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Product datasheet for TP516026

Glrx2 (NM_023505) Mouse Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Mouse glutaredoxin 2 (thioltransferase) (Glrx2), with C-terminal MYC/DDK tag, expressed in HEK293T cells, 20ug
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>MR216026 representing NM_023505 Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s) MGNSTSSFWGKSTTTPVNQIQETISNNCVVIFSKTSCSYCSMAKKIFHDMNVNYKAVELDMLEYGNQFQD ALHKMTGERTVPRIFVNGRFIGGAADTHRLHKEGKLLPLVHQCYLKKKQEERH TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV
Tag:	C-MYC/DDK
Predicted MW:	14.5 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
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 after receiving vials.
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_075994
Locus ID:	69367
UniProt ID:	Q923X4, Q3UQ95
RefSeq Size:	3482
Cytogenetics:	1 62.53 cM
RefSeq ORF:	369

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Synonyms: 1700010P22Rik; AI645710; Grx2

Summary: Glutathione-dependent oxidoreductase that facilitates the maintenance of mitochondrial redox homeostasis upon induction of apoptosis by oxidative stress. Involved in response to hydrogen peroxide and regulation of apoptosis caused by oxidative stress. Acts as a very efficient catalyst of monothiol reactions because of its high affinity for protein glutathione-mixed disulfides. Can receive electrons not only from glutathione (GSH), but also from thioredoxin reductase supporting both monothiol and dithiol reactions. Efficiently catalyzes both glutathionylation and deglutathionylation of mitochondrial complex I, which in turn regulates the superoxide production by the complex. Overexpression decreases the susceptibility to apoptosis and prevents loss of cardiolipin and cytochrome c release. [UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]