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Superoxide Dismutase (SOD-1) Antibody
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV10334

Specification

Superoxide Dismutase (SOD-1) Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC, IP**
Primary Accession	P00441
Other Accession	AAR21563
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**15936**

Superoxide Dismutase (SOD-1) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 6647

Application & Usage	**Western blotting (0.5-4 µg/ml), immunoprecipitation (20 µg/ml) and Immunohistochemistry (20 µg/ml, frozen & paraffin). However, the optimal concentrations should be determined individually.**

Other Names
SOD , Sod 1 , sod1

Target/Specificity
SOD-1

Antibody Form
Liquid

Appearance
Colorless liquid

Formulation
100 µg (0.2 mg/ml) affinity purified rabbit polyclonal antibody in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) containing 30% glycerol, 0.5% BSA, and 0.01% thimerosal.

Handling
The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage
-20 °C

Background Descriptions

Precautions
Superoxide Dismutase (SOD-1) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Superoxide Dismutase (SOD-1) Antibody - 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.

Superoxide Dismutase (SOD-1) 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

Superoxide Dismutase (SOD-1) Antibody - Images

Superoxide Dismutase (SOD-1) Antibody - Background

SOD (Superoxide Dismutase) is a well characterized cytosolic scavenger of oxygen free radicals that requires copper and zinc binding to potentiate its enzymatic activity. Enzymatically, SOD-1 facilitates the dismutation of oxygen radicals to hydrogen peroxide, and it also catalyzes prooxidant reactions, which include the peroxidase activity and hydroxyl radical generating activity. Defects in the gene encoding SOD-1 have been implicated in the progression of neurological diseases.