

**SOD1 (EDI) Antibody**  
**Catalog # ASM10466****Specification****SOD1 (EDI) Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P00441</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">CAG46542</a>
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal

**Description**

Rabbit Anti-Human SOD1 (EDI) Polyclonal

**Target/Specificity**

Recognizes a conformation specific epitope where the dimer interface is exposed.

**Other Names**

SEDI Antibody, SOD1 EDI Antibody, Superoxide dismutase 1 Antibody, SOD Antibody, SOD1 exposed dimer interface Antibody

**Immunogen**

N-terminal region of SOD1, exposed dimer interface (EDI)

**Purification**

Protein A Purified

Storage **-20°C**

**Storage Buffer**

PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.09% sodium azide

Shipping Temperature **Blue Ice or 4°C**

**Certificate of Analysis**

1 µg/ml of SPC-206 was sufficient for detection of the exposed dimer interface of SOD1 by colorimetric dot blot analysis using Goat anti-rabbit IgG:HRP as the secondary antibody.

**Cellular Localization**

Cytoplasm

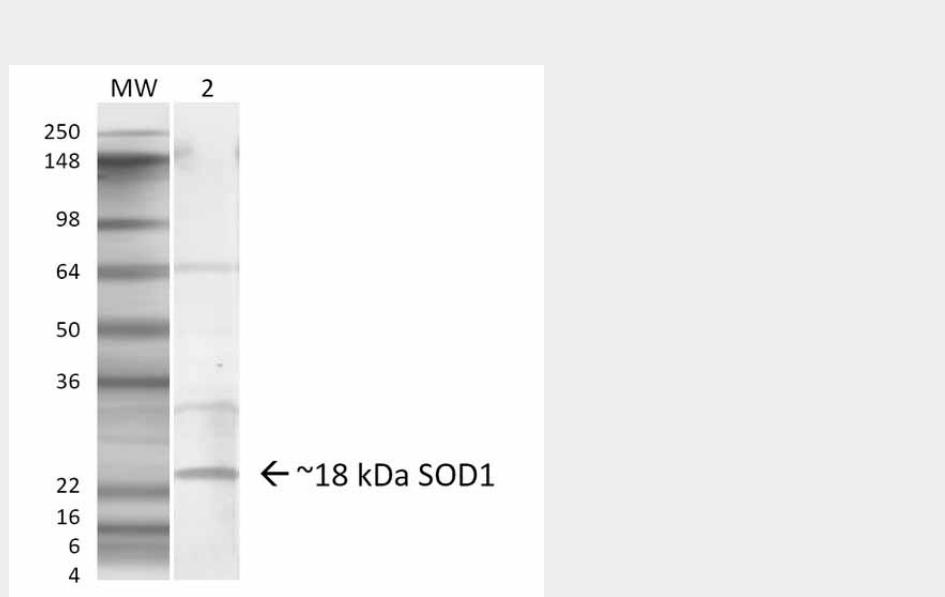
**SOD1 (EDI) Antibody - Protocols**

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](#)

### SOD1 (EDI) Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of Mouse Lung showing detection of ~18 kDa SOD1 (EDI) protein using Rabbit Anti-SOD1 (EDI) Polyclonal Antibody (ASM10466). Lane 1: Molecular Weight Ladder. Lane 2: Mouse Lung. Load: 20 µg. Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-SOD1 (EDI) Polyclonal Antibody (ASM10466) at 1:1000. Predicted/Observed Size: ~18 kDa.

### SOD1 (EDI) Antibody - Background

Superoxide dismutase (SOD) is an endogenously produced intracellular enzyme present in almost every cell in the body (2). It works by catalyzing the dismutation of the superoxide radical  $O_2^-$  to  $O_2$  and  $H_2O_2$ , which are then metabolized to  $H_2O$  and  $O_2$  by catalase and glutathione peroxidase (1,4). In general, SODs play a major role in antioxidant defense mechanisms (3). There are two main types of SOD in mammalian cells. One form (SOD1) contains Cu and Zn ions as a homodimer and exists in the cytoplasm. The two subunits of 16 kDa each are linked by two cysteines forming an intra-subunit disulphide bridge (2). Misfolding of SOD1 has been implicated in Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS). Therefore conformation specific antibodies such as SOD1 (EDI), which targets an exposed region of the dimer interface (EDI) of SOD1, are useful for determining the conformation of SOD1 in affected tissues (5). This antibody can be used in conjunction with SOD1 (U $\beta$ B) (SPC-205D) which detects an unfolded beta barrel (U $\beta$ B) of SOD1.

### SOD1 (EDI) Antibody - References

1. Barrister J.V., et al. (1987). Crit. Rev. Biochem. 22:111-180.
2. Furukawa Y., and O'Halloran T. (2006) Antioxid Redox Signal. 8(5-6):847-67.
3. Gao B., et al. (2003) Am J Physiol Lung Cell Mol Physiol. 284:L917-L925.
4. Hassan H.M. (1988) Free Radical Biol. Med. 5:377-385.
5. Kerman A., et al. (2010) Acta Neuropathol. 119:335-344.