

Superoxide Dismutase 1 (SOD-1) Antibody (72B1)
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11161**Specification**

Superoxide Dismutase 1 (SOD-1) Antibody (72B1) - Product Information

Application	IP
Primary Accession	P00441
Other Accession	AAR21563
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse IgG 1

Superoxide Dismutase 1 (SOD-1) Antibody (72B1) - Additional Information**Gene ID 6647**

Positive Control	IP analysis : HeLa cell lysates
Application & Usage	Western blot: 1 µg/ml, IP: 1-2 µg.
Other Names	
Superoxide dismutase, SOD1, SOD, ALS, ALS1, IPOA.	

Target/Specificity
SOD1**Antibody Form**
Liquid**Appearance**
Colorless liquid**Formulation**
100 µl of antibody in HEPES with 0.15 M NaCl, 0.01 % BSA, 0.03 % sodium azide, and 50 % glycerol**Handling**
The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.**Reconstitution & Storage**
-20 °C**Background Descriptions****Precautions**

Superoxide Dismutase 1 (SOD-1) Antibody (72B1) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Superoxide Dismutase 1 (SOD-1) Antibody (72B1) - 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

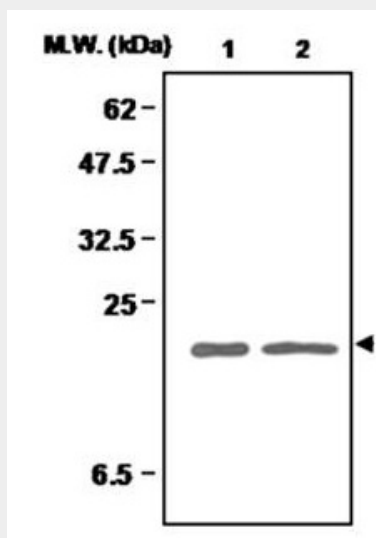
Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Predominantly cytoplasmic; the pathogenic variants ALS1 Arg-86 and Ala-94 gradually aggregates and accumulates in mitochondria.

Superoxide Dismutase 1 (SOD-1) Antibody (72B1) - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Superoxide Dismutase 1 (SOD-1) Antibody (72B1) - Images



IP analysis of HeLa cell lysates. Lane 1: Input. Lane 2: Precipitated sample.

Superoxide Dismutase 1 (SOD-1) Antibody (72B1) - Background

Superoxide dismutase (SOD) is an antioxidant enzyme involved in the defense system against reactive oxygen species (ROS). SOD catalyzes the dismutation reaction of superoxide radical anion (O_2^-) to hydrogen peroxide, which is then catalyzed to innocuous O_2 and H_2O by glutathione peroxidase and catalase. Several classes of SOD have been identified. These include intracellular copper, zinc SOD (Cu, Zn-SOD/SOD-1), mitochondrial manganese SOD (Mn-SOD/SOD-2) and extracellular Cu, Zn-SOD (EC-SOD/SOD-3). SOD1 is found in all eukaryotic species as a homodimeric

32 kDa enzyme containing one each of Cu and Zn ion per subunit. The manganese containing 80 kDa tetrameric enzyme SOD2, is located in the mitochondrial matrix in close proximity to a primary endogenous source of superoxide, the mitochondrial respiratory chain. SOD3 is a heparin-binding multimer of disulfide-linked dimers, primarily expressed in human lungs, vessel walls and airways. SOD4 is a copper chaperone for superoxide dismutase (CCS), which specifically delivers Cu to copper/zinc superoxide dismutase. CCS may activate copper/zinc superoxide dismutase through direct insertion of the Cu cofactor. SOD1 destroys radicals which are normally produced within the cells and which are toxic to biological systems.