Recombinant GSTM2 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN300247P

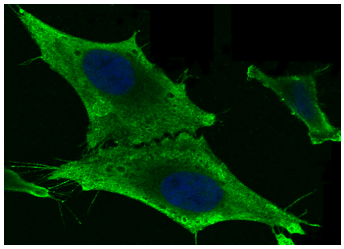
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

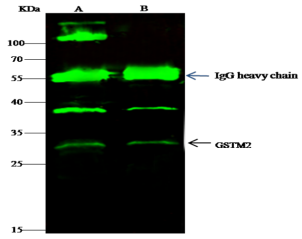
Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human GSTM2 protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Clone	6F6
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:2000
ICC/IF	1:20-1:100
IP	1-4 μL/mg of lysate

Data



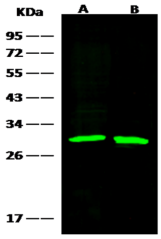
Immunofluorescence analysis of GSTM2 in Hela cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilzed with 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS,blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with rabbit anti-human GSTM2 Monoclonal Antibody (dilution ratio 1:60) at 4℃ overnight. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor®488-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (green) and counterstained with DAPI for nuclear staining (blue).Positive staining was localized to Cytoplasm.



Immunoprecipitation analysis using 2 μL anti-GSTM2 Monoclonal Antibody and 60 μg of Immunomagnetic beads Protein G. Western blot was performed from the immunoprecipitate using GSTM2 Monoclonal Antibody at a dilution of 1:100. Lane A:0.5 mg Hela Whole Cell Lysate, Lane B:0.5 mg Jurkat Whole Cell Lysate

Observed-MW:26 kDa

Calculated-MW:26 kDa



Western Blot with GSTM2 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500. Lane A: 293T Whole Cell Lysate, Lane B: 293 Whole Cell Lysate, Lysates/proteins at 30 μg per lane.

Observed-MW:26 kDa

Calculated-MW:26 kDa

Preparation & Storage

Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2℃-8℃ for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20℃ to -80℃. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

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.

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