



SZABO SCANDIC

Part of Europa Biosite

Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!
See the following pages for more information!



Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien

T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0

F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7

mail@szabo-scandic.com

www.szabo-scandic.com

[linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic](https://www.linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic) 

GSTM3 (h2): 293T Lysate: sc-173322

BACKGROUND

Members of the glutathione S-transferase (GST) family of proteins function in the detoxification of xenobiotics to protect cells against toxicant-induced damage. There are eight families of GST proteins, namely α , κ , μ , ω , π , σ , θ and ζ , each of which are composed of proteins that have a variety of functions throughout the cell. The GSTM proteins (GSTM1-GSTM5 in human and GSTM1-GSTM7 in mouse) are members of the μ class of enzymes that conjugate with glutathione and function in the detoxification of carcinogens, environmental toxins and products of oxidative stress. GSTM3 is a 225 amino acid protein that is expressed in the testis and brain. Localized to the cytoplasm, GSTM3 exists as a homodimer.

REFERENCES

1. McGuire, S., et al. 1997. Increased levels of glutathione S transferases and appearance of novel α class isoenzymes in kidneys of mice exposed to mercuric chloride. I. Biochemical and immunohistochemical studies. *Nephron* 77: 452-460.
2. Patskovsky, Y.V., et al. 1999. An asparagine-phenylalanine substitution accounts for catalytic differences between hGSTM3-3 and other human class μ glutathione S-transferases. *Biochemistry* 38: 16187-16194.
3. Massey, T.E., et al. 2000. Mechanisms of Aflatoxin B1 lung tumorigenesis. *Exp. Lung Res.* 26: 673-683.
4. Raza, H., et al. 2002. Multiple isoforms of mitochondrial glutathione S-transferases and their differential induction under oxidative stress. *Biochem. J.* 366: 45-55.
5. Breton, C.V., et al. 2007. GSTM1 and APE1 genotypes affect arsenic-induced oxidative stress: a repeated measures study. *Environ. Health.* 6: 39.
6. Shang, W., et al. 2008. Expressions of glutathione S-transferase α , μ , and π in brains of medically intractable epileptic patients. *BMC Neurosci.* 9: 67.
7. Lucena, M.I., et al. 2008. Glutathione S-transferase m1 and t1 null genotypes increase susceptibility to idiosyncratic drug-induced liver injury. *Hepatology* 48: 588-596.
8. Fukino, K., et al. 2008. Effects of N-acetyltransferase 2 (NAT2), CYP2E1 and glutathione-S-transferase (GST) genotypes on the serum concentrations of isoniazid and metabolites in tuberculosis patients. *J. Toxicol. Sci.* 33: 187-195.
9. Agúndez, J.A., et al. 2008. Glutathione S-transferase GSTT1 and GSTM1 allozymes: beyond null alleles. *Pharmacogenomics* 9: 359-363.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: GSTM3 (human) mapping to 1p13.3.

PRODUCT

GSTM3 (h2): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of human GSTM3 transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 μ g protein in 200 μ l SDS-PAGE buffer.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

APPLICATIONS

GSTM3 (h2): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive GSTM3 antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 μ l per lane.

Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.