

GST Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: #27221

Package Size: #27221-1 50ul #27221-2 100ul

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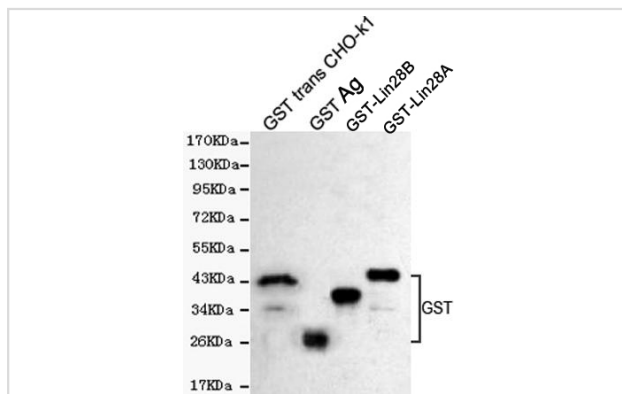
Description

Product Name	GST Polyclonal Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Affinity purified
Applications	WB
Specificity	Transfected Only
Immunogen Type	Recombinant Protein
Immunogen Description	Purified recombinant Escherichia coli BL21(DE3) GST protein fragments expressed in E.coli.
Target Name	GST
Other Names	Glutathione S Transferase; Glutathione S transferase Mu 1; Glutathione S-transferase class-mu 26 kDa isozyme; GST 26; GST; GST class mu 1; GST1; GSTM1 1; GSTM1a 1a; GSTM1b 1b; GTH4; GTM1; H B; HB subunit 4; MGC26563; MU 1; MU; SJ26 antigen; SjGST.
Accession No.	Uniprot: Gene ID: 8113787
SDS-PAGE MW	26kd
Formulation	Purified Rabbit polyclonal in PBS(pH 7.4) containing with 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	store at -20 Λ C

Application Details

Western blotting: 1:10000

Images



Western blot detection of GST antibody in CHO-K1 transfected with GST cell lysate and GST recombinant protein fragments. O purified recombinant human GST-Lin28B & GST-Lin28A protein fragments expressed in E.coli, using GST antibody (1:10000 diluted).

Background

The glutathione S-transferase (GST, previously known as ligandins) family of enzymes are composed of many cytosolic, mitochondrial, and microsomal (now designated as MAPEG) proteins. GSTs are present in eukaryotes and in prokaryotes, where they catalyze a variety of reactions and accept endogenous and xenobiotic substrates. Members of the GST superfamily are extremely diverse in amino acid sequence, and a large fraction of

the sequences deposited in public databases are of unknown function. The Enzyme Function Initiative (EFI) is using GSTs as a model superfamily to identify new GST functions. GSTs can constitute up to 10% of cytosolic protein in some mammalian organs. GSTs catalyse the conjugation of reduced glutathione — via a sulfhydryl group — to electrophilic centers on a wide variety of substrates in order to make the compounds more soluble. This activity detoxifies endogenous compounds such as peroxidised lipids, as well as breakdown of xenobiotics. GSTs may also bind toxins and function as transport proteins, which gave rise to the early term for GSTs of “ligandin”. The mammalian GST super-family consists of cytosolic dimeric isoenzymes of 45–55 kDa size that have been assigned to at least six classes: Alpha, Mu, Pi, Theta, Zeta and Omega. Most mammalian isoenzymes have affinity for the substrate 1-chloro-2,4-dinitrobenzene (CDNB), and spectrophotometric assays utilising this substrate are commonly used to report GST activity. However, some endogenous compounds, e.g., bilirubin, can inhibit the activity of GSTs. In mammals, GST isoforms have cell specific distributions (e.g., alpha GST in hepatocytes and pi GST in the biliary tract of the human liver).

Published Papers

et al., Downregulation of p21^{ras}-activated kinase ζ inhibits the growth of gastric cancer cells involving cyclin B1. In Int J Cancer on 2009 Dec 1 by Funan Liu, Xiaodong Li, et al.. PMID: 19610058, (2009)

[PMID:19610058](#)

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.