

**GSTT1 Antibody (N-term)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP12899A**

### Specification

#### GSTT1 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, FC,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P30711</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">A8MPT4</a> , <a href="#">NP_000844.2</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	27335
Antigen Region	7-34

#### GSTT1 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

##### Gene ID 2952

##### Other Names

Glutathione S-transferase theta-1, GST class-theta-1, Glutathione transferase T1-1, GSTT1

##### Target/Specificity

This GSTT1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 7-34 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human GSTT1.

##### Dilution

WB~~1:2000

FC~~1:10~50

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

##### Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

##### Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

##### Precautions

GSTT1 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

#### GSTT1 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

##### Name GSTT1

**Function** Conjugation of reduced glutathione to a wide number of exogenous and endogenous hydrophobic electrophiles. Acts on 1,2-epoxy- 3-(4-nitrophenoxy)propane, phenethylisothiocyanate 4-nitrobenzyl chloride and 4-nitrophenethyl bromide. Displays glutathione peroxidase activity with cumene hydroperoxide.

**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm.

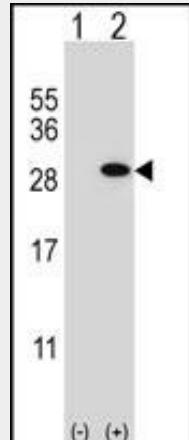
**Tissue Location**

Found in erythrocyte. Expressed at low levels in liver. In lung, expressed at low levels in club cells and ciliated cells at the alveolar/bronchiolar junction. Absent from epithelial cells of larger bronchioles.

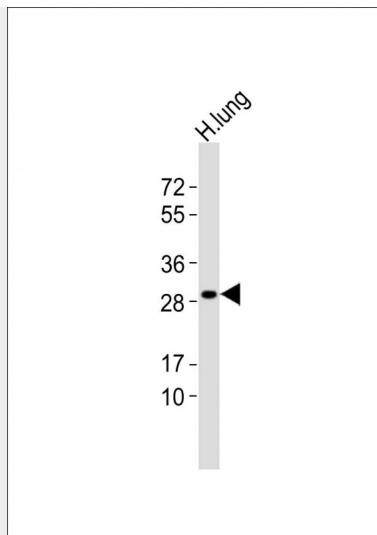
**GSTT1 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

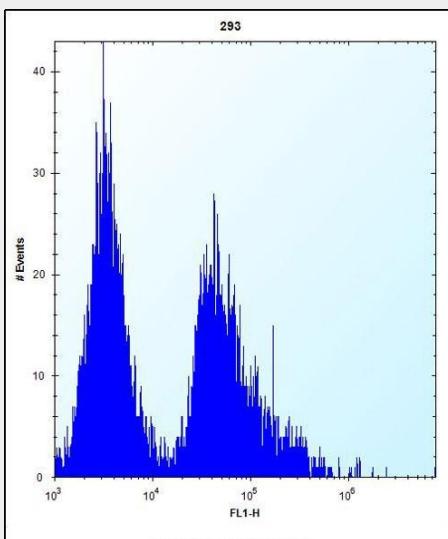
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**GSTT1 Antibody (N-term) - Images**

Western blot analysis of GSTT1 (arrow) using rabbit polyclonal GSTT1 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP12899a). 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected (Lane 2) with the GSTT1 gene.



Anti-GSTT1 Antibody (N-term) at 1:2000 dilution + human lung lysates/lysates/proteins at 20  $\mu$ g per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution  
 Predicted band size : 27 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



GSTT1 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP12899a) flow cytometric analysis of 293 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

#### **GSTT1 Antibody (N-term) - Background**

Glutathione S-transferase (GST) theta 1 (GSTT1) is a member of a superfamily of proteins that catalyze the conjugation of reduced glutathione to a variety of electrophilic and hydrophobic compounds. Human GSTs can be divided into five main classes: alpha, mu, pi, theta, and zeta. The theta class includes GSTT1 and GSTT2. The GSTT1 and GSTT2 share 55% amino acid sequence identity and both of them were claimed to have an important role in human carcinogenesis. The GSTT1 gene is located approximately 50kb away from the GSTT2 gene. The GSTT1 and GSTT2 genes have a similar structure, being composed of five exons with identical exon/intron boundaries.

### **GSTT1 Antibody (N-term) - References**

Palli, D., et al. *Mutagenesis* 25(6):569-575(2010)  
Henderson, A.J., et al. *Thorax* 65(10):897-902(2010)  
Filonzi, L., et al. *Birth Defects Res. Part A Clin. Mol. Teratol.* 88(9):743-747(2010)  
Smith, G., et al. *Pharmacogenet. Genomics* (2010) In press :  
Bid, H.K., et al. *J Postgrad Med* 56(3):176-181(2010)