Recombinant Human Cu/Zn Superoxide Dismutase

Catalog No: #AP60407

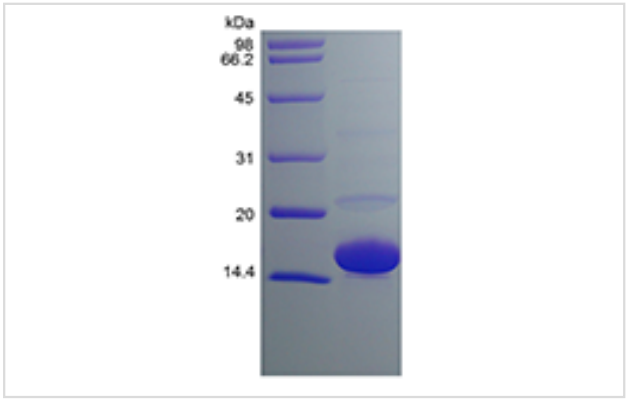
Package Size: #AP60407-1 100ug #AP60407-2 500ug

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

Product Name	Recombinant Human Cu/Zn Superoxide Dismutase
Host Species	E.coli
Purification	> 95 % by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.
Other Names	SOD1
Uniprot	P00441
GeneID	6647
Calculated MW	Approximately 31.6 kDa, a homodimer, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 2 oΩ½oΩ½ 153 amino acids.
Target Sequence	ATKAVCVLKG DGPVQGIINF EQKESNGPVK VWGSIKGLTE GLHGFHVHEF GDNTAGCTSA GPHFNPLSRK HGGPKDEERH VGDLGNVTAD KDGVADVSIE DSVISLSGDH CIIGRTLVVH EKADDLGKGG NEESTKTGNA GSRLACGVIG IAQ
Formulation	LyophilizedB fromB aB 0.2B umB filteredB concentratedB solutionB inB PBS.
Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.- 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 oΩ½oΩ½C as supplied.- 1 month, 2 to 8 oΩ½oΩ½C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.- 3 months, -20 to -70 oΩ½oΩ½C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

Images



Background

Superoxide dismutase catalyzes the reaction between superoxide anions and hydrogen to yield molecular oxygen and hydrogen peroxide. Cu/Zn superoxide dismutase also named as SOD1, is an enzyme encoded by the SOD1 gene in humans, located on chromosome 21. The SOD1 binds Cu and Zn ions and is one of three SODs responsible for destroying free superoxide radicals in the body. It has been shown to interact with CCS and Bcl-2. The malfunction of SOD1 may increase the risk of illnesses like age-related muscle mass loss (sarcopenia), early development of cataracts, macular degeneration, thymic involution, hepatocellular carcinoma, shortened lifespan, keratoconus and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only