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SODD Antibody

Catalog # ASC10071

Product Information

Application	WB, IF, ICC, E
Primary Accession	O95429
Other Accession	AF111116, 4160013
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	49594
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Application Notes	SODD antibody can be used for detection of SODD by Western blot at 0.5 g/mL. An approximately 60 kDa band can be detected. Antibody can also be used for immunocytochemistry starting at 5 g/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 g/mL.

Additional Information

Gene ID	9530
Other Names	SODD Antibody: SODD, BAG-4, SODD, BAG family molecular chaperone regulator 4, Bcl-2-associated athanogene 4, BCL2-associated athanogene 4
Target/Specificity	BAG4;
Reconstitution & Storage	SODD antibody can be stored at 4℃ for three months and -20℃, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.
Precautions	SODD Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	BAG4
Synonyms	SODD
Function	Inhibits the chaperone activity of HSP70/HSC70 by promoting substrate release (By similarity). Prevents constitutive TNFRSF1A signaling. Negative regulator of PRKN translocation to damaged mitochondria.
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm.
Tissue Location	Ubiquitous.

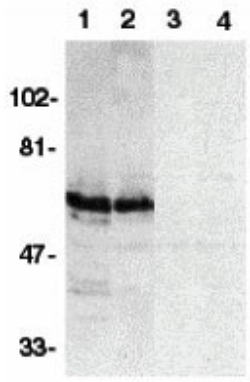
Background

SODD Antibody: Apoptosis is induced by certain cytokines including TNF and Fas ligand of the TNF family through their death domain containing receptors, TNF-R1 and Fas. Several novel death receptors including DR3, DR4, DR5, and DR6 were recently identified. Cell death signal is transduced by death domain containing adapter molecules through the interaction with death domain of these death receptors. A novel TNF-R1 interacting protein was recently identified and designated SODD for silencer of death domains. SODD associates with the death domain of TNF-R1 and prevents constitutive activation of TNF-R1 signaling. TNF treatment releases SODD and permits adapter molecules such as TRADD recruiting to the active TNF-R1 complex, which activates TNF signaling pathways. SODD also interacts with DR3. SODD is ubiquitously expressed in human tissues and cell lines.

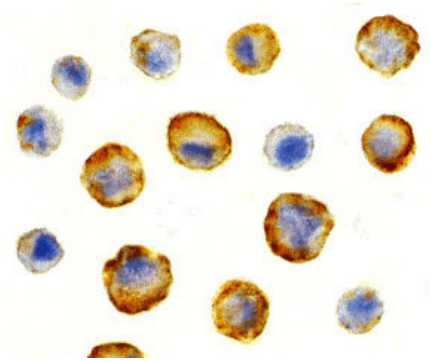
References

Jiang Y, Woronicz JD, Liu W, Goeddel DY. Prevention of constitutive TNF receptor 1 signaling by silencer of death domains. Science 1999;283:543-6 (RD1299)

Images

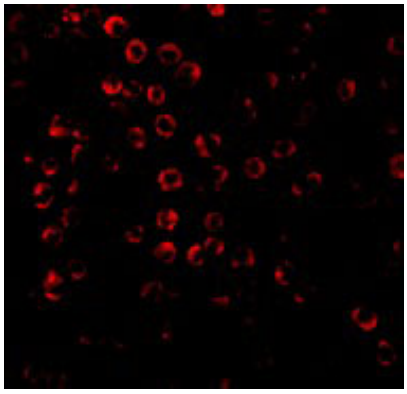


Western blot analysis of SODD in HeLa (1,3) and THP-1 (2,4) whole cell lysates in the absence (1,2) or presence (3,4) of blocking peptide with SODD antibody at 1:500 dilution.



Immunocytochemistry of SODD in HeLa cells with SODD antibody at 5 µg/mL.

Immunofluorescence of SODD in Hela cells with SODD antibody at 20 µg/mL.



Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.