

Anti-Ogg1 Picoband Antibody

Catalog # ABO10110

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	O15527
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized
Description	Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Ogg1 detection. Tested with WB in Human;Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Additional Information

Gene ID	4968
Other Names	N-glycosylase/DNA lyase, 8-oxoguanine DNA glycosylase, 3.2.2.-, DNA-(apurinic or apyrimidinic site) lyase, AP lyase, 4.2.99.18, OGG1, MMH, MUTM, OGH1
Calculated MW	38782
Application Details	Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml
Subcellular Localization	Nucleus, nucleoplasm.
Tissue Specificity	Ubiquitous.
Source	Eukaryota
Contents	Each vial contains 4mg Trehalose, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na ₂ HPO ₄ , 0.05mg NaN ₃ .
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence of human Ogg1 (KYFQLDVTLAQLYHHWGSVDSHFQEVAQKFQGVRLLRQD).
Cross Reactivity	No cross reactivity with other proteins.
Storage	At -20 °C; for one year. After r ° Constitution, at 4 °C; for one month. It ° Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20 °C; for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Protein Information

Name	OGG1
Synonyms	MMH, MUTM, OGH1
Function	DNA repair enzyme that incises DNA at 8-oxoG residues. Excises 7,8-dihydro-8-oxoguanine and 2,6-diamino-4-hydroxy-5-N-methylformamidopyrimidine (FAPY) from damaged DNA. Has a beta-lyase activity that nicks DNA 3' to the lesion.
Cellular Location	Nucleus, nucleoplasm. Nucleus speckle. Nucleus matrix. Note=Together with APEX1 is recruited to nuclear speckles in UVA-irradiated cells [Isoform 2A]: Mitochondrion.
Tissue Location	Ubiquitous.

Background

8-Oxoguanine glycosylase also known as OGG1 is a DNA glycosylase enzyme that, in humans, is encoded by the OGG1 gene. This gene encodes the enzyme responsible for the excision of 8-oxoguanine, a mutagenic base byproduct which occurs as a result of exposure to reactive oxygen. The action of this enzyme includes lyase activity for chain cleavage. Alternative splicing of the C-terminal region of this gene classifies splice variants into two major groups, type 1 and type 2, depending on the last exon of the sequence. Type 1 alternative splice variants end with exon 7 and type 2 end with exon 8. All variants share the N-terminal region in common, which contains a mitochondrial targeting signal that is essential for mitochondrial localization. Many alternative splice variants for this gene have been described, but the full-length nature for every variant has not been determined.

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