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Anti-GGT1 / GGT Antibody (aa180-193)

Goat Anti Human Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS17917

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	P19440
Predicted	Human, Monkey
Host	Goat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	61410
Concentration (mg/ml)	0.5 mg/ml

Additional Information

Gene ID	2678
Alias Symbol	GGT1
Other Names	GGT1, CD224 antigen, CD224, Ec 2.3.2.2, Glutamyl transpeptidase, GTG, Gamma-glutamyltransferase, Glutathione hydrolase 1, GLUTATHIONURIA, Gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase, Gamma-glutamyltransferase 1, Gamma-glutamyltranspeptidase 1, GGT, Leukotriene-C4 ...
Target/Specificity	Human GGT1 / GGT. Reported variants represent identical protein: NP_038347.2, NP_001027536.1, NP_001027537.1, NP_005256.2.
Reconstitution & Storage	Immunoaffinity purified
Precautions	Anti-GGT1 / GGT Antibody (aa180-193) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	GGT1
Synonyms	GGT
Function	Cleaves the gamma-glutamyl bond of extracellular glutathione (gamma-Glu-Cys-Gly), glutathione conjugates (such as maresin conjugate (13R)-S-glutathionyl-(14S)-hydroxy-(4Z,7Z,9E,11E,16Z,19Z)- docosahexaenoate, MCTR1) and other gamma-glutamyl compounds (such as leukotriene C4, LTC4) (PubMed:17924658, PubMed:21447318, PubMed:27791009). The metabolism of glutathione by GGT1 releases free glutamate and the dipeptide cysteinyl-glycine, which is hydrolyzed to cysteine and glycine by dipeptidases (PubMed:27791009). In the presence of high concentrations of dipeptides and some amino acids, can also catalyze a transpeptidation reaction, transferring

	the gamma-glutamyl moiety to an acceptor amino acid to form a new gamma-glutamyl compound (PubMed:17924658, PubMed:21447318, PubMed:7673200, PubMed:7759490, PubMed:8095045, PubMed:8827453). Contributes to cysteine homeostasis, glutathione homeostasis and in the conversion of the leukotriene LTC4 to LTD4.
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P07314}
Tissue Location	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

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.