

**Anti-Human GSTM1 DyLight® 488 conjugated Antibody(monoclonal, 11F2)**  
Catalog # ABO14790

**Specification**

**Anti-Human GSTM1 DyLight® 488 conjugated Antibody(monoclonal, 11F2) - Product Information**

|                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application       | FC                     |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">P09488</a> |
| Host              | Mouse                  |
| Isotype           | Mouse IgG1             |
| Reactivity        | Human                  |
| Clonality         | Monoclonal             |
| Format            | Liquid                 |

**Description**

Anti-Human GSTM1 DyLight® 488 conjugated Antibody (monoclonal, 11F2) . Tested in Flow Cytometry applications. This antibody reacts with Human.

**Anti-Human GSTM1 DyLight® 488 conjugated Antibody(monoclonal, 11F2) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 2944

**Other Names**

Glutathione S-transferase Mu 1, 2.5.1.18, GST HB subunit 4, GST class-mu 1, GSTM1-1, GSTM1a-1a, GSTM1b-1b, GTH4, GSTM1 (<a href="http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene\_symbol\_report?hgnc\_id=4632" target="\_blank">HGNC:4632</a>), GST1

**Application Details**

Flow Cytometry, 1-3 µg/1x10<sup>6</sup> cells

**Subcellular Localization**

Cytoplasm.

**Tissue Specificity**

Liver (at protein level).

**Contents**

Each vial contains 50% glycerol, 0.9% NaCl, 0.2% Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.02% Na<sub>3</sub>.

**Immunogen**

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence in the middle region of human GSTM1, which shares 70.6% and 73.5% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with mouse and rat GSTM1, respectively.

**Cross Reactivity**

No cross-reactivity with other proteins.

**Storage**

**At -20°C for one year from date of receipt.**

**Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.  
Protect from light.**

## **Anti-Human GSTM1 DyLight® 488 conjugated Antibody(monoclonal, 11F2) - Protein Information**

**Name** GSTM1 ([HGNC:4632](#))

**Synonyms** GST1

### **Function**

Conjugation of reduced glutathione to a wide number of exogenous and endogenous hydrophobic electrophiles. Involved in the formation of glutathione conjugates of both prostaglandin A2 (PGA2) and prostaglandin J2 (PGJ2) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9084911" target="\_blank">9084911</a>). Participates in the formation of novel hepoxilin regioisomers (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21046276" target="\_blank">21046276</a>).

### **Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm.

### **Tissue Location**

Liver (at protein level).

## **Anti-Human GSTM1 DyLight® 488 conjugated Antibody(monoclonal, 11F2) - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

## **Anti-Human GSTM1 DyLight® 488 conjugated Antibody(monoclonal, 11F2) - Images**

## **Anti-Human GSTM1 DyLight® 488 conjugated Antibody(monoclonal, 11F2) - Background**

Glutathione S-transferase Mu 1 (gene name GSTM1) is a human glutathione S-transferase. 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. Null mutations of this class mu gene have been linked with an increase in a number of cancers, likely due to an increased susceptibility to environmental toxins and carcinogens. Multiple protein isoforms are encoded by transcript variants of this gene.