

**Anti-SOD3 Antibody**  
Catalog # ABO11203**Specification**

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**Anti-SOD3 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	<b>WB, IHC</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P08294</a>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Reactivity	<b>Human</b>
Clonality	<b>Polyclonal</b>
Format	<b>Lyophilized</b>

**Description**

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Extracellular superoxide dismutase[Cu-Zn](SOD3) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, ICC in Human.

**Reconstitution**

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

**Anti-SOD3 Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 6649

**Other Names**

Extracellular superoxide dismutase [Cu-Zn], EC-SOD, 1.15.1.1, SOD3

**Calculated MW**

25851 MW KDa

**Application Details**

Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, By Heat<br><br>Immunocytochemistry , 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, -<br>Immunohistochemistry(Frozen Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, -<br>Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human<br>

**Subcellular Localization**

Secreted, extracellular space. 99% of EC-SOD is anchored to heparan sulfate proteoglycans in the tissue interstitium, and 1% is located in the vasculature in equilibrium between the plasma and the endothelium.

**Tissue Specificity**

Expressed in blood vessels, heart, lung, kidney and placenta. Major SOD isoenzyme in extracellular fluids such as plasma, lymph and synovial fluid.

**Protein Name**

Extracellular superoxide dismutase[Cu-Zn]

**Contents**

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN<sub>3</sub>.

**Immunogen**

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminus of human SOD3 (41-56aa KVTEIWQEVMQRRDDD).

#### **Purification**

Immunogen affinity purified.

#### **Cross Reactivity**

No cross reactivity with other proteins

#### **Storage**

**At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

#### **Sequence Similarities**

Belongs to the Cu-Zn superoxide dismutase family.

### **Anti-SOD3 Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** SOD3

#### **Function**

Protect the extracellular space from toxic effect of reactive oxygen intermediates by converting superoxide radicals into hydrogen peroxide and oxygen.

#### **Cellular Location**

Secreted, extracellular space. Golgi apparatus, trans-Golgi network {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O09164}. Note=99% of EC-SOD is anchored to heparan sulfate proteoglycans in the tissue interstitium, and 1% is located in the vasculature in equilibrium between the plasma and the endothelium

#### **Tissue Location**

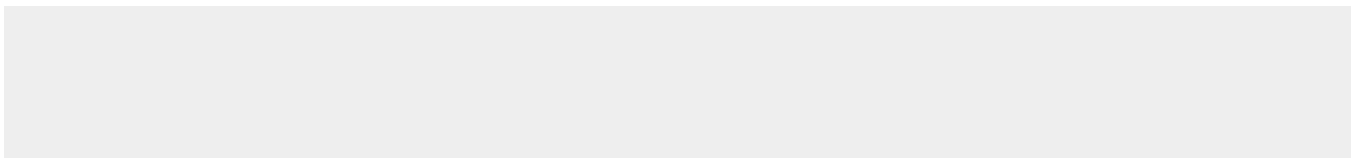
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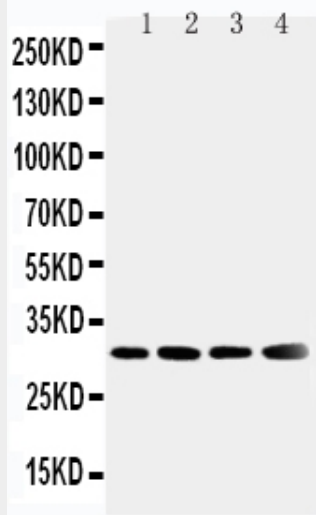
### **Anti-SOD3 Antibody - Protocols**

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

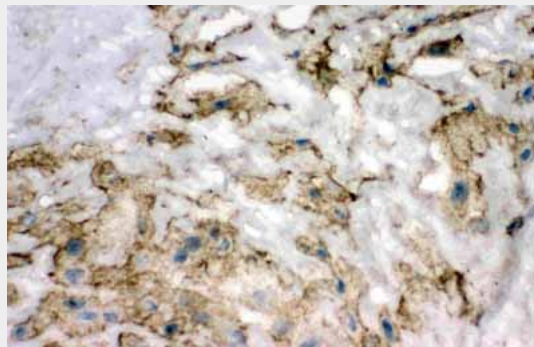
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### **Anti-SOD3 Antibody - Images**





Anti-SOD3 antibody, ABO11203, Western blotting Lane 1: Human Placenta Tissue Lysate Lane 2: A549 Cell Lysate Lane 3: MM231 Cell Lysate Lane 4: MCF-7 Cell Lysate



Anti-SOD3 antibody, ABO11203, IHC(F) IHC(F): Human Placenta Tissue

### Anti-SOD3 Antibody - Background

SOD3 (SUPEROXIDE DISMUTASE 3) also called SUPEROXIDE DISMUTASE, EXTRACELLULAR, EC-SOD, and Cu-Zn, is an enzyme that in humans is encoded by the SOD3 gene. This gene encodes a member of the superoxide dismutase (SOD) protein family. SODs are antioxidant enzymes that catalyze the dismutation of two superoxide radicals into hydrogen peroxide and oxygen. Hendrickson et al. (1990) mapped the SOD3 gene to 4pter-q21 by a study of somatic cell hybrids. Stern et al. (2003) narrowed the assignment to 4p15.3-p15.1 by somatic cell and radiation hybrid analysis, linkage mapping, and FISH. The product of this gene is thought to protect the brain, lungs, and other tissues from oxidative stress. The protein is secreted into the extracellular space and forms a glycosylated homotetramer that is anchored to the extracellular matrix (ECM) and cell surfaces through an interaction with heparan sulfate proteoglycan and collagen. A fraction of the protein is cleaved near the C-terminus before secretion to generate circulating tetramers that do not interact with the ECM.