

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse/Rat
Specificity	Detects endogenous mouse and rat SODD/BAG4 in Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant mouse SODD/BAG4 Met1-Leu457 Accession # Q8C161
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 700 Excitation Wavelength: 675-700 nm Emission Wavelength: 723 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide
*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.	

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Knockout Validated	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Tumor necrosis factor receptor-1 (TNF-R1) and other TNF receptor superfamily members, such as DR3, contain intracellular death domains (DD) and are capable of initiating apoptosis when activated by their ligands. Silencer of Death Domains (SODD) was identified as being involved in the cellular mechanism to protect against ligand-independent signaling by TNF-R1 and other DD receptors. SODD, also known as Bcl-2-Associated Athanogene 4 (BAG4), is a 457 amino acid (aa), anti-apoptotic protein that functions through interactions with a variety of proteins including BCL-2, Raf-protein kinase, steroid hormone receptors, growth factor receptors, and members of the heat shock protein 70 kDa family. SODD is a ubiquitously expressed, cytoplasmic protein that contains a C terminal BAG domain that can bind and inhibit the chaperone activity of Hsc70/Hsp70. The association of SODD with the DD of TNF-R1 prevents constitutive activation of the TNF-R1 signaling pathway. Binding of TNF to TNF-R1 releases SODD and permits adapter molecules such as TRADD to associate with TNF-R1 leading to the activation of TNF signaling pathways such as apoptosis and NFκB activation.

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