abcam

ab166915

Anti-AlaRS antibody [EPR11036(B)]

Recombinant | RabMAb

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 40% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.05% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	EPR11036(B)
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	0.166 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

IP

Not recommended

Species	Human, Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

WB

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/10000 - 1/50000
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

IHC-P

Not recommended

Species	Human, Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

ICC/IF

Not recommended

Species	Human, Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/10 - 1/100
Notes	ab172730 - Rabbit monoclonal IgG, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

Predicted

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information AARS1

Function	Catalyzes the attachment of alanine to tRNA(Ala) in a two-step reaction: alanine is first activated by ATP to form Ala-AMP and then transferred to the acceptor end of tRNA(Ala) (PubMed:27622773, PubMed:27911835, PubMed:28493438, PubMed:33909043). Also edits incorrectly charged tRNA(Ala) via its editing domain (PubMed:27622773, PubMed:27911835, PubMed:28493438, PubMed:29273753). In presence of high levels of lactate, also acts as a protein lactyltransferase that mediates lactylation of lysine residues in target proteins, such as TEAD1, TP53/p53 and YAP1 (PubMed:38512451, PubMed:38653238). Protein lactylation takes place in a two-step reaction: lactate is first activated by ATP to form lactate-AMP and then transferred to lysine residues of target proteins (PubMed:38512451, PubMed:38653238, PubMed:39322678). Acts as an inhibitor of TP53/p53 activity by catalyzing lactylation of TP53/p53 (PubMed:38653238). Acts as a positive regulator of the Hippo pathway by mediating lactylation of TEAD1 and YAP1 (PubMed:38512451).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Conditional Ambient
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle

Notes

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	AlaRS also known as alanyl-tRNA synthetase is an enzyme critically involved in protein synthesis. It has an approximate molecular mass of 100 kDa. AlaRS catalyzes the attachment of alanine to its corresponding tRNA molecule ensuring the incorporation of alanine into a growing polypeptide chain. This enzymatic activity makes it an important component in the translation machinery. AlaRS shows expression across a wide variety of tissues reflecting its essential role in cellular function and biosynthesis.
Biological function summary	The enzyme plays an essential role without functioning as part of a complex. AlaRS participates in the aminoacylation of tRNA a process ensuring fidelity during protein translation. It charges tRNA with alanine maintaining accuracy in protein synthesis. This process is vital for cellular function because incorrect amino acid incorporation can lead to misfolded proteins and malfunction.
Pathways	AlaRS plays an important part in the translation pathway an essential component of the wider protein biosynthesis network. It interacts closely with ribosomal proteins during translation. AlaRS also links to the aminoacyl-tRNA biosynthesis pathway sharing functional similarities with other aminoacyl-tRNA synthetases such as GlnRS and GlyRS that attach amino acids to their corresponding tRNAs.
Associated diseases and disorders	AlaRS has connections with Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease and specific types of cancer. Mutations in the gene encoding AlaRS can lead to Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease a disorder affecting peripheral nerves. The enzyme also shows altered expression in some cancers connecting it indirectly with oncogenic proteins that contribute to tumor progression. These associations highlight AlaRS as a target for understanding pathologies related to protein synthesis dysregulation.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

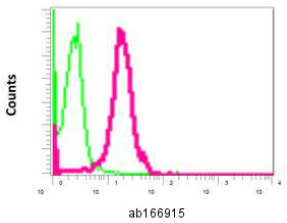
We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

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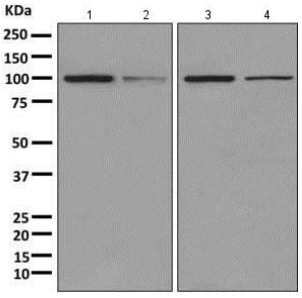
2 product images



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-AlaRS antibody [EPR11036(B)] (ab166915)

AlaRS Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-AlaRS antibody

Intracellular flow cytometric analysis of permeabilized K562 cells labeling AlaRS with ab166915 at 1/10 (red) or a rabbit IgG control (negative) (green).



Western blot - Anti-AlaRS antibody [EPR11036(B)] (ab166915)

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-AlaRS antibody [EPR11036(B)] (ab166915) at 1/10000 dilution

Lane 1:
HeLa cell lysate at 10 µg

Lane 2:
Human fetal liver tissue lysate at 10 µg

Lane 3:
K562 cell lysate at 10 µg

Lane 4:
HepG2 cell lysate at 10 µg

Predicted band size: 107 kDa

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.