GSTM1 antibody

Catalog No: #23009

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

Product Name	GSTM1 antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Purified by antigen-affinity chromatography.
Applications	WB IHC IF
Species Reactivity	Hu
Immunogen Type	Recombinant protein
Immunogen Description	Recombinant protein fragment contain a sequence corresponding to a region within amino acids 1 and 159 of Human GSTM1
Target Name	GSTM1
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot:P09488Gene ID:2944
Uniprot	P09488
GeneID	2944;
Concentration	1mg/ml
Formulation	Supplied in 0.1M Tris-buffered saline with 20% Glycerol (pH7.0). 0.01% Thimerosal was added as a preservative.
Storage	Store at -20°C for long term preservation (recommended). Store at 4°C for short term use.

Application Details

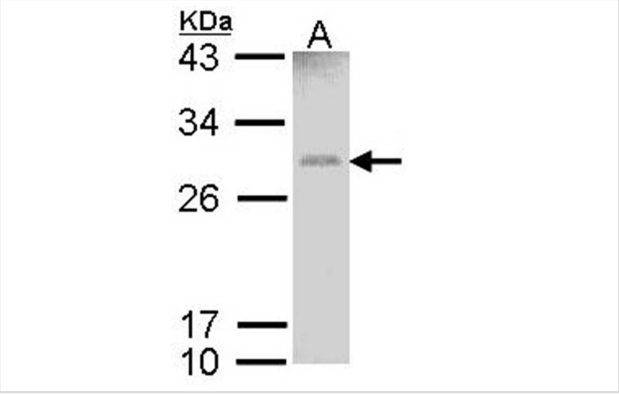
Predicted MW: 21kd

Western blotting: 1:500-1:3000

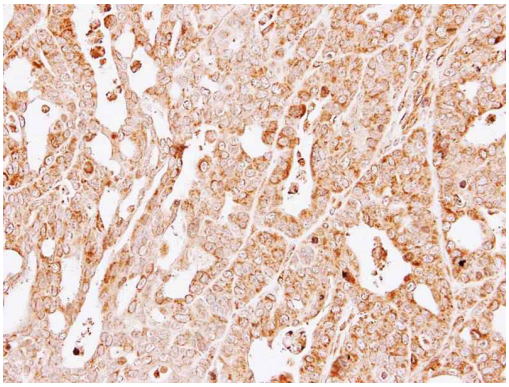
Immunohistochemistry: 1:100-1:250

Immunofluorescence: 1:100-1:200

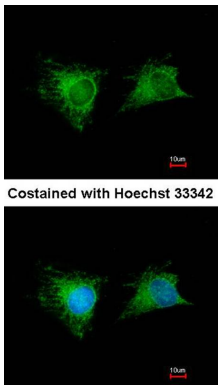
Images



Sample (30 ug of whole cell lysate)
A: Hela
12% SDS PAGE
Primary antibody diluted at 1: 1000



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded NCI-N87 xenograft, using GSTM1 antibody at 1: 100 dilution.



Immunofluorescence analysis of methanol-fixed HeLa, using GSTM1 antibody at 1: 200 dilution.

Background

Cytosolic and membrane-bound forms of glutathione S-transferase are encoded by two distinct supergene families. At present, eight distinct classes of the soluble cytoplasmic mammalian glutathione S-transferases have been identified: alpha, kappa, mu, omega, pi, sigma, theta and zeta. This gene encodes a glutathione S-transferase that belongs to the mu class. The mu class of enzymes functions in the detoxification of electrophilic compounds, including carcinogens, therapeutic drugs, environmental toxins and products of oxidative stress, by conjugation with glutathione. The genes encoding the mu class of enzymes are organized in a gene cluster on chromosome 1p13.3 and are known to be highly polymorphic. These genetic variations can change an individual's susceptibility to carcinogens and toxins as well as affect the toxicity and efficacy of certain drugs. Null mutations of this class mu gene have been linked with an increase in a number of cancers, likely due to an increased susceptibility to environmental toxins and carcinogens. Multiple protein isoforms are encoded by transcript variants of this gene. [provided by RefSeq]

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only