

GSTT2 Antibody(Center) Blocking peptide

Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP19567c

Specification

GSTT2 Antibody(Center) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession

P0CG29

GSTT2 Antibody(Center) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 2953

Other Names

Glutathione S-transferase theta-2, GST class-theta-2, GSTT2

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.

GSTT2 Antibody(Center) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name GSTT2

Function

Conjugation of reduced glutathione to a wide number of exogenous and endogenous hydrophobic electrophiles (PubMed:1417752). Has a sulfatase activity (PubMed:1417752).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, cytosol. Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P30713}

Tissue Location

Expressed at low levels in liver. In lung, expressed at low levels in ciliated bronchiolar cells, alveolar macrophages and alveolar type II cells.

GSTT2 Antibody(Center) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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



• Blocking Peptides

GSTT2 Antibody(Center) Blocking peptide - Images

GSTT2 Antibody(Center) Blocking peptide - Background

Glutathione S-transferase (GSTs) theta 2 (GSTT2) is amember of a superfamily of proteins that catalyze the conjugation of reduced glutathione to a variety of electrophilic andhydrophobic compounds. Human GSTs can be divided into five mainclasses: Alpha, Mu, Pi, Theta, and Zeta. The theta class membersGSTT1 and GSTT2 share 55% amino acid sequence identity and both arethought to have an important role in human carcinogenesis. Thetheta genes have a similar structure, being composed of five exonswith identical exon/intron boundaries.

GSTT2 Antibody(Center) Blocking peptide - References

Moyer, A.M., et al. Cancer Epidemiol. Biomarkers Prev. 19(3):811-821(2010)Canova, C., et al. Tumori 96(1):1-10(2010)Wang, S., et al. Ann. Hum. Genet. 74(1):46-56(2010)Gemignani, F., et al. Mutat. Res. 671 (1-2), 76-83 (2009) :Tatemichi, M., et al. J. Hum. Genet. 54(10):557-563(2009)