Mn SOD (mouse), (recombinant) (Histag)

Superoxide dismutase (SOD) is responsible for the elimination of cytotoxic active oxygen by catalyzing the dismutation of the superoxide radical to oxygen and hydrogen peroxide. There are three SOD isoenzymes in mammalian cells: extracellular SOD (EC SOD, SOD-3); copper and zinccontaining SOD (Cu/Zn SOD, SOD-1); and manganese-containing SOD (Mn SOD, SOD-2). Mn SOD is an 80 kDa tetramer that contains Mn ions and resides in the mitochondrial matrix. Mn SOD is a tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-inducible enzyme that protects cells from TNF-mediated apoptosis via superoxide anion detoxification and the subsequent regulation of apoptosis through cytochrome c release and modulation of the redox state of the mitochondria. Overexpression of this enzyme protects neurons from NMDA and nitric oxide-induced neurotoxicity.

Citations: 4

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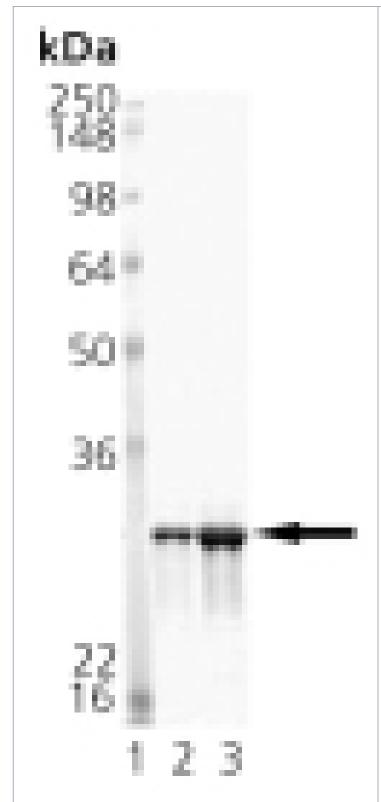
Ordering Information

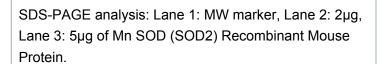
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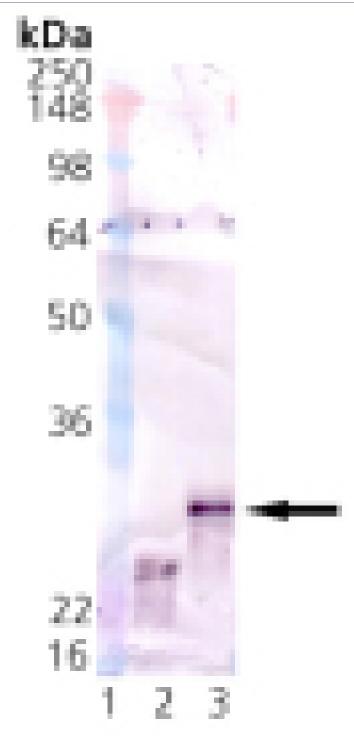
ADI-SOD-200-D	50µg
ADI-SOD-200-F	200μg

Manuals, SDS & CofA

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Western Blot analysis: Lane 1: MWM, Lane 2: Mouse Brain Tissue Extract, Lane 3: Recombinant Mn SOD Mouse Protein, probed with Mn SOD pAb (Prod. No. ADI-SOD-111).

Handling & Storage

Long Term Storage -80°C

Shipping Dry Ice

Regulatory Status RUO - Research Use Only

Product Details

Alternative Name Superoxide Dismutase, SOD2

Application Notes Activity Assay (superoxide dismutase). Western blot control.

Formulation Liquid. In 50mM TRIS-HCl, pH 7.5, containing 1.5 % glycerol and 80mM sodium

chloride.

MW ~25kDa

Purity ≥90% (SDS-PAGE; Western blot)

Purity Detail Purified by multi-step chromatography.

Produced in E. coli. Mouse Mn SOD is fused at the N-terminus to a His-tag. Source

UniProt ID P09671



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