MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY



Anti-Superoxide Dismutase 2 (4F10)

Background : Superoxide dismutase (SOD) is an antioxidant enzyme involved in the defense system against reactive oxygen SOD species (ROS). catalyzes dismutation reaction of superoxide radical anion $(O_2$ -) to hydrogen peroxide, which is then catalyzed to innocuous O₂ and H₂O by glutathione peroxidase and catalase. Several classes of SOD have been identified. These include intracellular copper, zinc SOD (Cu, Zn-SOD/SOD-1), mitochondrial manganese SOD (Mn-SOD/SOD-2) and extracellular Cu, Zn-SOD (EC-SOD/SOD-3) (1). SOD1 is found in all eukaryotic species as a homodimeric 32 kDa enzyme containing one each of Cu and Zn ion per subunit (2). The manganese containing 80 kDa tetrameric SOD2, is located enzyme mitochondrial matrix in close proximity to a primary endogenous source of superoxide, the mitochondrial respiratory chain (3). SOD3 is a heparin-binding multimer of disulfide-linked dimers, primarily expressed in human lungs, vessel walls and airways (4). SOD4 is a copper chaperone for superoxide dismutase (CCS), which specifically delivers Cu to copper/zinc superoxide dismutase. CCS may activate copper/zinc superoxide dismutase through direct insertion of the Cu cofactor.

Immunogen: Recombinant human protein

purified from *E.coli*

Host: Mouse

Clone number: 4F10

Isotype: IgG1, k

Size: 100ul

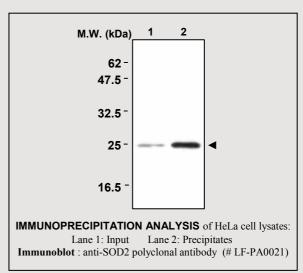
Composition : PBS containing 50% glycerol

Positive control : HeLa cell lysates

Storage : Store for 1 year at -20°C from date

of shipment

| Species cross reactivity | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-----|
| Human | Mouse | Rat |
| + | - | - |



Applications:

Immunoprecipitation (1-2ul/400ul lysates)

Background Reference:

- 1) Kuninaka, S. et al. (2000) Br. J. Cancer. 83, 928-934.
- 2) Strange, R. W. et al. (2003) J. Mol. Biol. 328,877-891.
- 3) Weisiger, R. A., and Fridovich, I. (1973) J. Biol. Chem. 248, 3582-3592.
- 4) Enghild, J. J. et al. (1999) Biochem J. 317, 51-57.

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