

Anti-GSTA2 Polyclonal Antibody

Cat: K109063P

Summary:

【Product name】 : Anti-GSTA2 antibody

【Source】 : Rabbit

【Isotype】 : IgG

【Species reactivity】 : Human Mouse Rat

【Swiss Prot】 : P09210

【Gene ID】 : 2939

【Calculated】 : MW:26kDa

【Purification】 : Affinity purification

【Tested applications】 : IHC

【Recommended dilution】 : IHC 1:50-200.

【IHC Positive sample】 : Human pancreatic cancer

【Subcellular location】 : Cytoplasm

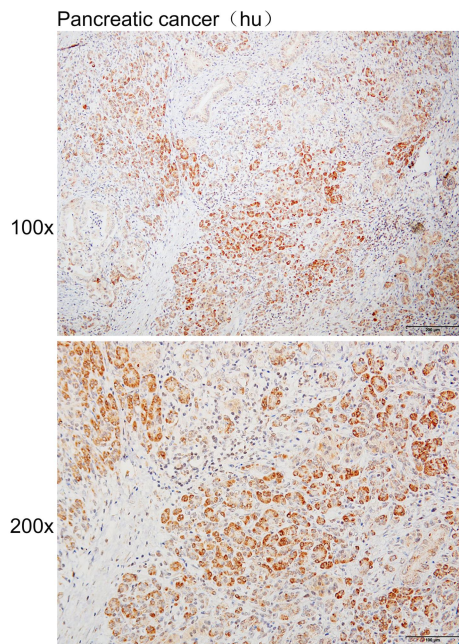
【Immunogen】 : Recombinant protein of human GSTA2

【Storage】 : Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C

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-transferase 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.

Verified picture



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded
Human pancreatic cancer with GSTA2
antibody diluted at 1:100