SOD1/Superoxide Dismutase Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN200019P

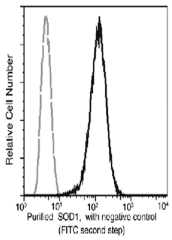
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

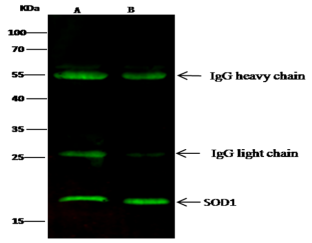
Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human SOD1 / Superoxide Dismutase protein
Host	Mouse
Isotype	IgG2b
Clone	8D9
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:1000
FCM	1:100-1:500
IP	0.2-1 μL/mg of lysate

Data



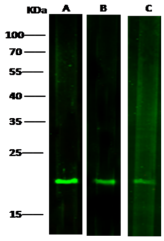
Flow cytometric analysis of Human SOD1 expression in HeLa cells. The cells were and stained with Purified Mouse SOD1 / Superoxide Dismutase Monoclonal Antibody, then a FITC-conjugated second step antibody. The fluorescence histograms were derived from gated events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of intact cells.



Immunoprecipitation analysis using 0.5 μL anti-SOD1 mouse Monoclonal Antibody and 15 μl of 50 % Protein G agarose. Western blot was performed from the immunoprecipitate using SOD1 mouse Monoclonal Antibody at a dilution of 1:500. Lane A:0.5 mg Jurkat Whole Cell Lysate, Lane B:0.5 mg HepG2 Whole Cell Lysate

Observed-MW:20 kDa

Calculated-MW:16 kDa



Western Blot with SOD1 / Superoxide Dismutase Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500. Lane A: Jurkat Whole Cell Lysate, Lane B: Hela Whole Cell Lysate, Lane C: HepG2 Whole Cell Lysate, Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane.

Observed-MW:20 kDa

Calculated-MW:16 kDa

Preparation & Storage

Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2℃-8℃ for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20℃ to -80℃. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

The protein encoded by this gene binds copper and zinc ions and is one of two isozymes responsible for destroying free superoxide radicals in the body. The encoded isozyme is a soluble cytoplasmic protein, acting as a homodimer to convert naturally-occuring but harmful superoxide radicals to molecular oxygen and hydrogen peroxide. The other isozyme is a mitochondrial protein. Mutations in this gene have been implicated as causes of familial amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Rare transcript variants have been reported for this gene.

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