

Catalase monoclonal antibody

 BackGround: Catalase is a peroxisome specific marker protein belonging to the catalase family. Defects in the gene encoding for the catalase family. Defects in the gene encoding for the catalase protein can cause acatalasia, a disease characterized by the absence of catalase activity in red cells and associated with ulcerating oral lesions. Catalase is also an important regulator of oxidative stress and inflammation, and may contribute to the development of rheumatoid arthritis. Catalase, which can form a homotetramer, is found in nearly all aerobically respiring organisms and functions in protecting cells from the toxic effects of hydrogen peroxide. Applications: WB (1/500 - 1/1000) Storage&Stability: Store at 4 °C short term. Aliquot and store at -20 term. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles. Specificity: Recognizes endogenous levels of Catalase protein. DATA: 	
Catalase is a peroxisome specific marker protein belong- ing to the catalase family. Defects in the gene encoding for the catalase protein can cause acatalasia, a disease characterized by the absence of catalase activity in red cells and associated with ulcerating oral lesions. Catalase is also an important regulator of oxidative stress and in- flammation, and may contribute to the development of rheumatoid arthritis. Catalase, which can form a homo- tetramer, is found in nearly all aerobically respiring or- ganisms and functions in protecting cells from the toxic	
ing to the catalase family. Defects in the gene encoding for the catalase protein can cause acatalasia, a disease characterized by the absence of catalase activity in red cells and associated with ulcerating oral lesions. Catalase is also an important regulator of oxidative stress and in- flammation, and may contribute to the development of rheumatoid arthritis. Catalase, which can form a homo- tetramer, is found in nearly all aerobically respiring or- ganisms and functions in protecting cells from the toxic	
for the catalase protein can cause acatalasia, a disease characterized by the absence of catalase activity in red cells and associated with ulcerating oral lesions. Catalase is also an important regulator of oxidative stress and in- flammation, and may contribute to the development of rheumatoid arthritis. Catalase, which can form a homo- tetramer, is found in nearly all aerobically respiring or- ganisms and functions in protecting cells from the toxic	
characterized by the absence of catalase activity in red cells and associated with ulcerating oral lesions. Catalase is also an important regulator of oxidative stress and in- flammation, and may contribute to the development of rheumatoid arthritis. Catalase, which can form a homo- tetramer, is found in nearly all aerobically respiring or- ganisms and functions in protecting cells from the toxic	
cells and associated with ulcerating oral lesions. Catalase is also an important regulator of oxidative stress and in- flammation, and may contribute to the development of rheumatoid arthritis. Catalase, which can form a homo- tetramer, is found in nearly all aerobically respiring or- ganisms and functions in protecting cells from the toxic	C long
is also an important regulator of oxidative stress and in- flammation, and may contribute to the development of rheumatoid arthritis. Catalase, which can form a homo- tetramer, is found in nearly all aerobically respiring or- ganisms and functions in protecting cells from the toxic	
flammation, and may contribute to the development of rheumatoid arthritis. Catalase, which can form a homo- tetramer, is found in nearly all aerobically respiring or- ganisms and functions in protecting cells from the toxic	
rheumatoid arthritis. Catalase, which can form a homo- tetramer, is found in nearly all aerobically respiring or- ganisms and functions in protecting cells from the toxic	
tetramer, is found in nearly all aerobically respiring or- ganisms and functions in protecting cells from the toxic	
ganisms and functions in protecting cells from the toxic	
gains and functions in protecting cens non-the toxic	
effects of hydrogen peroxide.	
Product: 43	
Mouse IgG2a. Supplied in crude ascites with 0.01% so-	
dium azide.	
Molecular Weight: Western blot analysis of Catalase expression in mouse liver (A)	whole
~ 55 kDa cell lysates.	
Swiss-Prot: Note:	
P04040 For research use only, not for use in diagnostic pro	cedure.
Purification&Purity:	

Bioworld Technology, Inc. Add: 1660 South Highway 100, Suite 500 St. Louis Park, MN 55416,USA. Email: info@bioworlde.com Tel: 6123263284 Fax: 6122933841