



P91090Hu01
Glutathione S Transferase Pi (GSTp)
Organism: Homo sapiens (Human)
Instruction manual

FOR IN VITRO USE AND RESEARCH USE ONLY
NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES

1th Edition (Revised in February, 2012)

Human GSTp

kDa

[DESCRIPTION]

Protein Names: Glutathione S Transferase Pi (GSTp); GSTP1; GST-P1; DFN7; FAES3; GST3

Gene Names: GSTP1; FAES3; GST3

Size: 100 μ g (400 μ L, 250 μ g/mL)

Source: Recombinant

Expression Host: *E.coli*

Function: Conjugation of reduced glutathione to a wide number of exogenous and endogenous hydrophobic electrophiles. Regulates negatively CDK5 activity via p25/p35 translocation to prevent neurodegeneration.

Subcellular Location: Cytoplasm

Tissue Specificity: Ubiquitous

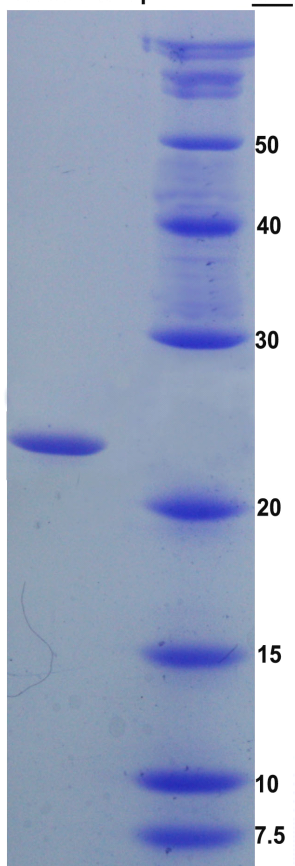
[PROPERTIES]

Residues: Met1-Gln210 (Accession # P09211), with a N-terminal His-tag.

Grade & Purity: >97%, 24.6kDa as determined by SDS-PAGE reducing conditions.

Form & Buffer: 20% glycerol, 2mM EDTA, 12mM Sodium phosphate, 150mM Sodium chloride, pH 7.4.

Endotoxin Level: <1.0 EU per 1 μ g(determined by the LAL method).



15% Tris-glycine SDS-PAGE



Applications: SDS-PAGE; WB; ELISA;IP.

(May be suitable for use in other assays to be determined by the end user.)

Predicted Molecular Mass: 24.6 kDa

[PREPARATION]

Reconstitute in PBS.

[STORAGE AND STABILITY]

Storage: Store at 4°C for short term storage (1-2 weeks). Aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C for long term storage. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Valid period: 12 months stored at -80°C.

[BACKGROUND]

The target protein is fused with a His-tag and its sequence is listed below. The first Met is an initiator amino acid. Moreover, Gly and Ser are added to improve the flexibility of N-terminus at both ends of the His-tag, which will increase the chelating ability of the tag to Ni-Sepharose during purification.

Protein Sequence:MGHHHHHSGS-MPPYTVVYFPVRGRCAALRMLLA DQGQSWKEEVTVETWQEGSLKAS
CLYGQLPKFQDGLTLYQSNTILRHLGRTLGLYGKDDQEAALVDMVNDGVEDLRCKYISLIYTNYEAGKDDYVKA
LPGQLKPFETLLSQNQGGKTFIVGDQISFADYNLLDLLLLIHEVLAPGC LDAFPLLSAY VGRLSARPKLKAFLASPE
YVNLPIGNGKQ

[REFERENCES]

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4. Gevaert K., Goethals M.,et.al. (2003) Nat. Biotechnol. 21:566-569.
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