



APA596Mu01 10µg

Active Superoxide Dismutase Copper Chaperone

Organism Species: *Mus musculus* (Mouse)

Instruction manual

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

NOT FOR USE IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

13th Edition (Revised in Aug, 2023)

[PROPERTIES]

Source: Prokaryotic expression.

Host: *E. coli*

Residues: Ala17~Pro270

Tags: N-terminal His-tag

Purity: >95%

Endotoxin Level: <1.0EU per 1µg (determined by the LAL method).

Buffer Formulation: PBS, pH7.4, containing 0.01% Sarcosyl, 5% Trehalose.

Original Concentration: 400µg/mL

Applications: Cell culture; Activity Assays.

(May be suitable for use in other assays to be determined by the end user.)

Predicted isoelectric point: 6.3

Predicted Molecular Mass: 30.6kDa

Accurate Molecular Mass: 33kDa as determined by SDS-PAGE reducing conditions.

[USAGE]

Reconstitute in 10mM PBS (pH7.4) to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Do not vortex.

[STORAGE AND STABILITY]

Storage: Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Store at 2-8°C for one month.

Aliquot and store at -80°C for 12 months.

Stability Test: The thermal stability is described by the loss rate. The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test, that is, incubate the protein at 37°C for 48h, and no obvious degradation and precipitation were observed. The loss rate is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.

[SEQUENCE]

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AVQM SCQSCVDAVH KTLKGVAGVQ NVDVQLENQM VLVQTTLP SQ
EVQALLESTG RQAVLKGMGS SQLQNLGAAV AILEGCGSIQ GVVRFQLQSS ELCLIEGTID
GLEPGLHGLH VHQYGDLTRD CNSCGDHFNP DGASHGGPQD TDRHRGDLGN VRAEAGGRAT
FRIEDKQLKV WDVIGRSLVI DEGEDDLGRG GHPLSKITGN SGKRLACGII ARSAGLFGNP
KQICSCDGLT IWEERGRPIA GQGRKDSAQP
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[ACTIVITY]

Superoxide dismutase copper chaperone (SOD4) is an enzyme that in humans is encoded by the CCS gene. This gene encodes a member of the superoxide dismutase (SOD) protein family. SODs are antioxidant enzymes that catalyze the dismutation of two superoxide radicals into hydrogen peroxide and oxygen. According to the report, in a weakly alkaline buffer solution (pH=8.2) with N-tris(hydroxymethyl) amino methane-HCL, pyrogallol can occur autooxidation in the air, then SOD can inhibit this reaction. Thus, we use this way to measure the activity of recombinant mouse SOD4. The reaction was performed in adding 8 μ l 5 mmol/L pyrogallol to 200 μ l 50mmol/L Tris-HCl, rapidly mixing at 25 $^{\circ}$ C, then read at 325 nm (using 50mmol/L Tris-HCl as blank control) in kinetic mode for 3 minutes using a microplate reader controlling the pyrogallol autooxidation rate at 0.70 OD/min. Different concentrations of recombinant mouse SOD4 were added into 200 μ l 50 mmol/L Tris-HCl, incubated for 20 min at 25 $^{\circ}$ C, then adding 8 μ l 5 mmol/L pyrogallol to each well, rapidly mixing and read at 325 nm in kinetic mode for 3 minutes. Under these conditions, the enzyme amount of 50% inhibition of pyrogallol autooxidation per minute is defined as a unit. The specific activity of recombinant mouse SOD4 is 66.88 U/mg.

Calculation

$$\text{SOD4 activity (U/mg)} = \frac{\frac{0.070 - A_{325} / \text{min}}{0.070} \times 100\%}{50\%} / M$$

Where:

0.070=pyrogallol autoxidation rate

A₃₂₅/min= inhibition pyrogallol autoxidation rate of SOD4

M=mass of enzyme

[IDENTIFICATION]

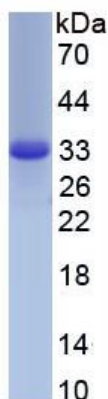


Figure 1. SDS-PAGE

Sample: Active recombinant SOD4, Mouse

[IMPORTANT NOTE]

The kit is designed for research use only, we will not be responsible for any issue if the kit was used in clinical diagnostic or any other procedures.