Mouse anti-Human Glutamine Synthetase/GLUL Monoclonal Antibody | anti-GLUL antibody

Glutamine Synthetase/GLUL Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone GLUL/6599]

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA215683	**Mouse**	**Human**	**Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot**

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Glutamine Synthetase/GLUL; Monoclonal Antibody; Glutamine Synthetase/GLUL Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone GLUL/6599]; cell proliferation-inducing protein 59; GLUL; Glutamate ammonia ligase; GS; PIG43; PIG59; Glutamate decarboxylase; glutamine synthase; Glutamine synthetase; glutamine synthetase I; Proliferation inducing protein 43; GLNA; GLNS; anti-GLUL antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse/IgG2b, kappa
Clone Number	GLUL/6599
Form/Format	200ug/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0. 05% BSA & 0. 05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.
Concentration	Purified Ab with BSA and Azide at 200ug/ml OR Purified Ab WITHOUT BSA and Azide at 1.0mg/ml (varies by lot)
Applicable Applications for anti-GLUL antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	Recombinant fragment (around aa 50-250) of human GLUL protein (exact sequence is proprietary)
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm, Mitochondrion
Positive Control	Human brain, stomach or thyroid. A-431 or Y79 cells.
Hu-chromosome Location	1q25.3
Unigene	518525
Preparation and Storage	Antibody with azide: store at 2 to 8 degree C Antibody without azide: store at -20 to -80 degree C Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

IMAGES

IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human liver stained with Glutamine Synthetase Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (GLUL/6599) at 2ug/ml.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-GLUL antibody	Glutamine synthetase (Gl Syn) forms a homo-octamer that serves as a catalyst for the amination of glutamic acid to form glutamine. This enzyme is a marker for astrocytes, which serve as the primary site of conversion of glutamic acid to glutamine in the brain. Induction of glutamine synthetase is seen upon astrocyte cell contact with neurons. Elevated expression of glutamine synthetase in glial cells has been shown to protect neurons from degeneration due to excess glutamate. Glutamine synthetase is also present in the liver and is involved in nitrogen homeostasis. Overexpression of glutamine synthetase has been shown in primary liver cancers, indicating a potential role for glutamine synthetase in hepatocyte transformation.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	74271837
NCBI GeneID	2752
NCBI Accession #	NP_001028216.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001033044.2
UniProt Accession #	P15104; Q499Y9; Q5T9Z1; Q7Z3W4; Q8IZ17
Molecular Weight	42,064 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	glutamine synthetase
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	glutamate-ammonia ligase
NCBI Official Symbol	GLUL
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	GS; GLNS; PIG43; PIG59
NCBI Protein Information	glutamine synthetase; glutamine synthase; glutamate decarboxylase; glutamate--ammonia ligase; proliferation-inducing protein 43; cell proliferation-inducing protein 59
UniProt Protein Name	Glutamine synthetase
UniProt Gene Name	**GLUL**
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	GLNS; GS
UniProt Entry Name	GLNA_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: https://stage.aaabiotech.com/monoclonal/glutamine-synthetase-glul-antibody-clone-glul-6599-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/215683