA synthetase family that catalyzes the tRNA^{Ser}-serine aminoacylation reaction. Localized to the cytoplasm, SerRS exists as a homodimer and contains a core catalytic domain and a tRNA-binding domain. In addition to recognizing and serylating tRNA^{Ser}, SerRS can also recognize and serylate tRNA^{Sec} (tRNA^{selenocysteine}). Via this interaction, SerRS is implicated in selenocysteine (Sec) biosynthesis.

REFERENCES

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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: SARS (human) mapping to 1p13.3.

PRODUCT

SerRS (h): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of human SerRS transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 μ g protein in 200 μ l SDS-PAGE buffer.

APPLICATIONS

SerRS (h): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive SerRS antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 μ l per lane.

Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.