

MNSOD (isoform A) Antibody (internal region)
Peptide-affinity purified goat antibody
Catalog # AF3564a**Specification**

MNSOD (isoform A) Antibody (internal region) - Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P04179
Other Accession	NP_000627.2 , 6648
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Pig
Host	Goat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	24750

MNSOD (isoform A) Antibody (internal region) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 6648**Other Names**

Superoxide dismutase [Mn], mitochondrial, 1.15.1.1, SOD2

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

E~~N/A

Format

0.5 mg/ml in Tris saline, 0.02% sodium azide, pH7.3 with 0.5% bovine serum albumin

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

MNSOD (isoform A) Antibody (internal region) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

MNSOD (isoform A) Antibody (internal region) - Protein Information**Name** SOD2**Function**

Destroys superoxide anion radicals which are normally produced within the cells and which are toxic to biological systems.

Cellular Location

Mitochondrion matrix.

MNSOD (isoform A) Antibody (internal region) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

MNSOD (isoform A) Antibody (internal region) - Images

AF3564a (0.01 µg/ml) staining of Human Cerebellum lysate (35 µg protein in RIPA buffer). Primary incubation was 1 hour. Detected by chemiluminescence.

MNSOD (isoform A) Antibody (internal region) - Background

This antibody is expected to recognize isoform A (NP_000627.2) only. Reported variants represent identical protein: NP_000627.2; NP_001019636.1.

MNSOD (isoform A) Antibody (internal region) - References

Mitochondrial superoxide radicals differentially affect muscle activity and neural function. Godenschwege T, Forde R, Davis CP, Paul A, Beckwith K, Duttaroy A. Genetics. 2009 Sep;183(1):175-84. PMID: 19546321