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SOD1, Biotinylated
Peptide-affinity purified goat antibody
Catalog # AF2022b

Specification

SOD1, Biotinylated - Product Information

Application	**WB, Pep-ELISA**
Primary Accession	P00441
Other Accession	NP_000445, 6647, 20655 (mouse), 24786 (rat)
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Predicted	**Dog**
Host	**Goat**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Concentration	**100ug/200ul**
Isotype	**IgG**
Calculated MW	**15936**

SOD1, Biotinylated - Additional Information

Gene ID 6647

Other Names
Superoxide dismutase [Cu-Zn], 1.15.1.1, Superoxide dismutase 1, hSod1, SOD1

Dilution
WB~~1:1000
Pep-ELISA~~N/A

Format
0.5 mg IgG/ml in Tris saline (20mM Tris pH7.3, 150mM NaCl), 0.02% sodium azide, with 0.5% bovine serum albumin

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
SOD1, Biotinylated is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

SOD1, Biotinylated - Protein Information

Name SOD1 (HGNC:11179)

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

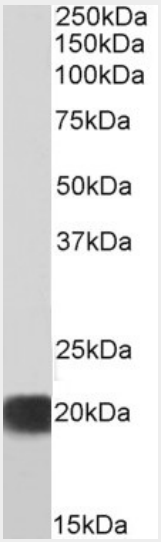
Cellular Location
Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Predominantly cytoplasmic; the pathogenic variants ALS1 Arg-86 and Ala-94 gradually aggregates and accumulates in mitochondria.

SOD1, Biotinylated - 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

SOD1, Biotinylated - Images



Biotinylated EB07208 (0.3µg/ml) staining of HEK293 lysate (35µg protein in RIPA buffer), exactly mirroring its parental non-biotinylated product. Primary incubation was 1 hour. Detected by chemiluminescence, using streptavidin-HRP and using NAP blocker as

SOD1, Biotinylated - Background

The protein encoded by this gene binds copper and zinc ions and is one of two isozymes responsible for destroying free superoxide radicals in the body. The encoded isozyme is a soluble cytoplasmic protein, acting as a homodimer to convert naturally-occuring but harmful superoxide radicals to molecular oxygen and hydrogen peroxide. The other isozyme is a mitochondrial protein. Mutations in this gene have been implicated as causes of familial amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Rare transcript variants have been reported for this gene.

SOD1, Biotinylated - References

Chromosome 9p21 in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis in Finland: a genome-wide association study. Laaksovirta H, et al. Lancet Neurol, 2010 Oct. PMID 20801718.
Knock-down of superoxide dismutase 1 sensitizes cisplatin-resistant human ovarian cancer cells.

Kim JW, et al. Anticancer Res, 2010 Jul. PMID 20682985.
Genetics and clinical characteristics of keratoconus. Stabuc-Silih M, et al. Acta Dermatovenerol Alp Panonica Adriat, 2010. PMID 20664914.
Variation at the NFATC2 Locus Increases the Risk of Thiazolinedinedione-Induced Edema in the Diabetes REduction Assessment with ramipril and rosiglitazone Medication (DREAM) Study. Bailey SD, et al. Diabetes Care, 2010 Jul 13. PMID 20628086.
Mutant superoxide dismutase 1-induced IL-1beta accelerates ALS pathogenesis. Meissner F, et al. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A, 2010 Jul 20. PMID 20616033.