



Rabbit Anti-GLS monoclonal antibody, clone TO79-10 (CABT-L748)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Target	Glutaminase
Immunogen	Recombinant protein
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clone	TO79-10
Purification	Protein A purified.
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	WB, ICC/IF, IHC
Molecular Weight	65 kDa
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm, Mitochondrion.
Positive Control	293, Hela, HepG2, human tonsil tissue, human kidney tissue.
Format	Liquid
Size	100 µl
Buffer	1×TBS (pH7.4), 1% BSA, 40% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.05% Sodium Azide

Storage	Store at +4°C after thawing. Aliquot store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.
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BACKGROUND

Introduction	Glutamine is an important molecule involved in several cellular functions, including nitrogen and carbon transport, hepatic urea synthesis, renal ammoniagenesis, and gluconeogenesis. Glutamine is catabolized by either the liver-type (LGA) or kidney-type (KGA) glutaminase. KGA is mitochondrial specific protein whose expression in kidney is increased during metabolic acidosis. This process is mediated by an 8-base AU-sequence in KGA that functions as a pH-response element. The human KGA gene maps to chromosome 2, and produces three isoforms, designated KGA, GAC, and GAM, by alternative splicing. KGA is synthesized as a cytosolic protein that is transported to the mitochondria as an intermediate protein, and is further cleaved into the KGA isoform and the GAC isoform. The processing of the GAM isoform is unclear. The KGA isoform is abundant in brain and kidney, while the GAC isoform is principally expressed in cardiac muscle and pancreas. The GAM isoform is solely expressed in cardiac and skeletal muscle.
Keywords	AAD20;DKFZp686O15119;FLJ10358;GAC;GAM;GLS;GLS1;GLSK_HUMAN;Glutaminase C;Glutaminase kidney isoform;Glutaminase phosphate activated;K-glutaminase;KGA;KIAA0838;L-glutamine amidohydrolase;mitochondrial antibody
