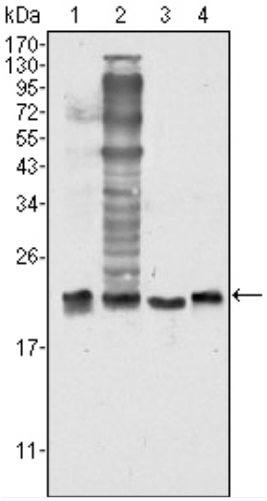
SOD-1 Monoclonal Antibody

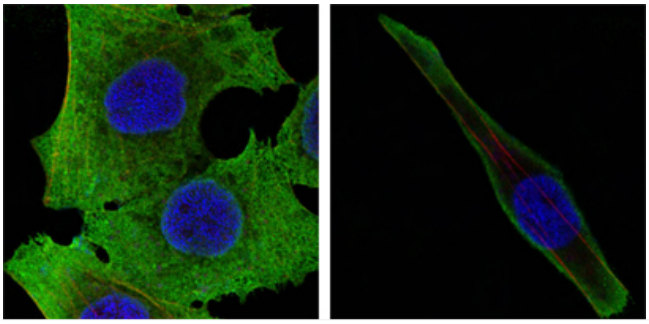
Catalog No	BYab-02339
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Applications	WB;IF;FCM;ELISA
Gene Name	SOD1
Protein Name	Superoxide dismutase [Cu-Zn]
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of human SOD-1 expressed in E. Coli.
Specificity	SOD-1 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of SOD-1 protein.
Formulation	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide,0.5% BSA, 50%glycerol.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse
Purification	Affinity purification
Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. Flow cytometry: 1/200 - 1/400. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	SOD1; Superoxide dismutase [Cu-Zn]; Superoxide dismutase 1; hSod1
Observed Band	
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm . Mitochondrion . Nucleus . Predominantly cytoplasmic; the pathogenic variants ALS1 Arg-86 and Ala-94 gradually aggregates and accumulates in mitochondria. .
Tissue Specificity	Colon,Fetal brain cortex,Placenta,
Function	catalytic activity:2 superoxide + 2 H(+) = O(2) + H(2)O(2).,cofactor:Binds 1 copper ion per subunit.,cofactor:Binds 1 zinc ion per subunit.,disease:Defects in SOD1 are the cause of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis type 1 (ALS1) [MIM:105400]. ALS1 is a familial form of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, a neurodegenerative disorder affecting upper and lower motor neurons and resulting in fatal paralysis. Sensory abnormalities are absent. Death usually occurs within 2 to 5 years. The etiology of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis is likely to be multifactorial, involving both genetic and environmental factors. The disease is inherited in 5-10% of cases leading to familial forms.,function:Destroys radicals which are normally produced within the cells and which are toxic to biological systems.,miscellaneous:The protein (both wild-type and ALS1 variants) has a tendency to form fibrillar aggregates in the

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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

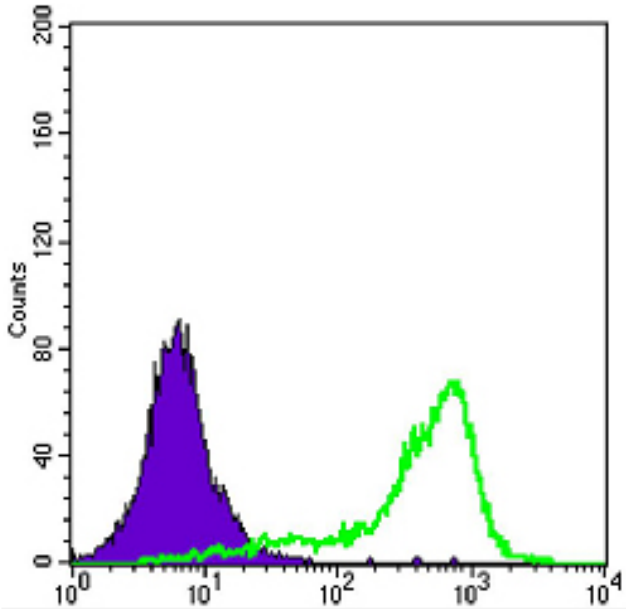
Products Images



Western Blot analysis using SOD-1 Monoclonal Antibody against HeLa (1), NIH/3T3 (2), A549 (3) and A431 (4) cell lysate.



Confocal immunofluorescence analysis of PANC-1 (left) and SKBR-3 (right) cells using SOD-1 Monoclonal Antibody (green). Red: Actin filaments have been labeled with DY-554 phalloidin. Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye.



Flow cytometric analysis of A431 cells using SOD-1 Monoclonal Antibody (green) and negative control (purple).