

GLRX2 Human

Description: Glutaredoxin-2 Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, Polypeptide chain containing 154 amino acids (20-164 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 17 kDa. The GRX2 is fused to 8 amino acid His tag at C-Terminus.

Catalog #: ENPS-473

For research use only.

Synonyms: Thioltransferase, Glutathione-dependent oxidoreductase 2, TTR, TTR1, GLRX2, GRX2, GRX-2, GLRX-2, Glutaredoxin 2.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered clear colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MSAGWLDRAA GAAGAAAAAA SGMESNTSSS LENLATAPVN
QIQETISDNC VVFSKTS CS YCTMAKKLFH DMNVNYKVVE LDLLEYGNQF QDALYKMTGE
RTVPRI FVNG TFIGGATDTH RLHKEGKLLP LVHQCYLKKS KRKEFQLEHH HHHH.

Purity: Purity of GRX2 is greater than 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

Glutaredoxin-2 solution contains 20mM Tris-HCl pH-8 & 0.1mM PMSF and 10% glycerol.

Stability:

1 week at 2-10°C. For long term store at -20 to -80°C.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

GLRX2 is a multifunctional enzyme with glutathione-dependent oxidoreductase, glutathione peroxidase and glutathione S-transferase (GST) activity. The disulfide bond functions as an electron carrier in the glutathione-dependent synthesis of deoxyribonucleotides by the enzyme ribonucleotide reductase. In addition, it is also involved in reducing cytosolic protein- and non-protein-disulfides in a coupled system with glutathione reductase. Required for resistance to reactive oxygen species (ROS) by directly reducing hydroperoxides and for the detoxification of ROS-mediated damage. Glutaredoxins are a family of glutathione-dependent hydrogen donors that participate in a variety of cellular redox reactions.

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