

TARS Human

Description: TARS Human Recombinant produced in E.coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 743 amino acids (1-723) and having a molecular mass of 85.6kDa. TARS is fused to a 20 amino acid His-tag at N-terminus & purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: ENPS-578

For research use only.

Synonyms: Threonine--tRNA ligase, cytoplasmic, Threonyl-tRNA synthetase, ThrRS, TARS.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MFEEKASSPS GKMGGEKPI
GAGEEKQKEG GKKNKEGSG DGGRAELNPW PEIYTRLEM YNILKAHDS ILAEKAEKDS
KPIKVTLPDG KQVDAESWKT TPYQIACGIS QGLADNTVIA KVNNVWDLR RPLEEDCTLE
LLKFEDEEAQ AVYWHSSAHI MGEAMERVY GCLCYGPPIE NGFYDMYLE EGGVSSNDFS
SLEALCKKII KE

Purity: Greater than 90.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The TARS solution (0.5mg/ml) contains 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0), 2mM DTT, 20% glycerol and 150mM NaCl.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

Threonyl-tRNA synthetase, cytoplasmic (TARS) is a member of the class-II aminoacyl-tRNA synthetase family. The main role of TARS is in tRNA aminoacylation. The N-terminal domain of the TARS enzyme is responsible for the competition with the ribosome whereas the catalytic and the C-terminal domain are involved in binding the 2 anticodon arm-like structures in the operator.

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