

Superoxide Dismutase (SOD-1) Antibody

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # ABV10334

Specification

Superoxide Dismutase (SOD-1) Antibody - Product Information

Application WB, IHC, IP **Primary Accession** P00441 Other Accession AAR21563

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat

Host **Rabbit** Clonality **Polyclonal** Isotype Rabbit IgG Calculated MW 15936

Superoxide Dismutase (SOD-1) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 6647

Application & Usage Western blotting (0.5-4 μg/ml),

immunoprecipitation (20 µg/ml) and

Immunohistochemistry (20 µg/ml, frozen &

paraffin). However, the optimal

concentrations should be determined

individually.

Other Names SOD, Sod 1, sod1

Target/Specificity SOD-1

Antibody Form Liquid

Appearance Colorless liquid

Formulation

100 μg (0.2 mg/ml) affinity purified rabbit polyclonal antibody in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) containing 30% glycerol, 0.5% BSA, and 0.01% thimerosal.

Handling

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage -20 °C

Background Descriptions



Precautions

Superoxide Dismutase (SOD-1) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Superoxide Dismutase (SOD-1) Antibody - Protein Information

Name SOD1 (<u>HGNC:11179</u>)

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.

Superoxide Dismutase (SOD-1) Antibody - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Superoxide Dismutase (SOD-1) Antibody - Images

Superoxide Dismutase (SOD-1) Antibody - Background

SOD (Superoxide Dismutase) is a well characterized cytosolic scavenger of oxygen free radicals that requires copper and zinc binding to potentiate its enzymatic activity. Enzymatically, SOD-1 facilitates the dismutation of oxygen radicals to hydrogen peroxide, and it also catalyzes prooxidant reactions, which include the peroxidase activity and hydroxyl radical generating activity. Defects in the gene encoding SOD-1 have been implicated in the progression of neurological diseases.