

Mouse Anti-Superoxide Dismutase 1/SOD1 [MD11]: MC0294, MC0294RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: Superoxide Dismutase (SOD) or CuZn-SOD (SOD1), a cytoplasmic and mitochondrial intermembrane space protein is located on human chromosome 21q22. It belongs to superoxide dismutase multigene family. It binds copper and zinc ions and is one of two isozymes responsible for destroying free superoxide radicals in the body. This 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.

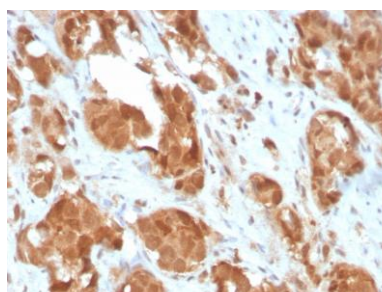
Specifications

Clone: MD11
 Source: Mouse
 Isotype: IgG1k
 Reactivity: Human
 Immunogen: Recombinant fragment of human SOD1 aa 14-148
 Localization: Cytoplasm
 Formulation: Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN₃)
 Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C
 Applications: IHC, WB
 Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Superoxide Dismutase 1/SOD1 Concentrated	MC0294	1 ml
Superoxide Dismutase 1/SOD1 Prediluted	MC0294RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure

Positive Control Tissue: Human placenta
 Concentrated Dilution: 50-200
 Pretreatment: Tris EDTA pH9.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C
 Incubation Time and Temp: 30-60 minutes @ RT
 Detection: Refer to the detection system manual
 * Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human prostate stained with anti-SOD1 using DAB

References:

1. Red alga polysaccharides attenuate angiotensin II-induced inflammation in coronary endothelial cells. Hamias R1, et al. Biochem Biophys Res Commun. Jun 12;500(4):944-951, 2018.
2. Targeting PFKFB3 radiosensitizes cancer cells and suppresses homologous recombination. Gustafsson NMS, et al. Nat Commun. Sep 24;9(1):3872, 2018.
3. An anti-inflammatory effect of red microalga polysaccharides in coronary artery endothelial cells. Levy-Ontman O, et al. Atherosclerosis. Sep;264:11-18, 2017.

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