

Anti-Catalase Antibody
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV12042**Specification**

Anti-Catalase Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P04040
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG

Anti-Catalase Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID 847**

Application & Usage	WB: Jurkat, 3T3, HepG2 cell lysates, human catalase
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Other Names
CAT**Target/Specificity**
Catalase**Antibody Form**
Liquid**Appearance**
Colorless liquid**Formulation**
In PBS pH 7.2, containing 30% glycerol, 0.5% BSA, 5 mM EDTA and 0.03% proclin**Handling**
The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.**Reconstitution & Storage**
-20 °C**Background Descriptions****Precautions**
Anti-Catalase Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.**Anti-Catalase Antibody - Protein Information**

Name CAT**Function**

Catalyzes the degradation of hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂) generated by peroxisomal oxidases to water and oxygen, thereby protecting cells from the toxic effects of hydrogen peroxide (PubMed:7882369). Promotes growth of cells including T-cells, B-cells, myeloid leukemia cells, melanoma cells, mastocytoma cells and normal and transformed fibroblast cells (PubMed:7882369).

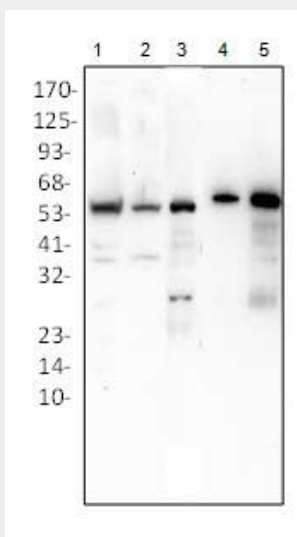
Cellular Location

Peroxisome

Anti-Catalase 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 Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-Catalase Antibody - Images

Western blot analysis of catalase antibody in: Lane 1: Jurkat cell lysate Lane 2: 3T3 cell lysate Lane 3: HepG2 cell lysate Lane 4: human catalase 2 ng Lane 5: human catalase 10 ng

Anti-Catalase Antibody - Background

Catalase protein occurs in almost all aerobically respiring organisms and serves to protect cells from the toxic effects of hydrogen peroxide. It promotes growth of cells including T-cells, B-cells, myeloid leukemia cells, melanoma cells, mastocytoma cells and normal and transformed fibroblast cells. Catalase is a key antioxidant enzyme in the body's defense against oxidative stress. Catalase

is a heme enzyme that is present in the peroxisome of nearly all aerobic cells. Catalase converts the reactive oxygen species hydrogen peroxide to water and oxygen and thereby mitigates the toxic effects of hydrogen peroxide. Oxidative stress is hypothesized to play a role in the development of many chronic or late-onset diseases such as diabetes, asthma, Alzheimer's disease, systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, and cancers.