

GGT1 (light chain, Cleaved-Thr381) rabbit pAb

Catalog No: YC0166

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 (light chain, Cleaved-Thr381)

P19440

Q60928

Human Gene ld: 2678

Human Swiss Prot

No:

Mouse Gene Id: 14598

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

Rat Gene Id: 116568

Rat Swiss Prot No: P07314

Immunogen: Synthesized peptide derived from human GGT1 (light chain, Cleaved-Thr381)

Specificity: This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human GGT1 (light chain, Cleaved-

Thr381, 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

1/3



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: 16 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.

Sort : 6572

No4: 1

Host: Rabbit

Modifications: Unmodified



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