ARG42142
anti-GSTM4 antibody

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Goat Polyclonal antibody recognizes GSTM4
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Rat
Predict Reactivity	Ms
Tested Application	IHC-P, WB
Host	Goat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	GSTM4
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide around the internal region of Human GSTM4. (DVSNQLARVCYSPD) (NP_000841.1; NP_671489.1)
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	GST class-mu 4; EC 2.5.1.18; Glutathione S-transferase Mu 4; GSTM4-4; GTM4; GST-Mu2

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
IHC-P	5 µg/ml
WB	0.1 - 0.3 µg/ml

Application Note: WB: Recommend incubate at RT for 1h.
IHC-P: Antigen Retrieval: Steam tissue section in Citrate buffer (pH 6.0).
* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Positive Control	HeLa and Rat lung
Observed Size	~ 26 kDa

Properties

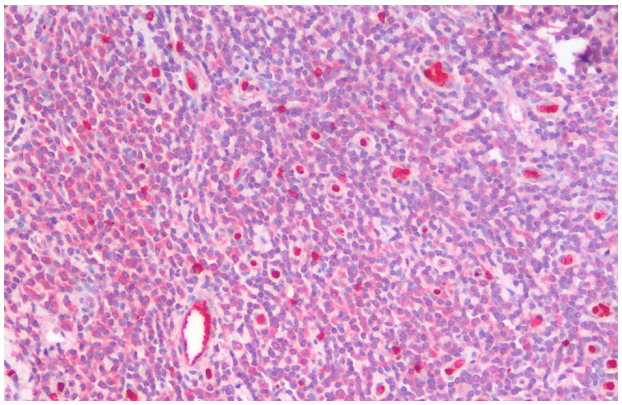
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified
Buffer	Tris saline (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 0.5% BSA.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	0.5% BSA
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml

Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

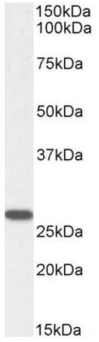
Gene Symbol	GSTM4
Gene Full Name	glutathione S-transferase mu 4
Background	Cytosolic and membrane-bound forms of glutathione S-transferase are encoded by two distinct supergene families. At present, eight distinct classes of the soluble cytoplasmic mammalian glutathione S-transferases have been identified: alpha, kappa, mu, omega, pi, sigma, theta and zeta. This gene encodes a glutathione S-transferase that belongs to the mu class. The mu class of enzymes functions in the detoxification of electrophilic compounds, including carcinogens, therapeutic drugs, environmental toxins and products of oxidative stress, by conjugation with glutathione. The genes encoding the mu class of enzymes are organized in a gene cluster on chromosome 1p13.3 and are known to be highly polymorphic. These genetic variations can change an individual's susceptibility to carcinogens and toxins as well as affect the toxicity and efficacy of certain drugs. Diversification of these genes has occurred in regions encoding substrate-binding domains, as well as in tissue expression patterns, to accommodate an increasing number of foreign compounds. Multiple transcript variants, each encoding a distinct protein isoform, have been identified. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	Conjugation of reduced glutathione to a wide number of exogenous and endogenous hydrophobic electrophiles. Active on 1-chloro-2,4-dinitrobenzene. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	26 kDa
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm. [UniProt]

Images



ARG42142 anti-GSTM4 antibody IHC-P image

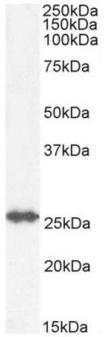
Immunohistochemistry: Paraffin-embedded Human tonsil tissue. Antigen Retrieval: Steam tissue section in Citrate buffer (pH 6.0). The tissue section was stained with ARG42142 anti-GSTM4 antibody at 5 µg/ml dilution followed by AP-staining.



HeLa

ARG42142 anti-GSTM4 antibody WB image

Western blot: 35 µg of HeLa cell lysate (in RIPA buffer) stained with ARG42142 anti-GSTM4 antibody at 0.1 µg/ml dilution and incubated at RT for 1 hour.



Rat lung

ARG42142 anti-GSTM4 antibody WB image

Western blot: 35 µg of Rat lung lysate (in RIPA buffer) stained with ARG42142 anti-GSTM4 antibody at 0.3 µg/ml dilution and incubated at RT for 1 hour.