

SOD-1 Monoclonal Antibody

Description

Product type	Primary Antibody
Code	BT-MCA1149
Host	Mouse
Isotype	IgG
Size	50ul, 100ul
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of human SOD-1 expressed in E. Coli.
Mol wt	N/A
Species reactivity	Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Recommended application	WB, IF, ICC, FCM, ELISA
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Full name	Superoxide dismutase (Cu-Zn)
Synonyms	SOD1; Superoxide dismutase (Cu-Zn); Superoxide dismutase 1; hSod1

This product is for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic procedure.

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-occurring 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.

Recommended Dilution

ELISA: 1:10000

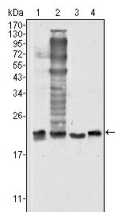
FC: 1:200 - 1:400

IF: 1:200 - 1:1000

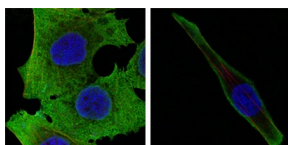
WB: 1:500 - 1:2000

Not yet tested in other applications.

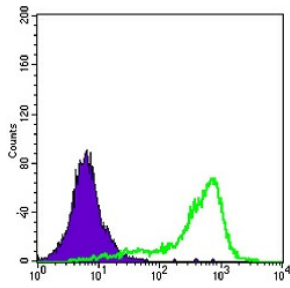
Images



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).

Storage

-20°C for one year

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