

# NTH1 Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP75824

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, IHC-P
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P78549</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Rat, Human, Mouse
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal Antibody
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity Purified
<b>Calculated MW</b>	33570

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	4913
<b>Other Names</b>	NTHL1
<b>Dilution</b>	WB~~1:1000-1:5000 IHC-P~~N/A
<b>Format</b>	Liquid in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% sodium azide and 0.05% BSA.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	NTHL1 {ECO:0000255 HAMAP-Rule:MF_03183}
<b>Synonyms</b>	NTH1, OCTS3
<b>Function</b>	Bifunctional DNA N-glycosylase with associated apurinic/aprimidinic (AP) lyase function that catalyzes the first step in base excision repair (BER), the primary repair pathway for the repair of oxidative DNA damage (PubMed: <a href="#">29610152</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">9927729</a> ). The DNA N-glycosylase activity releases the damaged DNA base from DNA by cleaving the N-glycosidic bond, leaving an AP site. The AP-lyase activity cleaves the phosphodiester bond 3' to the AP site by a beta- elimination. Primarily recognizes and repairs oxidative base damage of pyrimidines. Also has 8-oxo-7,8-dihydroguanine (8-oxoG) DNA glycosylase activity. Acts preferentially on DNA damage opposite guanine residues in DNA. Is able to process lesions in nucleosomes without requiring or inducing nucleosome disruption.
<b>Cellular Location</b>	Nucleus {ECO:0000255 HAMAP-Rule:MF_03183},

ECO:0000269 | PubMed:10882850, ECO:0000269 | PubMed:12531031, ECO:0000269 | PubMed:9611236}. Mitochondrion {ECO:0000255 | HAMAP-Rule:MF\_03183, ECO:0000269 | PubMed:9611236}

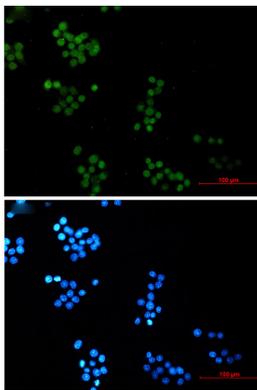
## Tissue Location

Widely expressed with highest levels in heart and lowest levels in lung and liver.

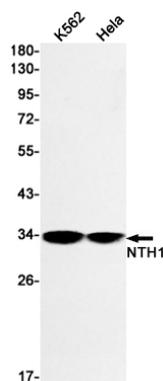
## Background

Bifunctional DNA N-glycosylase with associated apurinic/aprimidinic (AP) lyase function that catalyzes the first step in base excision repair (BER), the primary repair pathway for the repair of oxidative DNA damage. The DNA N-glycosylase activity releases the damaged DNA base from DNA by cleaving the N-glycosidic bond, leaving an AP site. The AP-lyase activity cleaves the phosphodiester bond 3' to the AP site by a beta-elimination. Primarily recognizes and repairs oxidative base damage of pyrimidines. Has also 8-oxo-7,8-dihydroguanine (8-oxoG) DNA glycosylase activity. Acts preferentially on DNA damage opposite guanine residues in DNA. Is able to process lesions in nucleosomes without requiring or inducing nucleosome disruption.

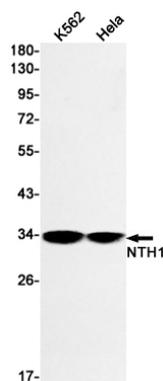
## Images



Immunocytochemistry analysis of NTH1 (green) in HeLa using NTH1 antibody, and DAPI (blue).



Western blot analysis of NTH1 in K562, HeLa lysates using NTH1 antibody.



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