

**Glutaredoxin 1 Antibody (Clone 28C3)**  
**Mouse Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABV11173****Specification**

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**Glutaredoxin 1 Antibody (Clone 28C3) - Product Information**

Application	IP
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P35754</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse IgG1

**Glutaredoxin 1 Antibody (Clone 28C3) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 2745

Positive Control	WB and IP: Jurkat cell lysate
Application & Usage	IP: 1-2 µl, ELISA.
<b>Other Names</b>	
Thioltransferase-1, GLRX, GRX	

**Target/Specificity**  
Glutaredoxin 1**Antibody Form**  
Liquid**Appearance**  
Colorless liquid**Formulation**  
100 µl of antibody in HEPES with 0.15 M NaCl, 0.01 % BSA, 0.03 % sodium azide, and 50 % glycerol**Handling**  
The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.**Reconstitution & Storage**  
-20 °C**Background Descriptions****Precautions**  
Glutaredoxin 1 Antibody (Clone 28C3) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.**Glutaredoxin 1 Antibody (Clone 28C3) - Protein Information**

**Name** GLRX

**Synonyms** GRX

**Function**

Has a glutathione-disulfide oxidoreductase activity in the presence of NADPH and glutathione reductase. Reduces low molecular weight disulfides and proteins.

**Cellular Location**

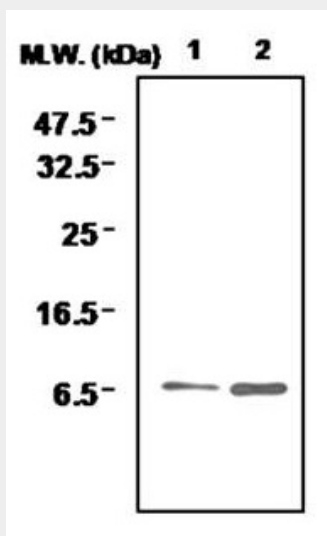
Cytoplasm.

**Glutaredoxin 1 Antibody (Clone 28C3) - 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](#)

**Glutaredoxin 1 Antibody (Clone 28C3) - Images**



IP analysis of Jurkat cell lysates. Lane 1: Input, Lane 2: Precipitated sample

**Glutaredoxin 1 Antibody (Clone 28C3) - Background**

Glutaredoxin (Grx), also known as thiol transferase, is a small heat-stable oxidoreductase. Grxs form part of the glutaredoxin system, comprising NADPH, GSH and glutathione reductase, which transfers electrons from NADPH to glutaredoxins via GSH. First recovered in E.coli as GSH-dependent hydrogen donors for ribonucleotide reductase, Grx catalyzes GSH-disulfide oxido-reductase via two redox-active cysteine residues. The active sequence (Cys-Pro-Tyr-Cys) is conserved in a variety of species. The 12 kDa dithiol protein has a role in reduction of mixed

disulfides in cells exposed to oxidative stress. Has a glutathione-disulfide oxidoreductase activity in the presence of NADPH and glutathione reductase. Reduces low molecular weight disulfides and proteins.