10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
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GSTA2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP9413a

Specification

GSTA2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession P09210

GSTA2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 2939

Other Names
Glutathione S-transferase A2, GST HA subunit 2, GST class-alpha member 2, GST-gamma, GSTA2-2, GTH2, GSTA2, GST2

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.

GSTA2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name GSTA2

Synonyms GST2

Function
Catalyzes the conjugation of glutathione to a large variety of electrophilic compounds.

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm.

Tissue Location
Liver..

GSTA2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

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GSTA2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

GSTA2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

Cytosolic and membrane-bound forms of glutathione S-transferase are encoded by two distinct supergene families. These enzymes function in the detoxification of electrophilic compounds, including carcinogens, therapeutic drugs, environmental toxins and products of oxidative stress, by conjugation with glutathione. The genes encoding these enzymes 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 some drugs. 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-tranferase belonging to the alpha class. The alpha class genes, located in a cluster mapped to chromosome 6, are the most abundantly expressed glutathione S-transferases in liver. In addition to metabolizing bilirubin and certain anti-cancer drugs in the liver, the alpha class of these enzymes exhibit glutathione peroxidase activity thereby protecting the cells from reactive oxygen species and the products of peroxidation.

GSTA2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Tars, K., et al. J. Mol. Biol. 397(1):332-340(2010)Moyer, A.M., et al. Cancer Epidemiol. Biomarkers Prev. 19(3):811-821(2010)Gemignani, F., et al. Mutat. Res. 671 (1-2), 76-83 (2009) Rohrdanz, E., et al. Arch. Biochem. Biophys. 298(2):747-752(1992)Bogaards, J.J., et al. Biochem. J. 286 (PT 2), 383-388 (1992) Klone, A., et al. Biochem. J. 285 (PT 3), 925-928 (1992)