

Human Histidyl-tRNA synthetase (HARS) Protein

Catalogue No.: abx073617

Human Histidyl-tRNA synthetase (HARS) Enzyme is a recombinant enzyme produced in baculovirus. Aminoacyl-tRNA synthetases are a class of enzymes that charge tRNAs with their cognate amino acids. The protein encoded by this gene is a cytoplasmic enzyme which belongs to the class II family of aminoacyl-tRNA synthetases. The enzyme is responsible for the synthesis of histidyl-transfer RNA, which is essential for the incorporation of histidine into proteins. The gene is located in a head-to-head orientation with HARSL on chromosome five, where the homologous genes share a bidirectional promoter. The gene product is a frequent target of autoantibodies in the human autoimmune disease polymyositis/dermatomyositis. Several transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2012].

Target: Histidyl-tRNA synthetase (HARS)

Origin: Human

Expression: Recombinant

Tested Applications: SDS-PAGE

Host: Insect

Recommended dilutions: Optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Form: Liquid

Activity: Not tested

Purity: > 90% (SDS-PAGE)

Storage: Store below -18°C. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

UniProt Primary AC: P12081 ([UniProt](#), [ExPASy](#))

KEGG: hsa:3035

String: [9606.ENSP00000425634](#)

Note: THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC, THERAPEUTIC OR COSMETIC PROCEDURES. NOT FOR HUMAN OR ANIMAL CONSUMPTION.