

**GLS2 Antibody (C-term E513)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AW5347**

**Specification**

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**GLS2 Antibody (C-term E513) - Product Information**

Application	IHC-P, WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q9UI32</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">P28492</a> , <a href="#">Q571F8</a> , <a href="#">NP_037399.2</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	H=66;M=66;Rat=66,59 KDa
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Source	HUMAN

**GLS2 Antibody (C-term E513) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 27165

**Antigen Region**  
498-524

**Other Names**

GLS2; GA; Glutaminase liver isoform, mitochondrial; L-glutaminase; L-glutamine amidohydrolase

**Dilution**

IHC-P~~1:10~50

WB~~1:1000

**Target/Specificity**

This GLS2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 498-524 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human GLS2.

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

GLS2 Antibody (C-term E513) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**GLS2 Antibody (C-term E513) - Protein Information**

**Name** GLS2

**Synonyms** GA

**Function**

Plays an important role in the regulation of glutamine catabolism. Promotes mitochondrial respiration and increases ATP generation in cells by catalyzing the synthesis of glutamate and alpha- ketoglutarate. Increases cellular anti-oxidant function via NADH and glutathione production. May play a role in preventing tumor proliferation.

**Cellular Location**

Mitochondrion.

**Tissue Location**

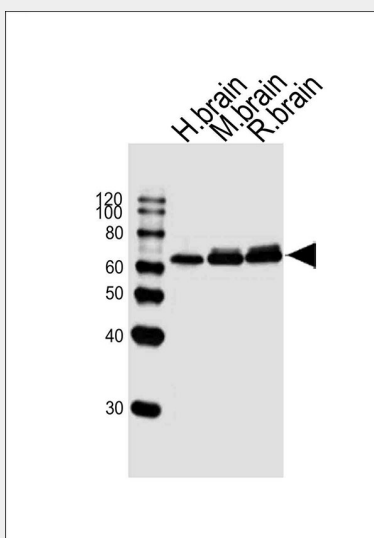
Highly expressed in liver. Expressed in brain and pancreas. Not observed in heart, placenta, lung, skeletal muscle and kidney. Expression is significantly reduced in hepatocellular carcinomas.

**GLS2 Antibody (C-term E513) - Protocols**

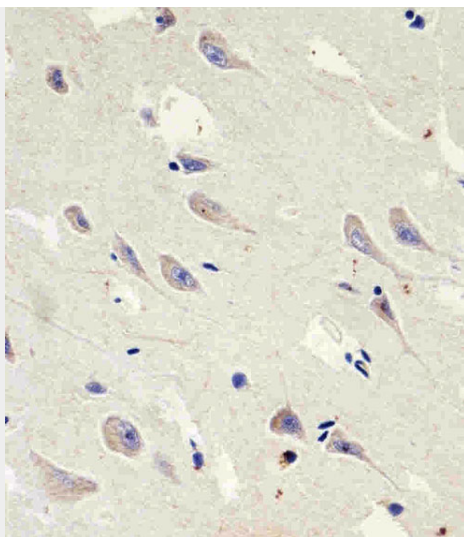
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

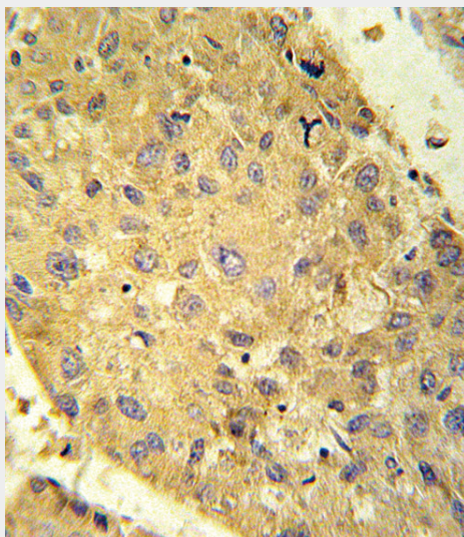
**GLS2 Antibody (C-term E513) - Images**



Western blot analysis of lysates from human brain, mouse brain, rat brain tissue lysate (from left to right), using GLS2 Antibody (C-term E513) (Cat. #AW5347). AW5347 was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 20ug per lane.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded H. brain section using GLS2 Antibody (C-term E513)(Cat#AW5347). AW5347 was diluted at 1:25 dilution. A peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG at 1:400 dilution was used as the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining.



GLS2 antibody(C-term E513) (Cat. #AW5347) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human hepatocarcinoma followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of the GLS2 antibody(C-term E513) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

#### **GLS2 Antibody (C-term E513) - Background**

The protein encoded by this gene is a mitochondrial phosphate-activated glutaminase that catalyzes the hydrolysis of glutamine to stoichiometric amounts of glutamate and ammonia. This protein is functionally similar to the kidney glutaminase but is a little smaller in size. Originally thought to be liver-specific, this protein has been found in other tissues as well. At least one transcribed pseudogene has been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq].

#### **GLS2 Antibody (C-term E513) - References**

Hu, W., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 107(16):7455-7460(2010)  
Suzuki, S., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 107(16):7461-7466(2010)  
Szeliga, M., et al. Glia 57(9):1014-1023(2009)  
Tian, C., et al. J. Neurochem. 105(3):994-1005(2008)  
Maeshima, H., et al. Prog. Neuropsychopharmacol. Biol. Psychiatry 31(7):1410-1418(2007)