

Glutathione S-Transferase from E.coli, Recombinant

Cat. No. NATE-1945

Lot. No. (See product label)

Introduction

Description Glutathione S-transferases (GSTs), previously known as ligandins, comprise a family of eukaryotic and prokaryotic phase II metabolic isozymes best known for their ability to catalyze the conjugation of the reduced form of glutathione (GSH) to xenobiotic substrates for the purpose of detoxification. The GST family consists of three superfamilies: the cytosolic, mitochondrial, and microsomal—also known as MAPEG—proteins. Members of the GST superfamily are extremely diverse in amino acid sequence, and a large fraction of the sequences deposited in public databases are of unknown function. The Enzyme Function Initiative (EFI) is using GSTs as a model superfamily to identify new GST functions.

Synonyms Glutathione S-transferases; GSTs; GST; Glutathione S-alkenyltransferase; Glutathione S-alkyltransferase; Glutathione S-aryltransferase; Glutathione S-epoxidettransferase; RX:Glutathione R-transferase; EC 2.5.1.18; 50812-37-8

Product Information

Species E.coli

Source E.coli

Form Sterile Filtered clear solution in Phosphate Buffered Saline pH 7.4.

EC Number EC 2.5.1.18

CAS No. 50812-37-8

Molecular Weight 26kDa

Purity > 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Activity >20 units/mg

Unit Definition One unit is defined as the amount of enzyme that conjugate 1.0 μ mole of 1-chloro-2,4-dinitrobenzene (CDNB) with reduced glutathione per minute at pH 6.5 at 25°C.

Storage and Shipping Information

Stability Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.