

GLUL Human

Description: GLUL Recombinant Human produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 393 amino acids (1-373 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 44.2 kDa. The GLUL is fused to 20 amino acid His-Tag at N-terminus and purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: ENPS-551

For research use only.

Synonyms: GLNS, EC 6.3.1.2, EC 4.1.1.15, GLUL, Glutamine Synthetase, GS, Glutamate decarboxylase, Glutamate--ammonia ligase, PIG43, PIG59.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MTTSSASSHLN KGIKQVYMSL
PQGEKVQAMY IWIDGTGEGE RCKTRTLDSE PKCVELPEW NFDGSSTLQS EGSNSDMYLV
PAAMFRDPFR KDPNKLVLCE VFKNRRPAE TNLRTCKRI MDMVSNQHPW FGMEQEYTLN
GTDGHPFGWP SNGFPGPQGP YYCGVGADRA YGRDIVEAHY RACLYAGVKI AGTNAEVMPA
QWEFQIGPCE GI

Purity: Greater than 90.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

GLUL Human solution containing 20mM Tris-HCl pH-8, 5mM DTT, 0.2M NaCl & 20% glycerol.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

GLUL catalyzes the synthesis of glutamine from glutamate and ammonia. Glutamine is a major source of energy and that takes part in cell proliferation, inhibition of apoptosis, and cell signaling. GLUL is expressed during early fetal stages, and has a role in maintaining body pH by removing ammonia from circulation. Mutations in GLUL gene are related with congenital glutamine deficiency.

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