

SOD1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP8733c**Specification**

SOD1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P00441](#)**SOD1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 6647**Other Names**

Superoxide dismutase [Cu-Zn], Superoxide dismutase 1, hSod1, SOD1

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP8733c](/products/AP8733c) was selected from the Center region of human SOD1. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

SOD1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** SOD1 ([HGNC:11179](#))**Function**

Destroys radicals which are normally produced within the cells and which are toxic to biological systems.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Predominantly cytoplasmic; the pathogenic variants ALS1 Arg-86 and Ala-94 gradually aggregates and accumulates in mitochondria.

SOD1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

SOD1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images

SOD1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background

SOD1 binds copper and zinc ions and is one of two isozymes responsible for destroying free superoxide radicals in the body. This isozyme is a soluble cytoplasmic protein, acting as a homodimer to convert naturally-occurring but harmful superoxide radicals to molecular oxygen and hydrogen peroxide. The other isozyme is a mitochondrial protein.

SOD1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Crapo, J.D., et.al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 89 (21), 10405-10409 (1992)