10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Glutamine Synthetase Antibody

Rabbit mAb
Catalog # AP90360

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, FC, IP
Primary Accession	P15104
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Other Names	GLNA; GS; GLUL; GLNS; PIG43 ; PIG59; Glutamine synthetase;
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Host	Rabbit
Calculated MW	42064

Additional Information

Dilution	WB 1:500~1:2000 IHC 1:50~1:200 IP 1:50 FC 1:50
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Glutamine Synthetase
Description	The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the glutamine synthetase family. It 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. This gene is expressed during early fetal stages, and plays an important role in controlling body pH by removing ammonia from circulation.
Storage Condition and Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

Protein Information

Name	GLUL {ECO:0000303|PubMed:30158707, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:4341}
Function	Glutamine synthetase that catalyzes the ATP-dependent conversion of glutamate and ammonia to glutamine (PubMed:16267323, PubMed:30158707, PubMed:36289327). Its role depends on tissue localization: in the brain, it regulates the levels of toxic ammonia and converts neurotoxic glutamate to harmless glutamine, whereas in the liver, it is one of the enzymes responsible for the removal of ammonia (By similarity). Plays a key role in ammonium detoxification during erythropoiesis: the glutamine synthetase activity is required to remove ammonium generated by porphobilinogen deaminase (HMBS) during heme biosynthesis to prevent ammonium accumulation and oxidative stress (By similarity). Essential for proliferation of fetal skin fibroblasts (PubMed:18662667). Independently of its glutamine synthetase activity, required for endothelial cell migration during vascular development: acts by regulating membrane localization and

activation of the GTPase RHOJ, possibly by promoting RHOJ palmitoylation (PubMed:30158707). May act as a palmitoyltransferase for RHOJ: able to autopalmitoylate and then transfer the palmitoyl group to RHOJ (PubMed:30158707). Plays a role in ribosomal 40S subunit biogenesis (PubMed:26711351). Through the interaction with BEST2, inhibits BEST2 channel activity by affecting the gating at the aperture in the absence of intracellular L-glutamate, but sensitizes BEST2 to intracellular L-glutamate, which promotes the opening of BEST2 and thus relieves its inhibitory effect on BEST2 (PubMed:36289327).

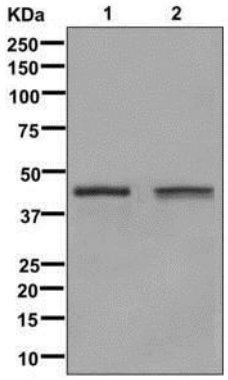
Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, cytosol. Microsome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P09606} Mitochondrion {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P09606}. Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor. Note=Mainly localizes in the cytosol, with a fraction associated with the cell membrane

Tissue Location

Expressed in endothelial cells.

Images



Western blot analysis of Glutamine Synthetase expression in (1)Jurkat cell lysate;(2) HeLa cell lysate.

Image not found : 202311/AP90360-IHC.jpg

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver, using Glutamine Synthetase Antibody .

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