

Rabbit anti-Human GLUL/Glutamine Synthetase Polyclonal Antibody | anti-GLUL antibody

GLUL/Glutamine Synthetase Rabbit anti-Human Polyclonal Antibody

CATALOG # AAA163188	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry
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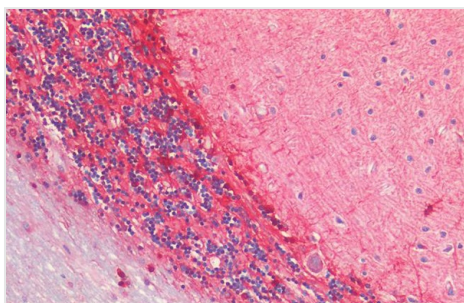
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

GLUL/Glutamine Synthetase; Polyclonal Antibody; GLUL/Glutamine Synthetase Rabbit anti-Human Polyclonal Antibody; PathPlus GLUL/Glutamine Synthetase Antibody; GLUL; GLNS; Glutamate decarboxylase; Glutamate-ammonia ligase; Glutamine synthase; GS; Glutamate--ammonia ligase; Glutamine synthetase; PIG43; PIG59; anti-GLUL antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

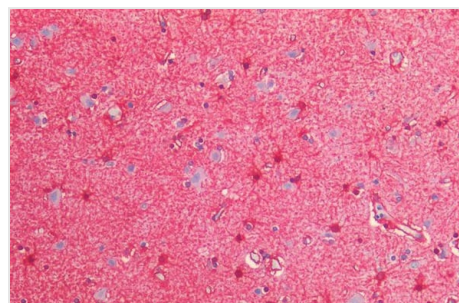
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purity/Purification	Immunoaffinity purified
Form/Format	PBS, 0.1% Sodium Azide
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Applicable Applications for anti-GLUL antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Target	Human GLUL/Glutamine Synthetase
Immunogen	LP-12731, synthetic peptide
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation and Storage	Aliquot and store undiluted at -20 degree C or below for up to 1 year. Can be stored undiluted at 4 degree C for up to 1 month. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



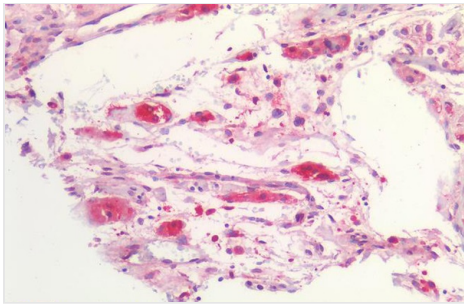
IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

GLUL/Glutamine Synthetase Antibody-Human Brain, Cerebellum: Formalin-Fixed, Paraffin-Embedded (FFPE)



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

GLUL/Glutamine Synthetase Antibody-Human Brain, Cortex: Formalin-Fixed, Paraffin-Embedded (FFPE)



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
 GLUL/Glutamine Synthetase Antibody-Human Testis: Formalin-Fixed, Paraffin-Embedded (FFPE)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-GLUL antibody	Glutamine Synthetase antibody is an unconjugated rabbit polyclonal antibody to Glutamine Synthetase (GLUL) from human. Validated for IHC. GLUL (GS) belongs to the glutamine synthetase family and functions to catalyze the synthesis of glutamine from glutamate and ammonia in an ATP-dependent reaction. This protein plays a role in ammonia and glutamate detoxification, acid-base homeostasis, cell signaling, and cell proliferation. Glutamine is an abundant amino acid, and is important to the biosynthesis of several amino acids, pyrimidines, and purines. Mutations in this gene are associated with congenital glutamine deficiency, and overexpression of this gene was observed in some primary liver cancer samples. GLUL antibodies can be used in a panel with HSP70 and GPC3 antibodies to distinguish hepatocellular carcinoma (at least two out of three positive) from nonmalignant lesions. In immunohistochemistry of normal tissue, GLUL has cytoplasmic positivity in adipocytes, glial cells, macrophages and hepatocytes in multiple tissues, including the brain, thyroid, lung, liver, pancreas, intestine, bladder, breast and reproductive organs.
References	Hepatology. 2007 Mar;45(3):725-34, PMID: 17326147; J Hepatol. 2009 Apr;50(4):746-54: 19231003

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	19923206
NCBI GeneID	2752
NCBI Accession #	NP_002056.2
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_002065
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; 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.

