

Recombinant SOD2 (Acetyl Lys68) Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN301412L

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

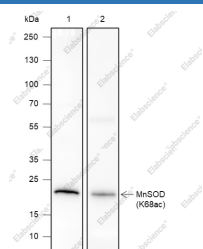
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Acetylated human histone SOD2 (Lys68) peptide
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone	C121035
Purification	Protein A purified
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications

Recommended Dilution

WB	1:500-1:1000
IHC	1:50-1:100

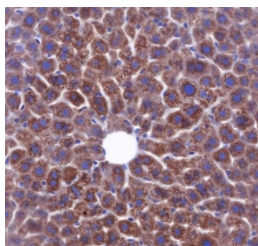
Data



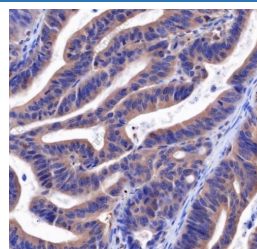
Western Blot with SOD2 (Acetyl Lys68) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000. Lane 1: Human liver, Lane 2: Rat kidney

Observed-MW:20 kDa

Calculated-MW:25 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse liver using SOD2 (Acetyl Lys68) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human colon cancer using SOD2 (Acetyl Lys68) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

For Research Use Only

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Rev. V1.3

Manganese superoxide dismutase (MnSOD), also named as SOD2, is a mitochondrial detoxification enzyme that catalyzes the conversion of superoxide to hydrogen peroxide. Hydrogen peroxide is then decomposed to water by catalase, glutathione peroxidase, or peroxiredoxins. MnSOD and other enzymes involved in antioxidant defense protect cells from reactive oxygen species (ROS). Calorie restriction leads to SIRT3-mediated deacetylation of MnSOD and the subsequent increase of its antioxidant activity. MnSOD also plays an essential role in mediating the protective effect of mTOR inhibition to reduce epithelial stem cell senescence.