

Product datasheet for **AP21307BT-N**

GLR1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, ID, IF, IP, R, WB
Recommended Dilution:	This product is intended for use in precipitating and non-precipitating antibody-binding assays (such as e.g., ELISA and Western blotting and Immunofluorescence or Histochemical techniques). Working dilutions in non-precipitating antibody-binding techniques: 1/1,000-1/8,000.
Reactivity:	Bakers Yeast
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Glutathione Reductase isolated and purified from Baker's Yeast. Freund's complete adjuvant is used in the first step of the immunization procedure.
Specificity:	The antibody recognizes Glutathione Reductase from Baker's yeast. The reagents were evaluated for potency, purity and specificity using most or all of the following techniques: Immunoelectrophoresis, Cross-Immunoelectrophoresis, single Radial Immunodiffusion (Ouchterlony), block titration, ELISA, Immunoblotting and Enzyme Inhibition. Cross-reactivities against enzymes of other sources may occur but have not been determined.
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.2 without preservatives and foreign proteins Label: Biotin State: Lyophilized hyperimmune IgG fraction Molar ratio: Biotin/IgG ~6.2
Reconstitution Method:	Restore by adding 1.0 ml of sterile distilled water
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Ammonium Sulphate Precipitation and Ion Exchange Chromatography
Conjugation:	Biotin



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Storage:	Store the antibody lyophilized at 2-8°C and reconstituted at 2-8°C for one week or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. If a slight precipitation occurs upon storage, this should be removed by centrifugation.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Database Link:	P41921
Background:	Glutathione reductase (GR) is a member of pyridine nucleotide-disulfideoxidoreductases, which includes the closely related enzymes thioredoxin reductase, lipoamide dehydrogenase, trypanothione reductase and mercuric ion reductase. GR is a cytoplasmic flavoenzyme widely distributed in aerobic organisms. The dimeric protein is composed of two identical subunits, each containing 1 FAD and 1 redox-active disulfide/dithiol as components of the catalytic apparatus. It plays a role in maintaining glutathione(GSH) in its reduced form by catalyzing the reduction of glutathione disulfide (GSSG): $GSSG + NADPH + H^+ \rightarrow 2GSH + NADP^+$. In most eukaryotic cells, GR maintains the ratio of $[GSH]/[GSSG]$, and participates in several vital functions such as the detoxification of reactive oxygen species as well as protein and DNA biosynthesis.
Synonyms:	GRase, GR, GSR, GLUR, GRD1