GSTA2 Antibody (N-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP9413a

Specification

GSTA2 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC-P,E**
Primary Accession	P09210
Other Accession	P08263, Q16772, Q7RTV2
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit Ig**
Antigen Region	**1-30**

GSTA2 Antibody (N-term) - 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

Target/Specificity
This GSTA2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-30 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human GSTA2.

Dilution
WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:10~50

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
GSTA2 Antibody (N-term) is for research use
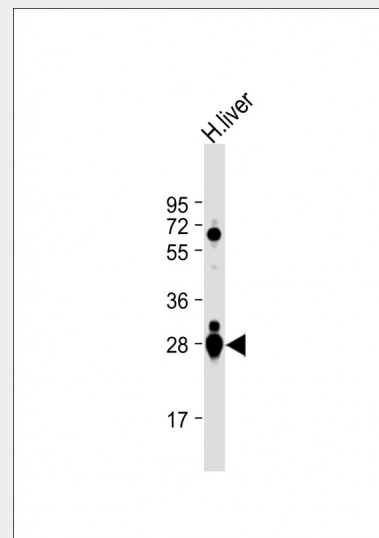
Anti-GSTA2 Antibody (N-term) at 1:1000 dilution + human liver lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 μg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 26 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.
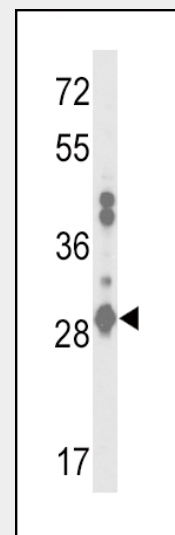
Western blot analysis of GSTA2 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP9413a) in MDA-MB231 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). GSTA2 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.

only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

GSTA2 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name GSTA2

Synonyms GST2

Function
Conjugation of reduced glutathione to a wide number of exogenous and endogenous hydrophobic electrophiles.
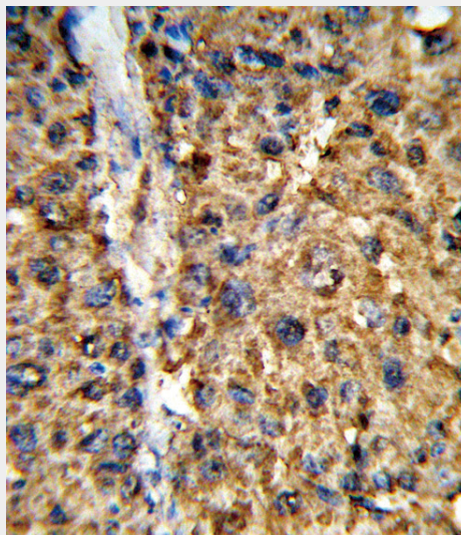
Cellular Location
Cytoplasm.

Tissue Location
Liver.

GSTA2 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human hepatocarcinoma reacted with GSTA2 Antibody (N-term), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

GSTA2 Antibody (N-term) - 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) - 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)

GSTA2 Antibody (N-term) - Citations

- Activation of Wnt/β-catenin signalling via GSK3 inhibitors direct differentiation of human adipose stem cells into functional hepatocytes.
- Direct differentiation of homogeneous human adipose stem cells into functional hepatocytes by mimicking liver embryogenesis.