Datasheet for ABIN99862

anti-GST antibody

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Overview

Quantity:	1 mg
Target:	GST
Reactivity:	Schistosoma japonicum
Host:	Goat
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), ELISA, Immunoprecipitation (IP), Immunohistochemistry (IHC)

Product Details

Purpose:	GST Antibody
Immunogen:	Immunogen: Glutathione-S-Transferase [Schistosoma japonicum] Immunogen Type: Native Protein
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	Assay by immunoelectrophoresis resulted in a single precipitin arc against anti-Goat Serum as well as purified and partially purified Glutathione-S-Transferase [Schistosoma japonicum].
Characteristics:	Synonyms: goat anti-GST antibody, Glutathione-S-Transferase
Purification:	This product was prepared from monospecific antiserum by immunoaffinity chromatography using GST coupled to agarose beads followed by solid phase adsorption(s) to remove any unwanted reactivities and extensive dialysis against the buffer stated above.
Sterility:	Sterile filtered

Target Details

Target:	GST
Alternative Name:	GST (GST Products)
Background:	Background: Rockland produces a wide range of GST antibodies in our laboratories. Select GST antibodies from several monoclonal and/or polyclonal GST antibodies listed below. Select appropriate GST antibodies for your research by isotype, epitope, applications and species reactivity. GST (Glutathione-S-Transferase) is a protein expression tag commonly used in molecular biology. Anti-GST will react with synthetic construct present in most known GST containing cloning or expression vectors. GST is responsible for the conjugation of reduced glutathione to a wide number of exogenous and endogenous hydrophobic electrophiles. The amino acid sequence GST is highly conserved in most organisms including mammals. GST exists as a 26 kDa homodimer.
UniProt:	P08515

Application Details

Application Notes:	Immunohistochemistry Dilution: 1:1,000 - 1:10,000 Application Note: Anti-GST has been tested by ELISA and western blot and is suitable for immunoblotting (western or dot blot), ELISA, immunoprecipitation and most immunological methods requiring high titer and specificity. This antibody has also been reported to be suitable for immobilization in Label-free Interaction Analysis (Biocore). Western Blot Dilution: 1:1,000 - 1:10,000 Immunoprecipitation Dilution: User Optimized ELISA Dilution: 1:20,000 - 1:50,000 Other: User Optimized
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	1.0 mg/mL
Buffer:	Buffer: 0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2 Stabilizer: None Preservative: 0.01 % (w/v) Sodium Azide
Preservative:	Sodium azide

Handling

Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store GST antibody at 4° C prior to opening. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use. For extended storage aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing.
Expiry Date:	12 months

Publications

Product cited in:

Licht, Hartl, Amman, Anrather, Janisiw, Jantsch: "Inosine induces context-dependent recoding and translational stalling." in: **Nucleic acids research**, Vol. 47, Issue 1, pp. 3-14, (2019) (PubMed).

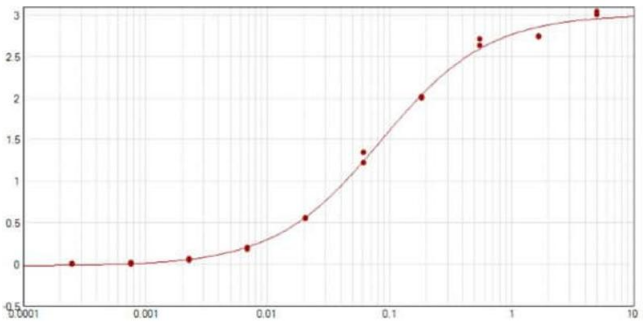
Machida, Kubota, Kobayashi, Iwadate, Saeki, Yamaura, Nomura, Takiguchi, Hiwasa: " Identification of stroke-associated-antigens via screening of recombinant proteins from the human expression cDNA library (SEREX)." in: **Journal of translational medicine**, Vol. 13, pp. 71, (2016) (PubMed).

Hang, Lin, Grant, Fleurkens, Villiger, Soos, Morbidelli, Woods, Gauss, Aebi: "Analysis of site-specific N-glycan remodeling in the endoplasmic reticulum and the Golgi." in: **Glycobiology**, Vol. 25, Issue 12, pp. 1335-49, (2016) (PubMed).

Pitoniak, Chavel, Chow, Smith, Camara, Karunanithi, Li, Wolfe, Cullen: "Cdc42p-interacting protein Bem4p regulates the filamentous-growth mitogen-activated protein kinase pathway." in: **Molecular and cellular biology**, Vol. 35, Issue 2, pp. 417-36, (2015) (PubMed).

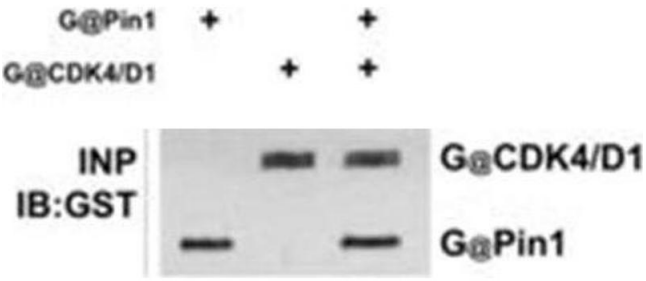
Karunanithi, Cullen: "The filamentous growth MAPK Pathway Responds to Glucose Starvation Through the Mig1/2 transcriptional repressors in Saccharomyces cerevisiae." in: **Genetics**, Vol. 192, Issue 3, pp. 869-87, (2013) (PubMed).

There are more publications referencing this product on: Product page



ELISA

Image 1. ELISA results of purified Goat Anti-GST Antibody tested against GST. Each well was coated in 1.0 µg of antigen. The starting dilution of antibody was 5 µg/mL and the X-axis represents the Log10 of a 3-fold dilution. This titration is a 4-parameter curve fit where the IC50 is defined as the titer of the antibody.



Western Blotting

Image 2. Immunoprecipitation of anti-GST antibody. Lane 1: T98G cells incubated with GST-Pin1. Lane 2: T98G cells incubated with GST-CDK4/cyclinD1. Lane 3: T98G cells incubated with GST-Pin1 and GST-CDK4/cyclinD1. Immunoprecipitated with pRb antibody. Load: 25 µg per lane. Primary antibody: anti-GST 1:400 for overnight at 4°C. Secondary antibody: secondary antibody at 1:10,000 for 45 min at RT. Block: 5% BLOTTO overnight at 4°C.