

Glutathione Reductase Antibody (Clone 2B3)
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11174**Specification**

Glutathione Reductase Antibody (Clone 2B3) - Product Information

Application	E, IP
Primary Accession	P00390
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse IgG1
Calculated MW	56257

Glutathione Reductase Antibody (Clone 2B3) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 2936

Positive Control
Application & Usage
Other Names
GSR, GLUR, GRD1

WB and IP: HeLa cell lysate
IP: 1-2 µl, ELISA.

Target/Specificity
Glutathione Reductase

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**

Glutathione Reductase Antibody (Clone 2B3) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Glutathione Reductase Antibody (Clone 2B3) - Protein Information

Name GSR

Synonyms GLUR, GRD1

Function

Maintains high levels of reduced glutathione in the cytosol.

Cellular Location

[Isoform Mitochondrial]: Mitochondrion.

Glutathione Reductase Antibody (Clone 2B3) - 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](#)

Glutathione Reductase Antibody (Clone 2B3) - Images

Glutathione Reductase Antibody (Clone 2B3) - Background

Glutathione reductase (GR) is a member of pyridine nucleotide-disulfide oxidoreductases, which includes the closely related enzymes thioredoxin reductase, lipoamide dehydrogenase, trypanothione reductase and mercuric ion reductase. GR is a cytoplasmic flavoenzyme widely distributed in aerobic organisms. The dimeric protein is composed of two identical subunits, each containing 1 FAD and 1 redox-active disulfide/dithiol as components of the catalytic apparatus. It plays a role in maintaining glutathione (GSH) in its reduced form by catalyzing the reduction of glutathione disulfide (GSSG). In most eukaryotic cells, GR maintains the ratio of [GSH]/[GSSG] elevated, and participates in several vital functions such as the detoxification of reactive oxygen species as well as protein and DNA biosynthesis.