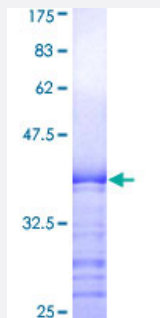


GSTA2 (Human) Recombinant Protein (Q01)

Catalog # H00002939-Q01

Size 25 ug, 10 ug

Applications



Specification

Product Description	Human GSTA2 partial ORF (AAH02895, 1 a.a. - 100 a.a.) recombinant protein with GST-tag at N-terminal.
Sequence	MAEKPKLHYSNIRGRMESIRWLLAAAGVEFEEKFIKSAEDLDKLRNDGYLMFQQVPMVEIDGMKL VQTRAILNYASKYNLYGKDIKEKALIDMYEGIA
Host	Wheat Germ (in vitro)
Theoretical MW (kDa)	36.74
Preparation Method	in vitro wheat germ expression system
Purification	Glutathione Sepharose 4 Fast Flow
Quality Control Testing	12.5% SDS-PAGE Stained with Coomassie Blue.
Storage Buffer	50 mM Tris-HCl, 10 mM reduced Glutathione, pH=8.0 in the elution buffer.
Storage Instruction	Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	Best use within three months from the date of receipt of this protein.

Applications

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay
- Western Blot (Recombinant protein)
- Antibody Production
- Protein Array

Gene Info — GSTA2

Entrez GeneID [2939](#)

GeneBank Accession# [BC002895](#)

Protein Accession# [AAH02895](#)

Gene Name GSTA2

Gene Alias GST2, GSTA2-2, GTA2, GTH2, MGC10525

Gene Description glutathione S-transferase alpha 2

Omim ID [138360](#)

Gene Ontology [Hyperlink](#)

Gene Summary

Cytosolic and membrane-bound forms of glutathione S-transferase are encoded by two distinct supergene families. These enzymes function in the detoxification of electrophilic compounds, including carcinogens, therapeutic drugs, environmental toxins and products of oxidative stress, by conjugation with glutathione. The genes encoding these enzymes 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 some drugs. 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 belonging to the alpha class. The alpha class genes, located in a cluster mapped to chromosome 6, are the most abundantly expressed glutathione S-transferases in liver. In addition to metabolizing bilirubin and certain anti-cancer drugs in the liver, the alpha class of these enzymes exhibit glutathione peroxidase activity thereby protecting the cells from reactive oxygen species and the products of peroxidation. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations

GST, class alpha, 2[GST-gamma]HA subunit 2[OTTHUMP00000017883]S-(hydroxyalkyl)glutathione lyase A2[glutathione S-alkyltransferase A2[glutathione S-alkyltransferase A2[glutathione S-alkyltransferase A2[glutathione S-transferase 2[glutathione S-transferase

Pathway

- [Drug metabolism - cytochrome P450](#)
- [Glutathione metabolism](#)
- [Metabolism of xenobiotics by cytochrome P450](#)

Disease

- [Adenocarcinoma](#)
- [Alzheimer disease](#)
- [Breast cancer](#)
- [Breast Neoplasms](#)
- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)
- [Cognition](#)
- [Colorectal Neoplasms](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Edema](#)
- [Esophageal Neoplasms](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Genomic Instability](#)
- [Head and Neck Neoplasms](#)
- [Kidney Failure](#)
- [Laryngeal Neoplasms](#)
- [Lung Neoplasms](#)
- [Mesothelioma](#)
- [Mouth Neoplasms](#)
- [Pharyngeal Neoplasms](#)

- [Pleural Neoplasms](#)
- [Prostate cancer](#)
- [Prostatic Neoplasms](#)