

Rabbit antibody to extracellular superoxide dismutase (SOD3 18-37): whole serum

Catalogue No.:	R-170-100
Description:	SOD3 is a member of the superoxide dismutase protein family. SODs are antioxidant enzymes that catalyse the dismutation of two superoxide radicals into hydrogen peroxide and oxygen. SOD3 is thought to protect the brain, lungs and other tissues from oxidative stress. It is secreted into the extracellular space and forms a glycosylated homotetramer that is anchored to the extracellular matrix and cell surfaces through an interaction with heparan sulfate proteoglycan and collagen. A small percentage of SOD3 is cleaved near the C-terminus before secretion to generate circulating tetramers that do not interact with the extracellular matrix.
Batch No.:	See product label
Unit size:	100 uL
Antigen:	A synthetic peptide (WTGEDSAEPNSDSA EWIRD) corresponding to the amino acids 18-37 of human extracellular superoxide dismutase conjugated to diphtheria toxin has been used as the immunogen.
Other Names:	EC-SOD; SOD3
Accession:	SODE_HUMAN
Produced in:	Rabbit
Purity:	Whole serum
Applications:	IHC, WB. This antibody works superbly in Immunohistochemistry on frozen or paraffin embedded tissues. Antigen retrieval has been used in testing but may not be necessary. Typical working dilutions for routine immunohistochemistry are 1: 100 to 1: 2000 depending on tissue and detection method. For western blotting a dilution range of 1: 1000 to 1: 4000 is recommended. This antibody stains prominently specific human airway (probably Clara cells) and alveolar type II cells and some tubular cells in the kidney. Other tissues have not yet been tested but the gene expression has also been reported in heart, pancreas and placenta. Biosensis recommends optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Specificity:	This antibody has been shown to be specific for extracellular superoxide dismutase protein.
Cross-reactivity:	Human
Form:	Lyophilised
Reconstitution:	Reconstitute in 100 uL of sterile water. Centrifuge to remove any insoluble material.
Storage:	After reconstitution 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
References:	1. Hjalmarsson K, et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 84:6340-6344(1987). 2. Folz R.J, et al. Genomics 22:162-171(1994).

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