

Glyoxalase II (Glx II), Human Recombinant
Hydroxyacylglutathione hydrolase, mitochondrial, HAGH1, GLO2
Catalog # PBV11552r**Specification**

Glyoxalase II (Glx II), Human Recombinant - Product info

Primary Accession [Q16775](#)
Calculated MW **32.4 kDa** KDa

Glyoxalase II (Glx II), Human Recombinant - Additional Info

Gene ID **3029**
Other Names
Hydroxyacylglutathione hydrolase, mitochondrial, HAGH1, GLO2

Gene Source **Human**
Source **E. coli**
Assay&Purity **SDS-PAGE; ≥90%**
Recombinant **Yes**
Target/Specificity
HAGH

Format
Liquid

Storage
-20°C; 30% glycerol, 50 mM Tris pH 7.4 and 150 mM NaCl

Glyoxalase II (Glx II), Human Recombinant - 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](#)

Glyoxalase II (Glx II), Human Recombinant - Images**Glyoxalase II (Glx II), Human Recombinant - Background**

The glyoxalase system consists of Glyoxalase I (Glx I) and Glyoxalase II (Glx II) which is responsible for detoxifying α -ketoaldehydes such as the potent and cytotoxic methylglyoxal (MG). Glx I converts MG to S-D-lactoyl-glutathione (SLG). SLG is then hydrolyzed to D-lactate and reduced glutathione by Glx II. Glx II desensitizes cells to p53-dependent DNA damage-induced apoptosis. It also plays a role

during development and in the pathogenesis of cancer and neurodegenerative diseases. Glyoxalase II may also be important in the regulation of spermatogenesis.