



SOD1 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

E10-20349

Background: SOD1 (superoxide dismutase 1, soluble), also known as ALS. The protein 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 (ALS), a progressive degenerative disease of motor neurons. Rare transcript variants have been reported for this gene.

Catalog Number: E10-20349

Amount: 100µg/100µl

Clone Number: 6F5

Species: Mouse IgG1

MW: 18kDa

Aliases: ALS; SOD; ALS1; IPOA; homodimer

Entrez Gene: 6647

Immunogen: Purified recombinant fragment of human SOD1 expressed in E. Coli.

Storage: Store at 4 °C for long term storage, store at -20 °C

Formulation: Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.

Species Reactivities: Human, Mouse

Tested Applications: WB,IF,FC,ELISA. Not yet tested in other applications. Determining optimal working dilutions by titration test.

Application notes: WB. 1/500 - 1/2000.IF. 1/200 - 1/1000.FC. 1/200 - 1/400.ELISA. Propose dilution 1/10000.

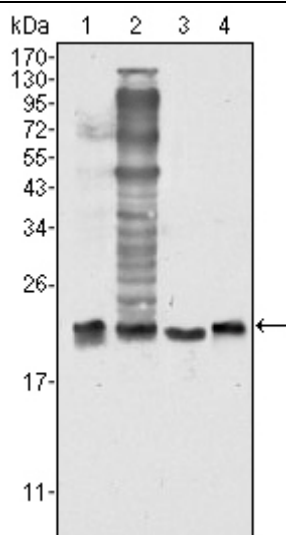


Figure 1. Western blot analysis using SOD1 mouse mAb against HeLa (1), NIH/3T3 (2), A549 (3) and A431 (4) cell lysate.

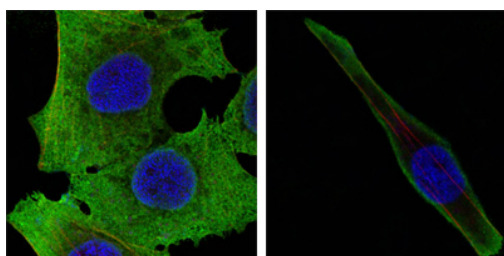


Figure 2. Confocal immunofluorescence analysis of PANC-1 (left) and SKBR-3 (right) cells using SOD1 mouse mAb (green). Red. Actin filaments have been labeled with DY-554 phalloidin. Blue. DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye.

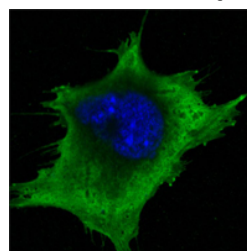


Figure 3. Confocal immunofluorescence analysis of 3T3-L1 cells using SOD1 mouse mAb (green). Blue. DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye.

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