

Product datasheet for **TP302097M**

GSTM4 (NM_000850) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant protein of human glutathione S-transferase mu 4 (GSTM4), transcript variant 1, 100 µg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>RC202097 protein sequence Red =Cloning site Green =Tags(s)

MSMTLGYWDIRGLAHAIRLLLEYTDSSYEKKYTMGDAPDYDRSQWLNEKFKLGLDFPNLPYLIDGAHKI
TQSNAILCYIARKHNLCGETEEEEKIRVDILENQAMDVSNQLARVCYSPDFEKLKPEYLEELPTMMQHFSQ
FLGKRPWFVGDKITFVDFLAYDVLDLHRIFEPNCLDAFPNLKDFISRFEGLEKISAYMKSSRFLPKPLYT
RVAVWGNK

TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV

Tag:	C-Myc/DDK
Predicted MW:	25.4 kDa
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol
Preparation:	Recombinant protein was captured through anti-DDK affinity column followed by conventional chromatography steps.
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	NP_000841
Locus ID:	2948



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UniProt ID: [Q03013](#), [A0A140VKE3](#)

RefSeq Size: 1441

Cytogenetics: 1p13.3

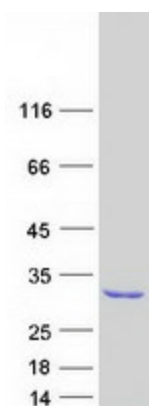
RefSeq ORF: 654

Synonyms: GSTM4-4; GTM4

Summary: Cytosolic and membrane-bound forms of glutathione S-transferase are encoded by two distinct supergene families. 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 that belongs to the mu class. The mu class of enzymes functions in the detoxification of electrophilic compounds, including carcinogens, therapeutic drugs, environmental toxins and products of oxidative stress, by conjugation with glutathione. The genes encoding the mu class of enzymes are organized in a gene cluster on chromosome 1p13.3 and 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 certain drugs. Diversification of these genes has occurred in regions encoding substrate-binding domains, as well as in tissue expression patterns, to accommodate an increasing number of foreign compounds. Multiple transcript variants, each encoding a distinct protein isoform, have been identified. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Protein Pathways: Drug metabolism - cytochrome P450, Glutathione metabolism, Metabolism of xenobiotics by cytochrome P450

Product images:



Coomassie blue staining of purified GSTM4 protein (Cat# [TP302097]). The protein was produced from HEK293T cells transfected with GSTM4 cDNA clone (Cat# [RC202097]) using MegaTran 2.0 (Cat# [TT210002]).