# **Superoxide Dismutases**

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"Superoxide dismutases (SOD)" refer to a group of enzymes that catalyze the \_\_\_\_\_ reaction, which eliminates oxygen free radicals implicated in neurodegeneration<sup>1</sup>.

### i Note

These oxygen free radicals are produced in normal cell metabolism, but nonetheless are still implicated in neurodegeneration  $^{1}$ 

hat, although products of normal cell metabolism, have been implicated in neurodegeneration.

### 1 Types

There are 3 human SOD isoform:

- 1. Cytosolic copper-zinc superoxide dismutase (CuZnSOD)<sup>1</sup>
- 2. Mitochondrial manganese superoxide dismutase (MnSOD)<sup>1</sup>
- 3. Extracellular superoxide dismutase (ECSOD)<sup>1</sup>

SOD1, a gene on chromosome 21, encodes CuZnSOD. Genetic studies of individuals with adult-onset FALS have determined that about 20% of these individuals have mutations in SOD1; however, the primary gene defect is unknown. When the SOD enzyme activity is decreased, as has been observed in individuals with FALS with SOD1 mutations, free radicals may accumulate causing damage

## Pathological implications

1. O'Sullivan SB, Schmitz TJ, Fulk GD, eds. *Physical Rehabilitation*. 7th ed. F.A. Davis Company; 2019.