

Human GSTM2 / GST4 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 12042-H07E



Sino Biological Inc.

Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

GST4; GSTM; GSTM2-2; GTHMUS; Gstb-2; Gstb2

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the native human GSTM2 (P28161) (Met 1-Lys 218) was expressed, with a polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: E. coli

QC Testing

Purity: > 97 % 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: Met

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human GSTM2 consisting of 229 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 27.2 kDa. It migrates as a 27 kDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions as predicted.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 50mM Tris, 150mM NaCl, 10mM CaCl₂, 0.05% Brig-35, pH 7.5

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:

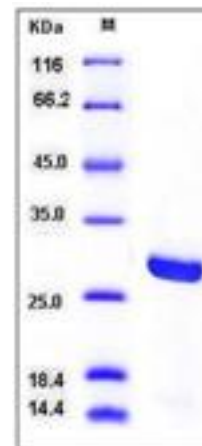
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Glutathione S-transferase Mu 2, also known as GST class-mu 2, GSTM2-2 and GSTM2, is a cytoplasm protein which belongs to the GST superfamily and Mu family. GSTM2 / GST4 contains one GST C-terminal domain and one GST N-terminal domain. The glutathione S-transferases (GSTs) are a multigene family of enzymes largely involved in the detoxification of chemicals. Eight distinct classes of the soluble cytoplasmic mammalian glutathione S-transferases have been identified: alpha, kappa, mu, omega, pi, sigma, theta and zeta. Butyrate, an important luminal component produced from fermentation of dietary fibers, is an efficient inducer of GSTs and especially of GSTM2. Butyrate may act chemoprotectively by increasing detoxification capabilities in the colon mucosa.

References

1. Campbell E, et al., 1990, J Biol Chem 265 (16): 9188-93.
2. Vorachek WR, et al., 1991, Proc Natl Acad Sci USA. 88 (10): 4443-7.
3. Ebert, M.N. et al., 2003, Carcinogenesis. 24 (10): 1637-44.

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