

GLUR Antibody

Catalog No: #48548

Package Size: #48548-1 50ul #48548-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com

Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

Product Name	GLUR Antibody
Purification	Protein affinity purified
Applications	WB, ICC, IHC, FC
Species Reactivity	Hu, Rt
Immunogen Description	Recombinant protein within human GLUR 260-450 aa.
Other Names	GLR1 antibody GLUR antibody Glutathione reductase antibody Glutathione reductase mitochondrial antibody Glutathione reductase, mitochondrial antibody GR antibody Gr1 antibody GRase antibody GRD 1 antibody GRD1 antibody GSHR_HUMAN antibody GSR antibody MGC78522 antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P00390
Uniprot	P00390
GeneID	2936;
Calculated MW	56 kDa
Concentration	1mg/ml
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 0.5%BSA, 50%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

Application Details

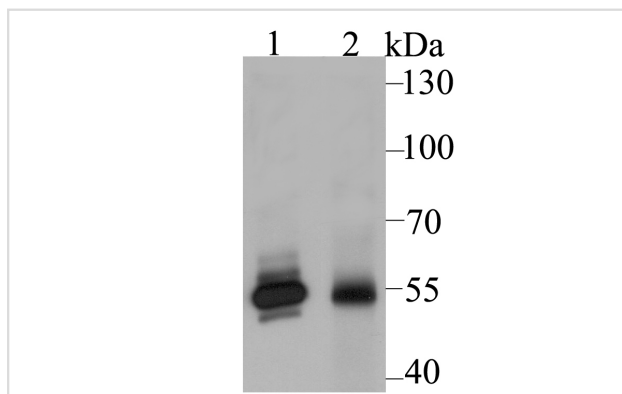
WB: 1:1,000-1:2,000

IHC: 1:50-1:200

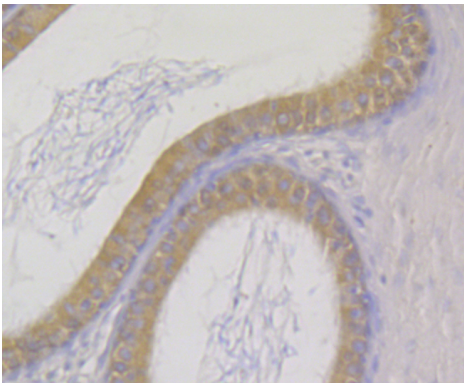
ICC: 1:50-1:200

FC: 1:50-1:100

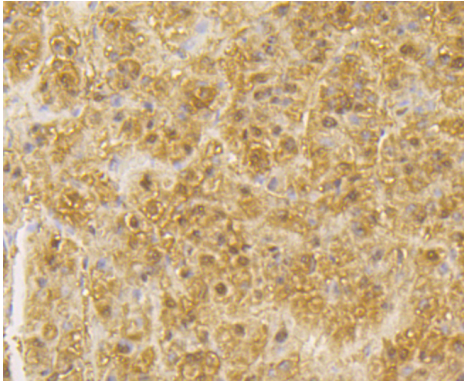
Images



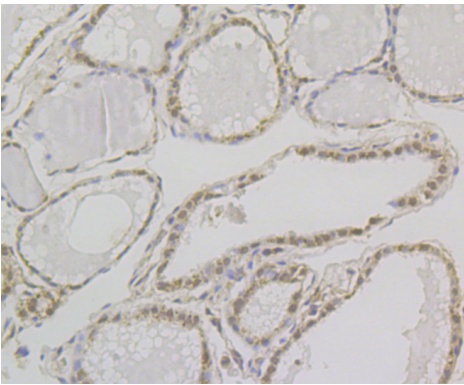
Western blot analysis of GLUR on different lysates using anti-GLUR antibody at 1/2,000 dilution. Positive control
Lane1: A549 Lane2: Rat liver tissue



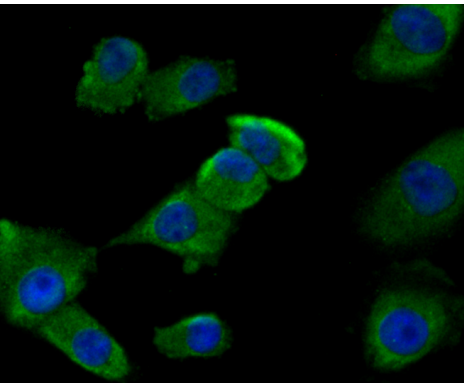
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat epididymis tissue using anti-GLUR antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



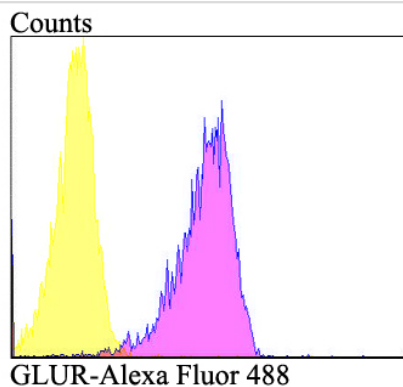
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver tissue using anti-GLUR antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human thyroid gland tissue using anti-GLUR antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



ICC staining GLUR in A549 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.



Flow cytometric analysis of A549 cells with GLUR antibody at 1/100 dilution (purple) compared with an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; yellow). Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody.

Background

Glutathione plays a key role in maintaining proper function and preventing oxidative stress in human cells. It can act as a scavenger for hydroxyl radicals, singlet oxygen, and various electrophiles. Reduced glutathione reduces the oxidized form of the enzyme glutathione peroxidase, which in turn reduces hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂), a dangerously reactive species within the cell. In addition, it plays a key role in the metabolism and clearance of xenobiotics, acts as a cofactor in certain detoxifying enzymes, participates in transport, and regenerates antioxidants such as Vitamins E and C to their reactive forms. The ratio of GSSG/GSH present in the cell is a key factor in properly maintaining the oxidative balance of the cell, that is, it is critical that the cell maintains high levels of the reduced glutathione and a low level of the oxidized Glutathione disulfide. This narrow balance is maintained by glutathione reductase, which catalyzes the reduction of GSSG to GSH.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only