

GSS Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP6895b

Specification

GSS Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession

P48637

GSS Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 2937

Other Names

Glutathione synthetase, GSH synthetase, GSH-S, Glutathione synthase, GSS

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP6895b was selected from the C-term region of human GSS. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

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.

GSS Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name GSS (HGNC:4624)

Function

Catalyzes the production of glutathione from gamma- glutamylcysteine and glycine in an ATP-dependent manner (PubMed:7646467, PubMed:9215686). Glutathione (gamma- glutamylcysteinylglycine, GSH) is the most abundant intracellular thiol in living aerobic cells and is required for numerous processes including the protection of cells against oxidative damage, amino acid transport, the detoxification of foreign compounds, the maintenance of protein sulfhydryl groups in a reduced state and acts as a cofactor for a number of enzymes (PubMed:10369661). Participates in ophthalmate biosynthesis in hepatocytes (By similarity).



GSS Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

• Blocking Peptides

GSS Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

GSS Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

Glutathione is important for a variety of biological functions, including protection of cells from oxidative damage by free radicals, detoxification of xenobiotics, and membrane transport. GSS functions as a homodimer to catalyze the second step of glutathione biosynthesis, which is the ATP-dependent conversion of gamma-L-glutamyl-L-cysteine to glutathione.

GSS Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Starr, J.M., et.al., Mech. Ageing Dev. 129 (12), 745-751 (2008)