

## Product datasheet for **TP304161M**

### Glutamine Synthetase (GLUL) (NM\_002065) Human Recombinant Protein

#### Product data:

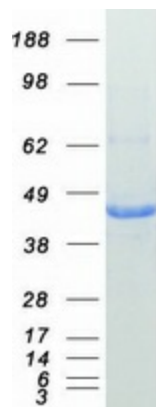
Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant protein of human glutamate-ammonia ligase (glutamine synthetase) (GLUL), transcript variant 1, 100 µg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA	>RC204161 protein sequence
Clone or AA Sequence:	Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s)  MTTSASSHLNKGIKQVYMSLPQGEKVQAMYIWIDGTGEGLRCKTRTLTLDSEPKVEELPEWNFDGSSTLQS EGNSDMYLVPAAMFRDPFRKDPNKLVLCEVFKYNRRPAETNLRHTCKRIMDMVSNQHPWFGMEQEYTLM GTDGHPFGWPSNGFPGPQGPYYCGVGADRAYGRDIVEAHYRACLYAGVKIAGTNAEVMPAQWFEQIGPCE GISMGDHLWVARFILHRVCEDFGVIATFDPKPIPGNWNGAGCHTNFSTKAMREENGLKYIEEAIEKLSKR HQYHIRAYDPKGGLDNARRLTGFHETSNINDFSAGVANRSASIRIPRTVQGEKKGYFEDRRPSANCDPFS VTEALIRTCLLNETGDEPFQYKN  TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV
Tag:	C-Myc/DDK
Predicted MW:	41.9 kDa
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol
Preparation:	Recombinant protein was captured through anti-DDK affinity column followed by conventional chromatography steps.
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	<a href="#">NP_002056</a>



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Locus ID:	2752
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P15104</a> , <a href="#">A8YXX4</a>
RefSeq Size:	4737
Cytogenetics:	1q25.3
RefSeq ORF:	1119
Synonyms:	GLNS; GS; PIG43; PIG59
Summary:	<p>The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the glutamine synthetase family. It catalyzes 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. There are six pseudogenes of this gene found on chromosomes 2, 5, 9, 11, and 12. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2014]</p>
Protein Pathways:	Alanine, aspartate and glutamate metabolism, Arginine and proline metabolism, Metabolic pathways, Nitrogen metabolism

### Product images:



Coomassie blue staining of purified GLUL protein (Cat# [TP304161]). The protein was produced from HEK293T cells transfected with GLUL cDNA clone (Cat# [RC204161]) using MegaTran 2.0 (Cat# [TT210002]).