

Mouse anti-Human GSR Monoclonal Antibody | anti-GSR antibody

GSR antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA48145	Mouse	Human	Immunofluorescence, Immunocytochemistry, Flow Cytometry, Functional Assay, Western Blot, ELISA

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

GSR; Monoclonal Antibody; GSR antibody; Glutathione reductase; GLuR; GRD1; anti-GSR antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1,k
Clone Number	AT11D10
Purity/Purification	By protein-A affinity chromatography
Form/Format	Liquid. In phosphate-buffered saline (pH 7.4) with 0.02% Sodium Azide, 10% glycerol.
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	522
Applicable Applications for anti-GSR antibody	IF (Immunofluorescence), ICC (Immunocytochemistry), FCM/FACS (Flow Cytometry), WB (Western Blot), ELISA
Antigen Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant human GSR (43-522aa) purified from E Coli.
Clone Note	Anti-human GSR mAb, clone AT11D10, is derived from hybridization of mouse F0 myeloma cells with spleen cells from BALB/c mice immunized with a recombinant human GSR protein.
Preparation and Storage	Can be stored at 4 degree C. For long term storage, aliquot and store at -20 degree C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing cycles.

IMAGES



IF (Immunofluorescence)

ICC/IF analysis of GSR in HeLa cells line, stained with DAPI (Blue) for nucleus staining and monoclonal anti-human GSR antibody (1:100) with goat anti-mouse IgG-Alexa fluor 488 conjugate (Green).



WB (Western Blot)

The cell lysates of HeLa, Jurkat and 293T (40ug) were resolved by SDS-PAGE, transferred to PVDF membrane and probed with anti-human GSR antibody (1:500). Proteins were visualized using a goat anti-mouse secondary antibody conjugated to HRP and an ECL detection system.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-GSR antibody	Glutathione reductase (GR) also known as glutathione-disulfide reductase (GSR) is an enzyme that in humans is encoded by the GSR gene. Glutathione reductase catalyzes the reduction of glutathione disulfide (GSSG) to the sulfhydryl form glutathione (GSH), which is a critical molecule in resisting oxidative stress and maintaining the reducing environment of the cell. Glutathione reductase functions as dimeric disulfide oxidoreductase and utilizes an FAD prosthetic group and NADPH to reduce one mole of GSSG to two moles of GSH.
Product Categories/Family for anti-GSR antibody	Redox Proteins
References	Deponte M. (2013) Biochim Biophys Acta 1830 (5): 3217-3266; Meister A. (1988) J Biol Chem 263 (33): 17205-17208; Mannervik B. (1987) Biochem Soc Trans 15 (4): 717-718

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	50301238
NCBI GeneID	2936
NCBI Accession #	NP_000628
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000637.4
UniProt Accession #	P00390; Q7Z5C9; Q9NP63; C8KIL8; C8KIL9; C8KIM0; D3DSV3
Molecular Weight	47,267 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	glutathione reductase, mitochondrial isoform 1
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	glutathione-disulfide reductase
NCBI Official Symbol	GSR
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	HEL-75; HEL-S-122m
NCBI Protein Information	glutathione reductase, mitochondrial
UniProt Protein Name	Glutathione reductase, mitochondrial
UniProt Gene Name	GSR
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	GLUR; GRD1; GR; GRase

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.