

GSTM3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP18124a

Specification

GSTM3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [P21266](#)

GSTM3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 2947

Other Names

Glutathione S-transferase Mu 3, GST class-mu 3, GSTM3-3, hGSTM3-3, GSTM3, GST5

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

GSTM3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name GSTM3

Synonyms GST5

Function

Conjugation of reduced glutathione to a wide number of exogenous and endogenous hydrophobic electrophiles. May govern uptake and detoxification of both endogenous compounds and xenobiotics at the testis and brain blood barriers.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm.

Tissue Location

Testis and brain.

GSTM3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

GSTM3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

GSTM3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - 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. Mutations of this class mu gene have been linked with a slight increase in a number of cancers, likely due to exposure with environmental toxins. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

GSTM3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010) Malik, M.A., et al. Nutr Cancer 62(6):734-742(2010) Salinas-Souza, C., et al. Pharmacogenet. Genomics 20(8):507-515(2010) Teixeira, D., et al. Braz. J. Med. Biol. Res. 43(7):677-680(2010) Jugessur, A., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (7), E11493 (2010) :