# **PRODUCT INFORMATION**

**Expression system** E.coli

**Domain** 1-471aa

**UniProt No.** P23381

NCBI Accession No. NP\_776049

### **Alternative Names**

Tryptophanyl-tRNA synthetase cytoplasmic, GAMMA-2, IFI53, IFP53, Tryptophanyl-tRNA synthetase, cytoplasmic, TrpRS, hWRS

# **PRODUCT SPECIFICATION**

#### **Molecular Weight**

55.3 kDa (491aa) confirmed by MALDI-TOF

**Concentration** 1mg/ml (determined by Bradford assay)

#### Formulation

Liquid in. 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0) containing 0.1M NaCl, 1mM DTT, 10% glycerol

**Purity** > 90% by SDS-PAGE

Tag His-Tag

Application SDS-PAGE

#### **Storage Condition**

Can be stored at +2C to +8C for 1 week. For long term storage, aliquot and store at -20C to -80C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing cycles.

# BACKGROUND

#### Description

WARS, also known as tryptophanyl-tRNA synthetase, belongs to the class I tRNA synthetase family. Two forms of tryptophanyl tRNA synthetase exist, a cytoplasmic form, named WARS, and a mitochondrial form, named WARS2. WARS catalyzes the aminoacylation of tRNA (trp) with tryptophan and is induced by interferon. It also regulates ERK, Akt, and eNOS activation pathways that are associated with angiogenesis, cytoskeletal reorganization and shear stress-responsive gene expression. Recombinant human WARS protein, fused to His-



tag at N-terminus, was expressed in E. coli and purified by using conventional chromatography techniques.

#### **Amino acid Sequence**

MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MPNSEPASLL ELFNSIATQG ELVRSLKAGN ASKDEIDSAV KMLVSLKMSY KAAAGEDYKA DCPPGNPAPT SNHGPDATEA EEDFVDPWTV QTSSAKGIDY DKLIVRFGSS KIDKELINRI ERATGQRPHH FLRRGIFFSH RDMNQVLDAY ENKKPFYLYT GRGPSSEAMH VGHLIPFIFT KWLQDVFNVP LVIQMTDDEK YLWKDLTLDQ AYSYAVENAK DIIACGFDIN KTFIFSDLDY MGMSSGFYKN VVKIQKHVTF NQVKGIFGFT DSDCIGKISF PAIQAAPSFS NSFPQIFRDR TDIQCLIPCA IDQDPYFRMT RDVAPRIGYP KPALLHSTFF PALQGAQTKM SASDPNSSIF LTDTAKQIKT KVNKHAFSGG RDTIEEHRQF GGNCDVDVSF MYLTFFLEDD DKLEQIRKDY TSGAMLTGEL KKALIEVLQP LIAEHQARRK EVTDEIVKEF MTPRKLSFDF Q

### **General References**

Nagano K., et al. (2004) Oncogene. 23(9):1693-703.

