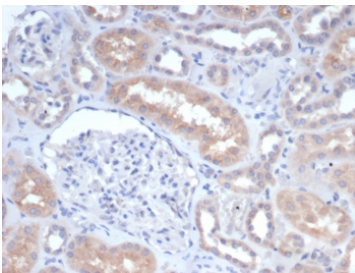


GCLM Antibody / GLCLR [clone GCLM/4068] (V4660)

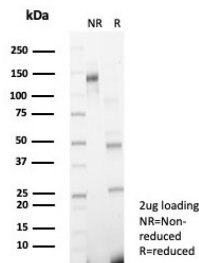
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V4660-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V4660-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V4660SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG2a, kappa
Clone Name	GCLM/4068
Purity	Protein A/G affinity
UniProt	P48507
Localization	Cytoplasmic
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1-2ug/ml for 30 min at RT
Limitations	This GCLM antibody is available for research use only.



IHC staining of FFPE human kidney tissue with GCLM antibody (clone GCLM/4068).
 HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free GCLM antibody (clone GCLM/4068) as confirmation of integrity and purity.

Description

g-glutamylcysteine synthetase (g-GCS) is the rate limiting enzyme for glutathione (L-g-glutamyl-L-cysteinylglycine, GSH) synthesis. GSH is ubiquitous in mammalian cells as a vital intra- and extracellular protective antioxidant. g-GCS is a heterodimer of a heavy catalytic subunit and a light regulatory subunit that is responsive to inflammation, phenolic antioxidants, heat shock, oxidants and cytokines. The human g-GCS gene encoding the 367 amino acid catalytic subunit maps to chromosome 6p12. The human g-GCS gene encoding the regulatory subunit maps to chromosome 1p22.1. The two subunits of g-GCS form a heterodimeric zinc metalloprotein that gains activity through formation of a reversible disulfide bond.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the GCLM antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Recombinant full-length human GCLM protein was used as the immunogen for the GCLM antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the GCLM antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.