

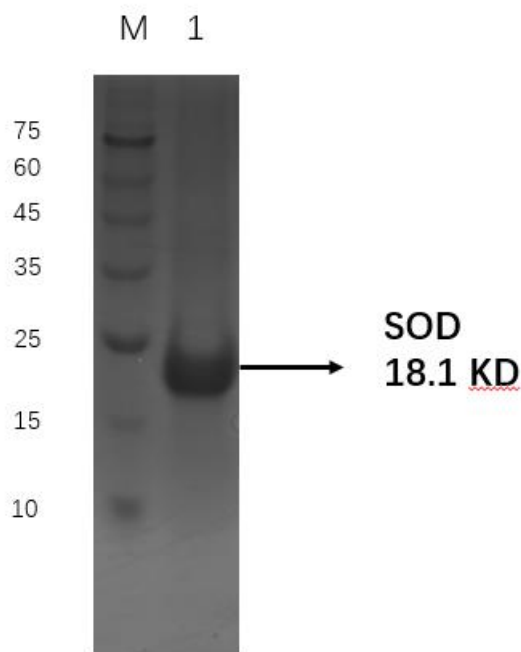
## 超氧化物歧化酶 蛋白, Human (Superoxide dismutase, SOD)

种属:	Human Cells
表达系统:	Prokaryotic expression system、Eukaryotic expression system
标签:	N-His
同用名:	SOD、Cu/Zn-SOD
分子量:	18.1 KDa
纯度:	Specific activity: ≥2,500 units/mg protein
储存条件:	-20℃.
备注:	SOD is soluble in water (20 mg/ml) yielding a colorless to blue-green solution. SOD is also soluble in aqueous buffers such as 0.1 M potassium phosphate, pH 7.5. After six hours at room temperature, or at least two days at 4 °C.
储存时间:	A solution of SOD in 0.1 M potassium phosphate, pH 7.5, shows no loss of activity after one hour at 60 °C Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.
运输:	The product is shipped at -20℃.

## 背景:

SOD from bovine erythrocytes was the first SOD to be found in mammalian tissues. Before its enzymatic activity was discovered the protein was known as haemocuprein or erythrocuprein. Superoxide Dismutase (SOD) catalyzes the conversion of superoxide radicals into hydrogen peroxide and molecular oxygen. Human erythrocyte SOD is a homodimeric non-covalently bound protein with two 16.3 kDa subunits of 153 amino acids. There are eight halfcystines/mole, four of which are involved in disulfide linkages. Each dimer contains two  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  atoms and two  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$  atoms. The SOD from human erythrocytes has 82% homology with the bovine enzyme. There are three forms of SOD differentiated by the metal ions in the active site. These are  $\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Zn}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Mn}^{2+}$ , and  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  SOD. In vertebrate organisms  $\text{Cu}/\text{Zn}$ -SOD is found in the cytoplasm and the mitochondrial intermembrane space, while  $\text{Mn}$ -SOD is found in the mitochondrial matrix space and in prokaryotes.  $\text{Fe}$ -SOD is found in prokaryotes and some higher plants.

## 展示数据 :



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