

## GSTP1

**Reactivity:** Human

**Tested applications:** WB IHC IF FC

**Recommended Dilution:** WB 1:200 - 1:500 IHC 1:50 - 1:100 IF 1:10 - 1:50 FC 1:10 - 1:50

**Calculated MW:** 23kDa

**Observed MW:** Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

A synthetic peptide of human GSTP1

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at 4. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Concentration:**

b

**Synonym:**

GSTP1;DFN7;FAEES3;GST3;PI ;

**Catalog #:** A0348

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:** Rabbit

**Gene ID:** 2950

**Isotype:** IgG

**Swiss Prot:** P09211

**Purity:** Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

Glutathione S-transferases (GSTs) are a family of isoenzymes that detoxify electrophiles through conjugation to thiol-reduced glutathione (GSH). Thus, they are critical in protecting cells from toxins (drugs, pesticides, carcinogens) and oxidative stress (1). Eight isoforms of cytosolic-soluble GSTs ( , , , , , , and ) are identified, while only GST-, -, and - are described in the central nervous system (2). GSTP1 (GST) is overexpressed in early stages of carcinogenesis and can be used as a neoplastic marker in tumor tissues (3). GSTP1 directly inhibits TRAF2 and JNK but not NF-B (4,5). Corresponding GSTP1 gene polymorphisms affect substrate selectivity and stability, and the oxidative milieu in dopaminergic neurons, which increases the susceptibility to Parkinsons disease (6).

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