

CAT / Catalase Antibody
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS12316**Specification**

CAT / Catalase Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	P04040
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Calculated MW	60kDa KDa

CAT / Catalase Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 847**Other Names**

Catalase, 1.11.1.6, CAT

Reconstitution & Storage

Long term: -20°C; Short term: -20°C

Precautions

CAT / Catalase Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CAT / 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

Volume

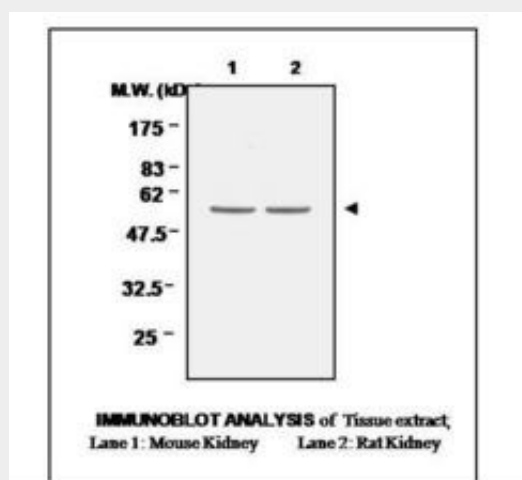
50 µl

CAT / Catalase Antibody - Protocols

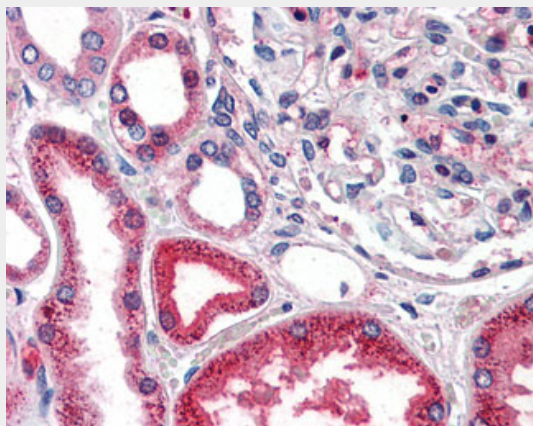
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

CAT / Catalase Antibody - Images



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Anti-Catalase antibody IHC of human kidney.

CAT / Catalase Antibody - Background

Occurs in almost all aerobically respiring organisms and serves to protect cells from the toxic effects of hydrogen peroxide. Promotes growth of cells including T-cells, B-cells, myeloid leukemia cells, melanoma cells, mastocytoma cells and normal and transformed fibroblast cells.

CAT / Catalase Antibody - References

Quan F.,et al.Nucleic Acids Res. 14:5321-5335(1986).
Bell G.I.,et al.Nucleic Acids Res. 14:5561-5562(1986).

Jin L.H.,et al.Free Radic. Biol. Med. 31:1509-1519(2001).
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Taylor T.D.,et al.Nature 440:497-500(2006).