

**SODD Antibody**  
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABV10173****Specification**

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**SODD Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O95429</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_004865</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	49594

**SODD Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 9530

Application & Usage	<b>Western blot analysis (1-2 µg/ml). However, the optimal conditions should be determined individually. The antibody detects an approximately 60 kDa human SODD by Western blot analysis. HeLa and THP-1 cell lysate can be used as positive control.</b>
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**Other Names**

silencer of death domains, BAG family molecular chaperone regulator 4; BAG-4; Bcl-2-associated athanogene 4; Silencer of death domains

**Target/Specificity**

SODD

**Antibody Form**

Liquid

**Appearance**

Colorless liquid

**Formulation**

100 µg (0.5 mg/ml) peptide affinity purified, rabbit anti-SODD polyclonal antibody in phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.2, containing 50% glycerol, 1% BSA, 0.02% thimerosal.

**Handling**

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

**Reconstitution & Storage**

-20 °C

## Background Descriptions

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

## SODD Antibody - Images

## SODD Antibody - Background

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 domain. 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.