

SOD (Mn) Antibody
Catalog # ASM10382**Specification****SOD (Mn) Antibody - Product Information**

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|-------------------|---|
| Application | WB, IHC, IP |
| Primary Accession | P04179 |
| Other Accession | NP_000627.2 |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Reactivity | Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Hamster, Monkey, Pig, Chicken, Bovine, Xenopus, Dog, Sheep, Guinea Pig |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |

Description
Rabbit Anti-Human SOD (Mn) Polyclonal**Target/Specificity**
Detects ~25kDa.**Other Names**
Manganese SOD Antibody, IPO B Antibody, Mn SOD Antibody, SOD2 Antibody**Immunogen**
Human Mn SOD**Purification**
Protein A Purified**Storage** -20°C**Storage Buffer**
PBS pH7.4, 50% glycerol, 0.09% sodium azide**Shipping Temperature** Blue Ice or 4°C**Certificate of Analysis**

0.2 µg/ml of SPC-118 was sufficient for detection of Mn SOD in 20 µg of rat brain tissue extract by colorimetric immunoblot analysis using Goat anti-mouse IgG:AP as the secondary antibody.

Cellular Localization
Mitochondrion | Mitochondrion Matrix**SOD (Mn) Antibody - 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](#)

SOD (Mn) Antibody - Images

SOD (Mn) Antibody - Background

Superoxide dismutase (SOD) is an endogenously produced intracellular enzyme present in almost every cell in the body (3). It works by catalyzing the dismutation of the superoxide radical O₂⁻ to O₂ and H₂O₂, which are then metabolized to H₂O and O₂ by catalase and glutathione peroxidase (2,5). In general, SODs play a major role in antioxidant defense mechanisms (4).

There are two main types of SOD in mammalian cells. One form (SOD1) contains Cu and Zn ions as a homodimer and exists in the cytoplasm. The two subunits of 16 kDa each are linked by two cysteines forming an intra-subunit disulphide bridge (3). The second form (SOD2) is a manganese containing enzyme and resides in the mitochondrial matrix. It is a homotetramer of 80 kDa. The third form (SOD3 or EC-SOD) is like SOD1 in that it contains Cu and Zn ions, however it is distinct in that it is a homotetramer, with a mass of 30 kDa and it exists only in the extra-cellular space (7). SOD3 can also be distinguished by its heparin-binding capacity (1).

SOD (Mn) Antibody - References

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3. Furukawa Y., O'Halloran T. (2006). Antioxidants & Redox Signaling. Vol 8, No 5,6.
4. Gao B., et al. (2003). Am J Physiol Lung Cell Mol Physiol 284: L917-L925.
5. Hassan H.M. (1988). Free Radical Biol. Med. 5: 377-385.
6. Kurobe N., et al. (1990) Biomedical Research. 11: 187-194
7. Wispe J.R., et al. (1989) BBA. 994: 30-36.
8. Xiao-Hong Liu., et al. (1993) Brain Research. 625: 29-37.