Best Tools for immunology Research

GGT1 (heavy chain, Cleaved-Gly380) rabbit pAb

Catalog No :	YC0165
Reactivity :	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	GGT1
Fields :	>>Taurine and hypotaurine metabolism;>>Glutathione metabolism;>>Arachidonic acid metabolism;>>Metabolic pathways
Gene Name :	GGT1 GGT
Protein Name :	GGT1 (heavy chain, Cleaved-Gly380)
Human Gene Id :	2678
Human Swiss Prot No :	P19440
Mouse Gene Id :	14598
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q60928
Rat Gene Id :	116568
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P07314
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human GGT1 (heavy chain, Cleaved-Gly380)
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human GGT1 (heavy chain, Cleaved-Gly380, protein was cleaved amino acid sequence between 380-381)
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:1000-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000

Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	46 62kD
Background :	The enzyme encoded by this gene is a type I gamma-glutamyltransferase that catalyzes the transfer of the glutamyl moiety of glutathione to a variety of amino acids and dipeptide acceptors. The enzyme is composed of a heavy chain and a light chain, which are derived from a single precursor protein. It is expressed in tissues involved in absorption and secretion and may contribute to the etiology of diabetes and other metabolic disorders. Multiple alternatively spliced variants have been identified. There are a number of related genes present on chromosomes 20 and 22, and putative pseudogenes for this gene on chromosomes 2, 13, and 22. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2014],
Function :	catalytic activity:(5-L-glutamyl)-peptide + an amino acid = peptide + 5-L-glutamyl amino acid.,disease:Defects in GGT1 are a cause of glutathionuria [MIM:231950]; also known as gamma-glutamyltranspeptidase deficiency. It is an autosomal recessive disease.,function:Initiates extracellular glutathione (GSH) breakdown, provides cells with a local cysteine supply and contributes to maintain intracelular GSH level. It is part of the cell antioxidant defense mechanism. Catalyzes the transfer of the glutamyl moiety of glutathione to amino acids and dipeptide acceptors. Alternatively, glutathione can be hydrolyzed to give Cys-Gly and gamma glutamate. Isoform 3 seems to be inactive.,function:Initiates extracellular glutathione (GSH) breakdown; catalyzes the transfer of the glutamyl moiety of glutathione to amino acids and dipeptide acceptors.,miscellaneous:Corresponds to the light chain of other
Subcellular Location :	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type II membrane protein .
Expression :	Detected in fetal and adult kidney and liver, adult pancreas, stomach, intestine, placenta and lung. There are several other tissue-specific forms that arise from alternative promoter usage but that produce the same protein.; [Isoform 3]: Lung-specific.

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