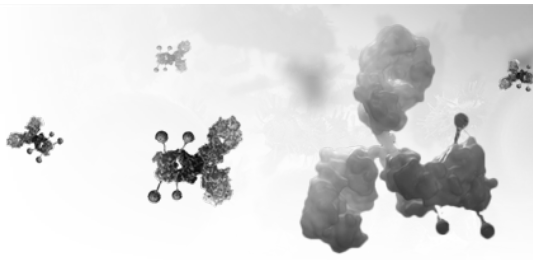

Mouse Anti-Human Glutamine Synthetase monoclonal antibody, clone JID697 (CABT-L3005)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	This antibody is intended for qualified laboratories to qualitatively identify by light microscopy the presence of associated antigens in sections of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections using IHC test methods.
Specificity	Human Glutamine Synthetase
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Human
Clone	JID697
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	IHC
Reconstitution	The prediluted antibody does not require any mixing, dilution, reconstitution, or titration; the antibody is ready-to-use and optimized for staining. The concentrated antibody requires dilution in the optimized buffer, to the recommended working dilution range.
Positive Control	Hepatocellular Carcinoma
Format	Liquid
Size	Predilut: 7 ml, Concentrate: 100 µl, Concentrate: 1 ml

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Buffer	Predilute: Antibody Diluent Buffer Concentrate: Tris Buffer, pH 7.3 - 7.7, with 1% BSA
Preservative	< 0.1% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store at 2-8°C. Do not freeze.
Ship	Wet ice

BACKGROUND

Introduction	Glutamine Synthetase (GS-6 or GS) catalyzes the conversion of glutamate and ammonia to glutamine in the liver, and is expressed in pericentral hepatocytes, but not in periportal hepatocytes or in the mid-zonal. Anti-Glutamine Synthetase is useful in some hepatocellular carcinomas and many high grade dysplastic nodules, and therefore may be useful in recognizing these cases. A panel of antibodies against HSP70 (heat shock protein 70), GPC3, and glutamine synthetase is useful for differentiating dysplastic from early malignant hepatocellular nodules in cirrhosis. GS staining of hepatocellular lesions is useful for the differential diagnosis of focal nodular hyperplasia (FNH), hepatic adenoma (HCA), dysplastic nodules, and low grade hepatocellular carcinoma. FNH produces a "map-like" pattern when stained with Anti-Glutamine Synthetase. Conversely, HCA either stains negatively, produces border staining, or stains around the tumor veins.
Keywords	GLNA;GLNS;GLUL;Glutamate ammonia ligase;Glutamate decarboxylase;Glutamate--ammonia ligase;Glutamine synthetase;GS;PIG 43;PIG 59;PIG43;PIG59;Proliferation inducing protein 43;GS

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