POLYCLONAL ANTIBODY



## **Anti-Superoxide Dismutase II**

**Background :** Superoxide dismutase (SOD) is an antioxidant enzyme involved in the defense system against reactive oxygen (ROS). SOD species catalyzes dismutation reaction of superoxide radical anion (O<sub>2</sub>-) to hydrogen peroxide, which is then catalyzed to innocuous O<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O 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). SOD-1 is found in all eukaryotic species homodimeric 32-kDa enzyme containing one each of Cu and Zn ion per subunit (2). The manganese containing 80kDa tetrameric enzyme SOD2, is located in the mitochondrial matrix in close proximity to a primary endogenous source of superoxide, the mitochondrial respiratory chain (3). SOD-3 is a heparin-binding multimer of disulfide-linked primarily expressed in human lungs, vessel walls and airways (4). SOD-4 is a copper chaperone for superoxide dismutase (CCS), specifically delivers 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* 

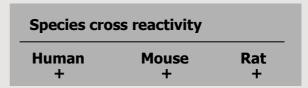
**Host:** Rabbit **Size:** 100 μℓ

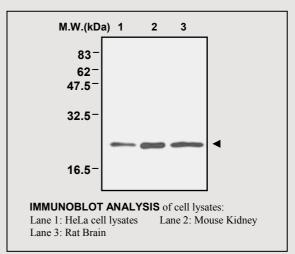
**Composition:** PBS coataning 50% glycerol

**Positive control:** HeLa cell lysates

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

date of shipment





## **Application:**

Western blotting (1:2000) Immunoprecipitation (1  $\mu \ell$  /400  $\mu \ell$  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.