

Mouse anti-Human GLUL Monoclonal Antibody | anti-GLUL antibody

GLUL antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA48940	Mouse	Human	Immunofluorescence, Immunocytochemistry, Flow Cytometry, Functional Assay, Western Blot, ELISA

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

GLUL; Monoclonal Antibody; GLUL antibody; Glutamine synthetase; GLNS; GS; PIG43; PIG59; cell proliferation-inducing protein 59; GLNA; GLNA_HUMAN; GLUL Glutamate ammonia ligase; Glutamate decarboxylase Glutamate--ammonia ligase; glutamine synthase Glutamine synthetase; PIG 43; PIG 59; PIG43 PIG59; Proliferation inducing protein 43; anti-GLUL antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1, k
Clone Number	AT8D7
Purity/Purification	By protein-A affinity chromatography
Form/Format	Liquid. In phosphate-buffered saline (pH 7.4) with 0.02% Sodium Azide, 10% glycerol.
Concentration	1 mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	373
Applicable Applications for anti-GLUL antibody	IF (Immunofluorescence), ICC (Immunocytochemistry), FCM/FACS (Flow Cytometry), WB (Western Blot), ELISA
Immunogen	Recombinant human GLUL (1-373aa) purified from E. coli
Preparation and Storage	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.

IMAGES



IF (Immunofluorescence)

ICC/IF analysis of GLUL in HeLa cells. The cell was stained with AAA48940 (1:100). The secondary antibody (green) was used Alexa Fluor 488. DAPI was stained the cell nucleus (blue).



WB (Western Blot)

The mouse tissue lysates (40ug) were resolved by SDS-PAGE, transferred to PVDF membrane and probed with anti-human GLUL antibody (1:1000). Proteins were visualized using a goat anti-mouse secondary antibody conjugated to HRP and an ECL detection system. Lane 1.: Mouse brain tissue lysate. Lane 2.: Mouse liver tissue lysate

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-GLUL antibody

Glutamine synthetase (GLUL), which is therefore able to regulate intracellular concentrations of glutamate. GLUL catalyzes the synthesis of glutamine from glutamate and ammonia. Glutamine is a main source of energy and is involved in cell proliferation, inhibition of apoptosis, and cell signaling. GLUL is essential for proliferation of fetal skin fibroblasts and plays an important role in controlling body pH by removing ammonia from circulation. Mutations in GLUL are associated with congenital glutamine deficiency.

Product Categories/Family for anti-GLUL antibody	Neuroscience
References	Vermeulen T., et al, (2008) Arch Biochem Biophys. 478: 96-102. ; Liaw SH., et al. (1995) Protein Sci. 4 (11): 2358-65.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	74271837
NCBI GeneID	2752
NCBI Accession #	NP_001028216
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001033044.3
UniProt Accession #	P15104; Q499Y9; Q5T9Z1; Q7Z3W4; Q8IZ17
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
UniProt Protein Name	Glutamine synthetase
UniProt Gene Name	GLUL
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	GLNS; GS

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.