

## Recombinant Human GLUL Protein (His Tag)

**Catalog Number:** PKSH032494

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

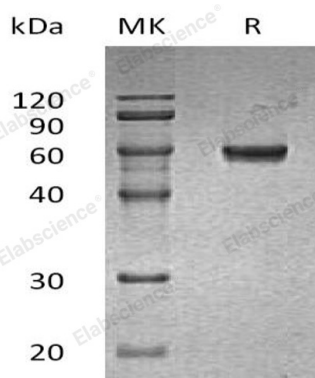
### Description

<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Source</b>	E.coli-derived Human GLUL protein Thr 2-Asn373, with an C-terminal His
<b>Mol_Mass</b>	43.1 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	P15104
<b>Bio-activity</b>	Not validated for activity

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as liquid. It is shipped at frozen temperature with blue ice/gel packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at < - 20°C.
<b>Formulation</b>	Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 200mM NaCl, 50mM Imidazole, pH 8.0.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Not Applicable

### Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

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

### For Research Use Only