

**GSS Antibody (C-term)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AW5216****Specification**

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**GSS Antibody (C-term) - Product Information**

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Application       | IHC-P, WB, IF,E   |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">P48637</a>  |
| Other Accession   | <a href="#">P46413</a> , <a href="#">P51855</a> , <a href="#">Q8HXX5</a> , <a href="#">Q5EAC2</a> |
| Reactivity        | Human   |
| Predicted         | Bovine, Monkey, Mouse, Rat  |
| Host              | Rabbit  |
| Clonality         | Polyclonal  |
| Calculated MW     | H=52;M=52;Rat=52 KDa  |
| Isotype           | Rabbit IgG  |
| Antigen Source    | HUMAN   |

**GSS Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 2937**Antigen Region**  
372-400**Other Names**  
GSS; Glutathione synthetase; Glutathione synthase**Dilution**  
IHC-P~~1:25  
WB~~1:1000  
IF~~1:25**Target/Specificity**  
This GSS antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 372-400 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human GSS.**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**  
GSS Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.**GSS Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information**

**Name** GSS ([HGNC:4624](#))

#### Function

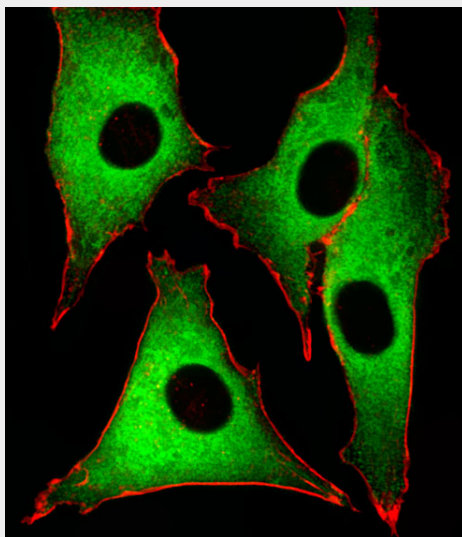
Catalyzes the production of glutathione from gamma- glutamylcysteine and glycine in an ATP-dependent manner (PubMed:[7646467](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7646467), PubMed:[9215686](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9215686)). Glutathione (gamma- glutamylcysteinylglycine, GSH) is the most abundant intracellular thiol in living aerobic cells and is required for numerous processes including the protection of cells against oxidative damage, amino acid transport, the detoxification of foreign compounds, the maintenance of protein sulfhydryl groups in a reduced state and acts as a cofactor for a number of enzymes (PubMed:[10369661](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10369661)). Participates in ophthalmate biosynthesis in hepatocytes (By similarity).

#### GSS Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

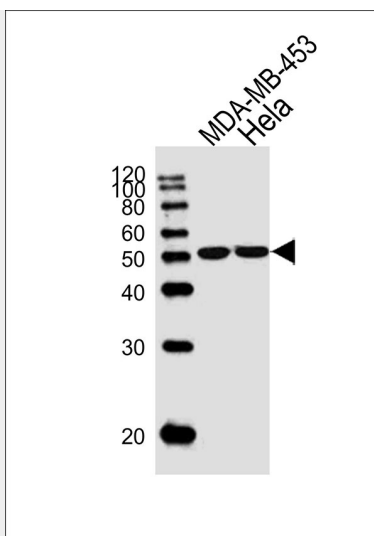
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

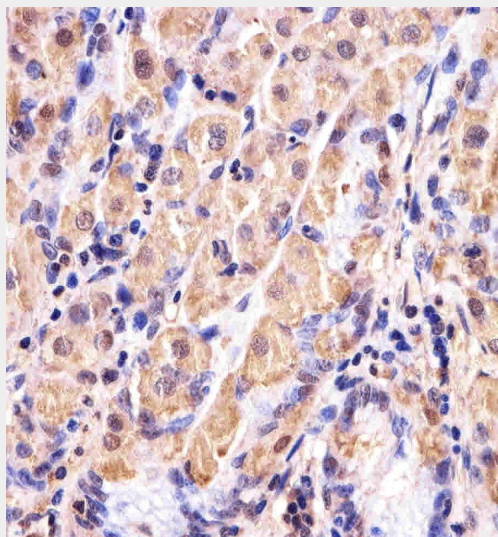
#### GSS Antibody (C-term) - Images



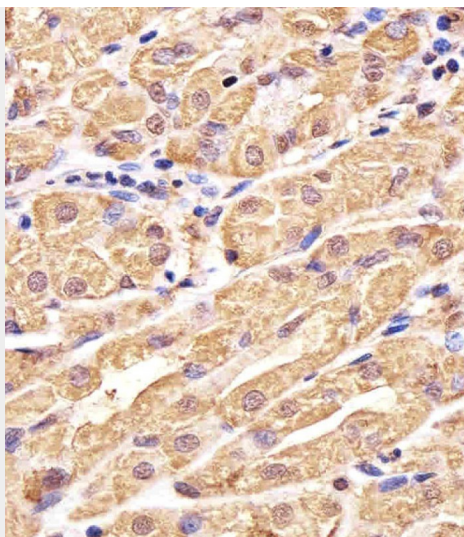
Fluorescent image of U-87 MG cells stained with GSS Antibody (C-term)(Cat#AW5216). AW5216 was diluted at 1:25 dilution. An Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG at 1:400 dilution was used as the secondary antibody (green). Cytoplasmic actin was counterstained with Alexa Fluor® 555 conjugated with Phalloidin (red).



Western blot analysis of lysates from MDA-MB-453, HeLa cell line (from left to right), using GSS Antibody (C-term)(Cat. #AW5216). AW5216 was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded H. stomach section using GSS Antibody (C-term)(Cat#AW5216). AW5216 was diluted at 1:25 dilution. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary, followed by DAB staining.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded H. stomach section using GSS Antibody (C-term)(Cat#AW5216). AW5216 was diluted at 1:25 dilution. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary, followed by DAB staining.

#### **GSS Antibody (C-term) - Background**

Glutathione is important for a variety of biological functions, including protection of cells from oxidative damage by free radicals, detoxification of xenobiotics, and membrane transport. GSS functions as a homodimer to catalyze the second step of glutathione biosynthesis, which is the ATP-dependent conversion of gamma-L-glutamyl-L-cysteine to glutathione.

#### **GSS Antibody (C-term) - References**

Starr,J.M., et.al., Mech. Ageing Dev. 129 (12), 745-751 (2008)