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Cystathionine γ-Lyase Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog #: EAB21887

Host/Isotype	Clonality	Applications	MW (kDa)	Reactivity
Mouse IgG1	Monoclonal	WB, IHC-P, IF/ICC	45	Human, Mouse, Rat

Applications Dilutions

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

WB(Western Blotting)	1:2000-10000
IHC-P(Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin)	1:100-500
IF/ICC(Immunofluorescence/Immunocytochemistry)	1:50-300

Product Information

Conjugate	Unconjugate
Specificity	Cystathionine γ-Lyase Mouse Monoclonal antibody detects endogenous levels of Cystathionine γ-Lyase protein.
Purification	Affinity purification
Concentration	1mg/ml
Format	Liquid
Formulation	In PBS, pH 7.4, Containing 0.02% sodium azide, 0.5% BSA and 50% Glycerol
Shipping	Gel Pack
Storage	Store at -20°C least 1 year from the date of shipment. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Aliquots may be stored at +4°C for 1-2 weeks
UniProt ID	P32929
Entrez-Gene ID	1491

Product Descriotion

CTH (cystathionine γ-lyase), also known as CSE or γ-cystathionase, is a member of the trans-sulfuration enzyme family and participates in the trans-sulfuration pathway. CTH is a cytoplasmic enzyme produced in the cytosol and is responsible for catalyzing the pyridoxal phosphate-dependent β-disulfide elimination reaction resulting in ammonium, pyruvate and thiocysteine. The thiocysteine that is produced may then react with other thiols (or cysteine) and form hydrogen sulfide (H2S). Thus, CTH is the major H2S-producing enzyme in kidney, liver, vascular smooth muscle cells and enterocytes. The endogenous production of H2S plays a significant role in the regulation of cellular functions, including cell growth, hyperpolarization of cell membranes, modulation of neuronal excitability and relaxation of smooth muscle cells. Mutations in the gene encoding CTH can result in the autosomal recessive disease cystathioninuria; a disorder characterized by the unusual accumulation of plasma cystathionine causing increased urinary excretion.