

# SO (QQ-8): sc-100866

## BACKGROUND

Sulfite oxidase (SO), a homodimeric protein that localizes to the intermembrane space of mitochondria, catalyzes the oxidation of sulfite to sulfate, the terminal reaction in the oxidative degradation of the sulfur amino acids cysteine and methionine. Genetic deficiency of SO contributes to neurological abnormalities and often leads to death at an early age. Mutation of Arginine 160 in humans decreases the intramolecular electron transfer (IET) rate, which contributes to the fatality of this genetic disorder. Also, the Tyrosine 343 residue in humans plays an important role in both substrate binding and oxidation of sulfite by SO. The human SO gene maps to chromosome 12, and shows high expression in liver, kidney, skeletal muscle, heart, placenta and brain.

## REFERENCES

1. Kisker, C., et al. 1997. Molecular basis of sulfite oxidase deficiency from the structure of sulfite oxidase. *Cell* 91: 973-983.
2. Garrett, R.M., et al. 1998. Human sulfite oxidase R160Q: identification of the mutation in a sulfite oxidase-deficient patient and expression and characterization of the mutant enzyme. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 95: 6394-6398.
3. Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man, OMIM<sup>™</sup>. 2002. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD. MIM Number: 606887. World Wide Web URL: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim/>
4. Feng, C., et al. 2003. Essential role of conserved arginine 160 in intramolecular electron transfer in human sulfite oxidase. *Biochemistry* 42: 12235-12242.
5. Sass, J.O., et al. 2004. New approaches towards laboratory diagnosis of isolated sulphite oxidase deficiency. *Ann. Clin. Biochem.* 41: 157-159.
6. Wilson, H.L., et al. 2004. The role of Tyrosine 343 in substrate binding and catalysis by human sulfite oxidase. *J. Biol. Chem.* 279: 15105-15113.
7. Nimet Izzut-Uysal, V., et al. 2005. Effect of sulfite on macrophage functions of normal and sulfite oxidase-deficient rats. *Food Chem. Toxicol.* 43: 599-605.
8. Kucukatay, V., et al. 2005. Effect of sulfite on cognitive function in normal and sulfite oxidase deficient rats. *Neurotoxicol. Teratol.* 27: 47-54.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: SUOX (human) mapping to 12q13.2.

## SOURCE

SO (QQ-8) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against recombinant SO of human origin.

## PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µg IgG<sub>1</sub> kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with <0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

## STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **\*\*DO NOT FREEZE\*\***. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

## APPLICATIONS

SO (QQ-8) is recommended for detection of sulfite oxidase of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)] and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for SO siRNA (h): sc-44404, SO shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-44404-SH and SO shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-44404-V.

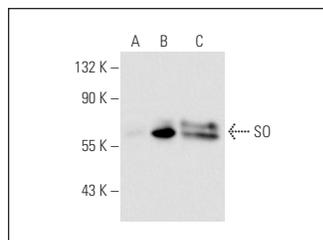
Molecular Weight of SO: 55 kDa.

Positive Controls: Hep G2 cell lysate: sc-2227 or SO (h): 293T Lysate: sc-116804.

## RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgGκ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgGκ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker<sup>™</sup> Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml).

## DATA



SO (QQ-8): sc-100866. Western blot analysis of SO expression in non-transfected 293T: sc-117752 (A), human SO transfected 293T: sc-116804 (B) and Hep G2 (C) whole cell lysates.

## RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

## PROTOCOLS

See our web site at [www.scbt.com](http://www.scbt.com) for detailed protocols and support products.