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GSTA2

Reactivity: Human

Tested applications:WB IHC

Recommended Dilution:WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200

Calculated MW:26kDa

Observed MW: Refer to figures

Immunogen:

Recombinant protein of human GSTA2

Storage Buffer:

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Synonym:

GST2; GTA2; GTH2; GSTA2-2;

Catalog #:A7678

Antibody Type:

Polyclonal Antibody

Species: Rabbit

Gene ID:2939

Isotype: IgG

Swiss Prot:P09210

Purity: Affinity purification

For research use only.

Background:

Cytosolic and membrane-bound forms of glutathione S-transferase are encoded by two distinct supergene families. These enzymes function in the detoxification of electrophilic compounds, including carcinogens, therapeutic drugs, environmental toxins and products of oxidative stress, by conjugation with glutathione. The genes encoding these enzymes 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 some drugs. 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-tranferase belonging to the alpha class. The alpha class genes, located in a cluster mapped to chromosome 6, are the most abundantly expressed glutathione S-transferases in liver. In addition to metabolizing bilirubin and certain anti-cancer drugs in the liver, the alpha class of these enzymes exhibit glutathione peroxidase activity thereby protecting the cells from reactive oxygen species and the products of peroxidation.

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