

GSTM1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No. E-AB-40289

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse Glutathione S-transferase Mu 1 protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity Purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	PBS with 0.05% Proclin300 and 50% glycerol, pH7.4.

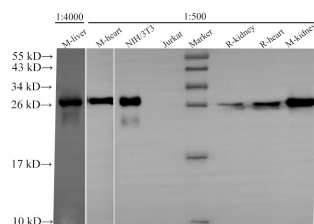
Applications Recommended Dilution

WB 1:500-1:6000 IHC

1:100-1:200 IF

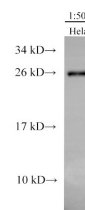
1:100-1:200

Data

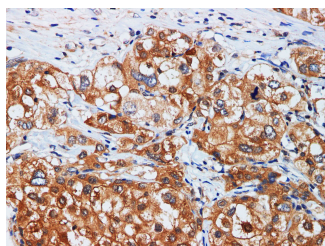


Western Blot analysis of Mouse liver, Mouse heart, NIH/3T3, Jurkat, Rat kidney, Rat heart and Mouse kidney using GSTM1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500

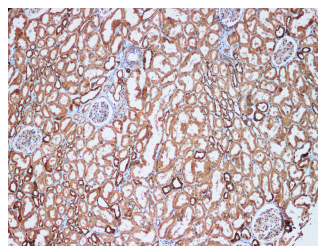
Observed Mw:26 kDa
Calculated Mw:26 kDa



Western Blot analysis of Hela cells using GSTM1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500

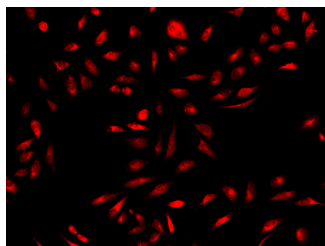


Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer using GSTM1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100

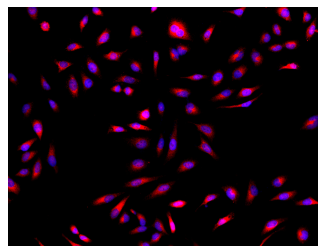


Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human kidney using GSTM1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100

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Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells using
GSTM1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells using
GSTM1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100

Preparation & Storage

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

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.

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