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UNG antibody - C-terminal region

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AI14631

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P13051
Other Accession	NM_080911, NP_550433
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Zebrafish, Pig, Dog, Guinea Pig, Horse, Bovine, Yeast
Predicted	Human, Mouse, Rat, Zebrafish, Chicken, Dog, Guinea Pig, Horse, Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	34645

Additional Information

Gene ID	7374
Alias Symbol	DGU, DKFZp781L1143, HIGM4, UDG, UNG1, UNG15, UNG2
Other Names	Uracil-DNA glycosylase {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03166}, UDG {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03166}, 3.2.2.27 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03166}, UNG {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03166}
Format	Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.
Reconstitution & Storage	Add 50 ul of distilled water. Final anti-UNG antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	UNG antibody - C-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	UNG {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03166}
Function	Uracil-DNA glycosylase that hydrolyzes the N-glycosidic bond between uracil and deoxyribose in single- and double-stranded DNA (ssDNA and dsDNA) to release a free uracil residue and form an abasic (apurinic/apyrimidinic; AP) site. Excises uracil residues arising as a result of misincorporation of dUMP residues by DNA polymerase during replication or due to spontaneous or enzymatic deamination of cytosine (PubMed:12958596, PubMed:15967827, PubMed:17101234, PubMed:22521144, PubMed:7671300, PubMed:8900285,

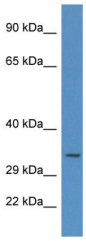
PubMed:9016624, PubMed:9776759). Mediates error-free base excision repair (BER) of uracil at replication forks. According to the model, it is recruited by PCNA to S-phase replication forks to remove misincorporated uracil at U:A base mispairs in nascent DNA strands. Via trimeric RPA it is recruited to ssDNA stretches ahead of the polymerase to allow detection and excision of deaminated cytosines prior to replication. The resultant AP sites temporarily stall replication, allowing time to repair the lesion (PubMed:22521144). Mediates mutagenic uracil processing involved in antibody affinity maturation. Processes AICDA-induced U:G base mispairs at variable immunoglobulin (Ig) regions leading to the generation of transversion mutations (PubMed:12958596). Operates at switch sites of Ig constant regions where it mediates Ig isotype class switch recombination. Excises AICDA-induced uracil residues forming AP sites that are subsequently nicked by APEX1 endonuclease. The accumulation of staggered nicks in opposite strands results in double strand DNA breaks that are finally resolved via non-homologous end joining repair pathway (By similarity) (PubMed:12958596).

Cellular Location [Isoform 1]: Mitochondrion

References

Olsen L.C.,et al.EMBO J. 8:3121-3125(1989).
Haug T.,et al.FEBS Lett. 353:180-184(1994).
Nilsen H.,et al.Nucleic Acids Res. 25:750-755(1997).
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Mural R.J.,et al.Submitted (JUL-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.

Images



WB Suggested Anti-UNG Antibody Titration: 1.0 µg/ml
Positive Control: Hela Whole CellUNG is supported by BioGPS gene expression data to be expressed in HeLa

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.