

Human GSTZ1 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 14237-H07E



Sino Biological Inc.

Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

GSTZ1; GSTZ1-1; MAAI; MAI; MAAI

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the mature form of human GSTZ1 (NP_665877.1) (Met1-Ala216) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: E. coli

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

Please contact us for more information.

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: His

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human GSTZ1 consists of 231 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 26 KDa. It migrates as an approximately 27 KDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, 10% glycerol, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

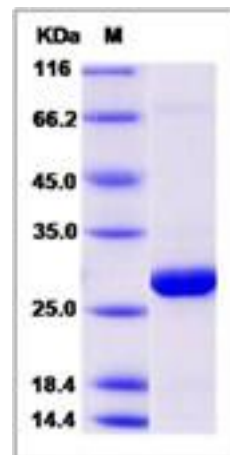
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

GSTZ1 gene is a member of the glutathione S-transferase (GSTs) superfamily which encodes multifunctional enzymes important in the detoxification of electrophilic molecules, including carcinogens, mutagens, and several therapeutic drugs, by conjugation with glutathione. GSTZ1 is a bifunctional protein which has minimal glutathione-conjugating activity with ethacrynic acid and 7-chloro-4-nitrobenz-2-oxa-1,3-diazole and maleylacetoacetate isomerase activity. GSTZ1 catalyzes the glutathione dependent oxygenation of dichloroacetic acid to glyoxylic acid. GSTZ1 participates in the catabolism of phenylalanine and tyrosine. Thus defects in GSTZ1 cause harsh metabolic disorders including alkaptonuria, phenylketonuria and tyrosinaemia.

References

1. Tong Z. et al., 1999, Chem Res Toxicol. 11 (11): 1332-8.
2. Tong Z. et al., 1999, Biochem J. 331 (2): 371-4.
3. Ketterer B. 2001, Chem Biol Interact. 138 (1): 27-42.

Manufactured By Sino Biological Inc., FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN HUMANS.

Fax :+86-10-51029969 • Tel:+86-400-890-9989 • <http://www.sinobiological.com>