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# SODD Antibody
**Catalog # ASC10071**

## Specification

### SODD Antibody - Product Information

| | |
|---|---|
| Application | **WB, IF, ICC, E** |
| Primary Accession | O95429 |
| Other Accession | AF111116, 4160013 |
| Reactivity | **Human, Mouse, Rat** |
| Host | **Rabbit** |
| Clonality | **Polyclonal** |
| Isotype | **IgG** |
| Calculated MW | **60 kDa KDa** |
| Application Notes | **SODD antibody can be used for detection of SODD by Western blot at 0.5 µg/mL. An approximately 60 kDa band can be detected. Antibody can also be used for immunocytochemistry starting at 5 µg/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 µg/mL.** |

### SODD Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID **9530**

**Other Names**
SODD Antibody: SODD, BAG-4, SODD, BAG family molecular chaperone regulator 4, Bcl-2-associated athanogene 4, BCL2-associated athanogene 4

**Target/Specificity**
BAG4;

**Reconstitution & Storage**
SODD antibody can be stored at 4℃ for three months and -20℃, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

**Precautions**
SODD Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

### SODD Antibody - Protein Information

**Name** BAG4

**Synonyms** SODD

**Function**
Inhibits the chaperone activity of HSP70/HSC70 by promoting substrate release (By similarity). Prevents constitutive TNFRSF1A signaling. Negative regulator of PRKN translocation to damaged mitochondria.

**Cellular Location**
Cytoplasm.

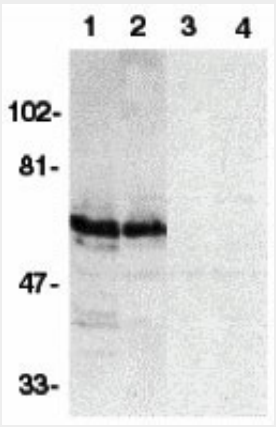
**Tissue Location**
Ubiquitous.

## SODD Antibody - Protocols

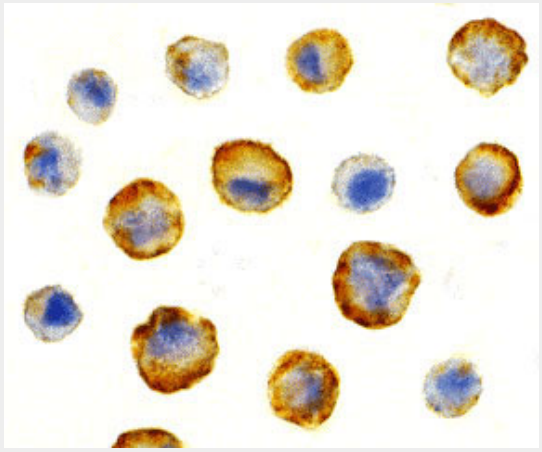
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

## SODD Antibody - Images




Western blot analysis of SODD in HeLa (1,3) and THP-1 (2,4) whole cell lysates in the absence (1,2) or presence (3,4) of blocking peptide with SODD antibody at 1:500 dilution.



Immunocytochemistry of SODD in HeLa cells with SODD antibody at 5 µg/mL.

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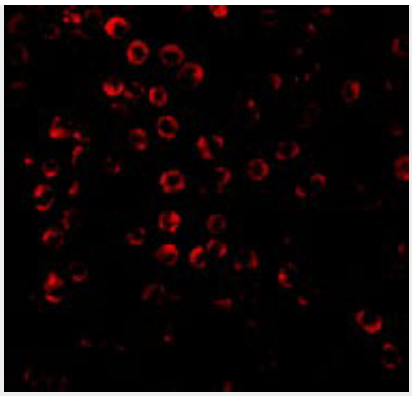

Immunofluorescence of SODD in Hela cells with SODD antibody at 20 µg/mL.

**SODD Antibody - Background**

SODD Antibody: Apoptosis is induced by certain cytokines including TNF and Fas ligand of the TNF family through their death domain containing receptors, TNF-R1 and Fas. Several novel death receptors including DR3, DR4, DR5, and DR6 were recently identified. Cell death signal is transduced by death domain containing adapter molecules through the interaction with death domain of these death receptors. A novel TNF-R1 interacting protein was recently identified and designated SODD for silencer of death domains. SODD associates with the death domain of TNF-R1 and prevents constitutive activation of TNF-R1 signaling. TNF treatment releases SODD and permits adapter molecules such as TRADD recruiting to the active TNF-R1 complex, which activates TNF signaling pathways. SODD also interacts with DR3. SODD is ubiquitously expressed in human tissues and cell lines.

**SODD Antibody - References**

Jiang Y, Woronicz JD, Liu W, Goeddel DY. Prevention of constitutive TNF receptor 1 signaling by silencer of death domains. Science 1999;283:543-6 (RD1299)