

bs-15404R**[Primary Antibody]****HAGH Rabbit pAb**

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— DATASHEET —

| | | |
|---|----------------------|---|
| Host: Rabbit | Isotype: IgG | Applications: IHC-P (1:100-500) IHC-F (1:100-500) IF (1:100-500) ICC/IF (1:100-500) ELISA (1:5000-10000) Reactivity: (predicted: Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Horse) Predicted MW.: 32 kDa Subcellular Location: Cytoplasm |
| Clonality: Polyclonal | | |
| GeneID: 3029 | SWISS: Q16775 | |
| Target: HAGH | | |
| Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human HAGH: 221-308/308. | | |
| Purification: affinity purified by Protein A | | |
| Concentration: 1mg/ml | | |
| Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. | | |
| Background: The glyoxal pathway plays a role in the detoxification of glucose degradation products (GDP). Glyoxalase I and Glyoxalase II (also designated hydroxyacyl glutathione hydrolase or HAGH) are members of the Glyoxalase family. The Glyoxalase II enzyme is a thiolesterase that catalyzes the hydrolysis of S-D-lactoyl-glutathione to form reduced glutathione and D-lactic acid. It exists only as a monomer and binds two zinc ions per subunit. Glyoxalase II contains 260 amino acids. It is detected in the mitochondria and cytosol of mammals. Both Glyoxalase I and Glyoxalase II are detected at a higher activity level in breast cancer tissues than with matched unaffected tissues. This suggests that glyoxalase inhibitor drugs may be effective in the treatment of cancer. | | |