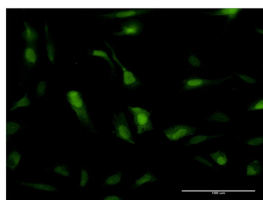
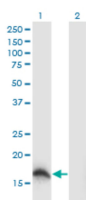


Mouse monoclonal antibody to superoxide dismutase (1-154) [10D5]: IgG

Catalogue No.:	M-1604-100
Description:	SOD1 binds copper and zinc ions and is one of two isozymes responsible for destroying free superoxide radicals which are normally produced within the cells and which are toxic to biological systems. SOD1 is a soluble cytoplasmic protein, acting as a homodimer to convert superoxide radicals to molecular oxygen and hydrogen peroxide. Defects in SOD1 are the cause of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis type 1 (ALS1) which is a neurodegenerative disorder affecting upper and lower motor neurons and resulting in fatal paralysis.
Unit size:	100 ug
Antigen:	A full length recombinant human superoxide dismutase (SOD1) protein with a GST tag has been used as the immunogen.
Isotype:	IgG2a Kappa
Clone:	10D5
Other Names:	Superoxide dismutase [Cu-Zn]; Superoxide dismutase 1; hSod1; SOD1;
Accession:	P00441 SODC_HUMAN;
Produced in:	Mouse
Applications:	WB, ELISA, ICC. Biosensis recommends optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Cross-reactivity:	Human
Form:	Liquid. 1x PBS, pH 7.4.
Storage:	Keep aliquots at -20C for a higher stability, and at 2-8C with an appropriate antibacterial agent. Avoid repetitive freeze/thaw cycles.
Expiry Date:	12 months after purchase



Left: Western Blot analysis of SOD1 expression in transfected 293T cell line by mouse antibody to human SOD1. A clear band at ~16 kDa is observed in transfected lysate (Lane 1), while SOD1-IR is absent in control lysate. Right: Analysis of SOD1 expression by Immunocytochemistry in HeLa cell with M-1604-100 (10 ug/mL).

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY