

产品名称: SOD-1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
产品货号: APRab18097



产品概述 (Summary)

产品名称 (Production Name)	SOD-1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
描述 (Description)	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
宿主 (Host)	Rabbit
应用 (Application)	WB,ELISA
种属反应性 (Reactivity)	Human,Mouse,Rat

产品性能 (Performance)

偶联物 (Conjugation)	Unconjugated
修饰 (Modification)	Unmodified
同种型 (Isotype)	IgG
克隆 (Clonality)	Polyclonal
形式 (Form)	Liquid
存放说明 (Storage)	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
储存溶液 (Buffer)	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
纯化方式 (Purification)	Affinity purification

免疫原信息 (Immunogen)

基因名 (Gene Name)	SOD1
别名 (Alternative Names)	SOD1; Superoxide dismutase [Cu-Zn]; Superoxide dismutase 1; hSod1
基因 ID (Gene ID)	6647.0
蛋白 ID (SwissProt ID)	P00441.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human SOD-1. AA range:36-85

产品应用 (Application)

稀释比 (Dilution Ratio)	WB 1:500-1:2000,ELISA 1:5000-1:20000
蛋白分子量 (Molecular Weight)	18kDa

研究背景 (Background)

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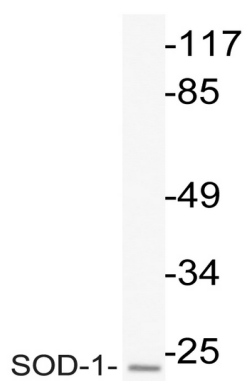


The protein encoded by this gene binds copper and zinc ions and is one of two isozymes responsible for destroying free superoxide radicals in the body. The encoded isozyme is a soluble cytoplasmic protein, acting as a homodimer to convert naturally-occurring but harmful superoxide radicals to molecular 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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],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 absence of the intramolecular disulfide bond or of bound zinc ions. These aggregates may have cytotoxic effects. Zinc binding promotes dimerization and stabilizes the native form, online information: ALS genetic mutations db, online information: Superoxide dismutase entry, PTM: Unlike wild-type protein, the pathogenesis variants ALS1 Arg-38, Arg-47, Arg-86 and Ala-94 are polyubiquitinated by RNF19A; which leads to their proteasomal degradation, similarity: Belongs to the Cu-Zn superoxide dismutase family, subunit: Homodimer. The pathogenesis variants ALS1 Arg-38, Arg-47, Arg-86 and Ala-94 interact with RNF19A, whereas wild-type protein does not,

研究领域 (Research Area)

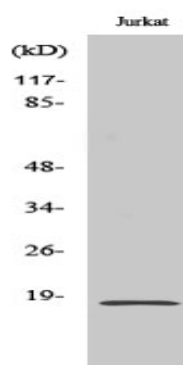
Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS); Huntington's disease; Prion diseases;

图片 (Image Data)



Western blot analysis of lysate from Jurkat cells, using SOD-1 antibody.

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Western Blot analysis of various cells using SOD-1 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1: 1000

注意事项 (Note)

For research use only .