



# Rabbit Anti-Human GR Polyclonal Antibody (CABT-L2130)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Product Overview</b>	Polyclonal Antibody to Glutathione Reductase (Knockout Validated)
<b>Specificity</b>	The antibody is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against GR. It has been selected for its ability to recognize GR in immunohistochemical staining and western blotting.
<b>Target</b>	GR
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant fragment corresponding to human GR (Met44~Arg522)
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Source/Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen-specific affinity chromatography followed by Protein A affinity chromatography
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	WB
<b>Format</b>	Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	Lot specific
<b>Size</b>	200 µg
<b>Buffer</b>	Supplied as solution form in 0.01M PBS with 50% glycerol, pH7.4.
<b>Preservative</b>	0.05% Proclin-300
<b>Storage</b>	Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Store at 4°C for frequent use. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months.
<b>Ship</b>	4°C with ice bags
<b>Warnings</b>	For research use only.

## BACKGROUND

**Introduction**

Glutathione reductase is an enzyme that reduces glutathione disulfide (GSSG) to the sulfhydryl form GSH, which is an important cellular antioxidant. For every mole of oxidized glutathione (GSSG), one mole of NADPH is required to reduce GSSG to GSH. The enzyme forms a FAD-bound homodimer. The glutathione reductase is conserved between all kingdoms. In bacteria, yeasts, and animals, one glutathione reductase gene is found; however, in plant genomes, two GR genes are encoded. Drosophila and Trypanosomes do not have any GR at all.

**Keywords**

GSR;GLUR;GRD1;Glutathione reductase, mitochondrial

## GENE INFORMATION

**Official Symbol**

GR