

## Product datasheet for **TA389749**

### GST Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

**Product Type:** Primary Antibodies

**Applications:** IP, WB

**Recommended Dilution:** WB, 1:1000 - 1:2000  
IP, 1:2000 - 1:10000

**Host:** Rabbit

**Isotype:** IgG

**Clonality:** Polyclonal

**Formulation:** PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH 7.3.

**Concentration:** lot specific

**Conjugation:** Unconjugated

**Storage:** Store at -20°C as received.

**Stability:** Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.

**Background:** 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. A GST-tag is often used to separate and purify proteins that contain the GST-fusion protein. The tag is 220 amino acids (roughly 26 kDa) in size, which, compared to tags such as the Myc-tag or the FLAG-tag, is quite large. It can be fused to either the N-terminus or C-terminus of a protein. However, many commercially available sources of GST-tagged plasmids include a thrombin domain for cleavage of the GST tag during protein purification.



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