Recombinant Human KARS Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH032720

Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

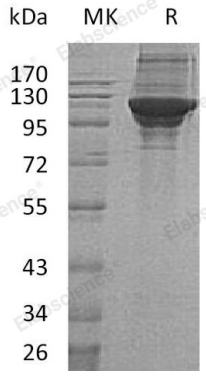
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human KARS protein Ala2-Val597, with an C-terminal His
Mol_Mass	69.1 kDa
Accession	Q15046
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	This product is provided as liquid. It is shipped at frozen temperature with blue ice/gel packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at < - 20°C.
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 100mM NaCl, 1mM DTT, 20% Glycerol, pH 8.0.
Reconstitution	Not Applicable

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Lysine-tRNA ligase, also known as Lysyl-tRNA synthetase, LysRS, KARS and KIAA0070, belongs to the class-II aminoacyl-tRNA synthetase family. The N-terminal cytoplasmic domain (1-65) is a functional tRNA-binding domain, which is required for nuclear localization, is involved in the interaction with DARS, but has a repulsive role in the binding to EEF1A1. A central domain (208-259) is involved in homodimerization and is required for interaction with HIV-1 GAG and incorporation into virions. KARS catalyzes the specific attachment of an amino acid to its cognate tRNA in a two step reaction: the amino acid (AA) is first activated by ATP to form AA-AMP and then transferred to the acceptor end of the tRNA. Defects in KARS are the cause of Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease recessive intermediate type B (CMTRIB).

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