

Product Information

Size:

50ul

Reactivity:

Human

Source:

Rabbit

Isotype:

IgG

Applications:

ELISA, WB, IHC

Recommended dilutions:

ELISA:1:2000-1:5000, WB:1:500-1:2000,
IHC:1:25-1:100

Protein Background:

Cytosolic and membrane-bound forms of glutathione S-transferase are encoded by two distinct supergene families. These enzymes are involved in cellular defense against toxic, carcinogenic, and pharmacologically active electrophilic compounds. 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 genes that are located in a cluster mapped to chromosome 6. Genes of the alpha class are highly related and encode enzymes with glutathione peroxidase activity. However, during evolution, this alpha class gene diverged accumulating mutations in the active site that resulted in differences in substrate specificity and catalytic activity.

Gene ID:

GSTA3

Uniprot

Q16772

Synonyms:

glutathione S-transferase alpha 3

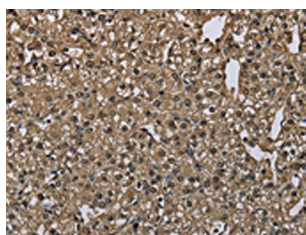
Immunogen:

Fusion protein of human GSTA3.

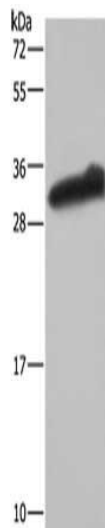
Storage:

-20° C, pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN₃, 40% Glycerol

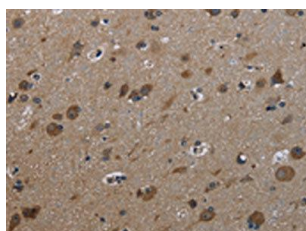
Product Images



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human prostate cancer tissue using PACO16452(GSTA3 Antibody) at dilution 1/30, on the right is treated with fusion protein. (Original magnification: x—200).



Gel: 10%SDS-PAGE, Lysate: 40 μ g, Lane: Human testis tissue, Primary antibody: PACO16452(GSTA3 Antibody) at dilution 1/250, Secondary antibody: Goat anti rabbit IgG at 1/8000 dilution, Exposure time: 10 seconds.



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human brain tissue using PACO16452(GSTA3 Antibody) at dilution 1/30, on the right is treated with fusion protein. (Original magnification: x—200).