

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

Specification

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

Application	WB
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

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

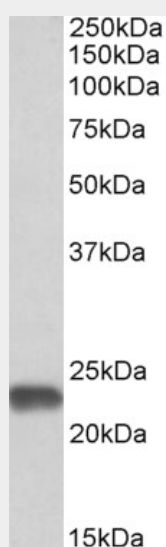
Mitochondrion matrix.

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 $\mu\text{g/ml}$) 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