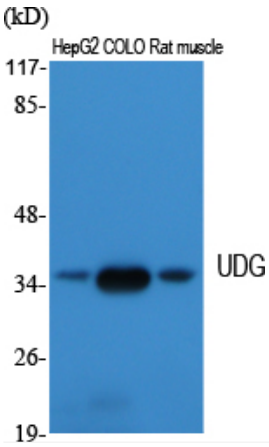
UDG Polyclonal Antibody

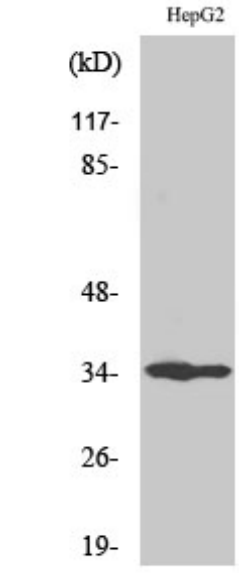
Catalog No	BYab-02150
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	UNG
Protein Name	Uracil-DNA glycosylase
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human UNG. AA range:191-240
Specificity	UDG Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of UDG protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/40000.. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	UNG; DGU; UNG1; UNG15; Uracil-DNA glycosylase; UDG
Observed Band	35kD
Cell Pathway	[Isoform 1]: Mitochondrion.; [Isoform 2]: Nucleus.
Tissue Specificity	Isoform 1 is widely expressed with the highest expression in skeletal muscle, heart and testicles. Isoform 2 has the highest expression levels in tissues containing proliferating cells.
Function	disease:Defects in UNG are a cause of immunodeficiency with hyper-IgM type 5 syndrome (HIGM5) [MIM:608106]. Hyper-IgM syndrome is a condition characterized by normal or increased serum IgM concentrations associated with low or absent serum IgG, IgA, and IgE concentrations. HIGM5 is associated with profound impairment in immunoglobulin (Ig) class-switch recombination (CSR) at a DNA precleavage step.,function:Excises uracil residues from the DNA which can arise as a result of misincorporation of dUMP residues by DNA polymerase or due to deamination of cytosine.,online information:UNG mutation db,PTM:Isoform 1 is processed by cleavage of a transit peptide.,similarity:Belongs to the uracil-DNA glycosylase family.,subunit:Monomer. Interacts with HIV-1 Vpr.,tissue

	specificity:Isoform 1 is widely expressed with the highest expression in skeletal muscle, heart and testicles. Isoform 2 has the hi
Background	This gene encodes one of several uracil-DNA glycosylases. One important function of uracil-DNA glycosylases is to prevent mutagenesis by eliminating uracil from DNA molecules by cleaving the N-glycosylic bond and initiating the base-excision repair (BER) pathway. Uracil bases occur from cytosine deamination or misincorporation of dUMP residues. Alternative promoter usage and splicing of this gene leads to two different isoforms: the mitochondrial UNG1 and the nuclear UNG2. The UNG2 term was used as a previous symbol for the CCNO gene (GeneID 10309), which has been confused with this gene, in the literature and some databases. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2010],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

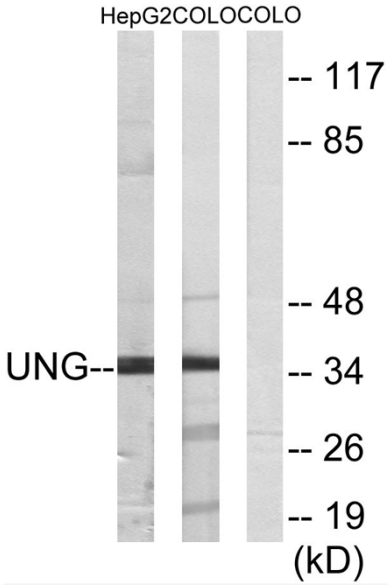
Products Images



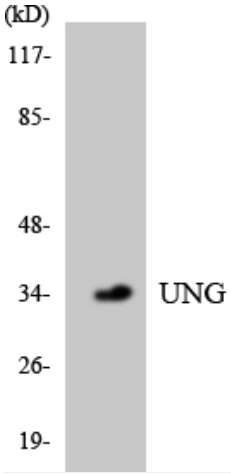
Western Blot analysis of various cells using UDG Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



Western Blot analysis of COLO205 cells using UDG Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



Western blot analysis of lysates from HepG2 and COLO cells, using UNG Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of the lysates from HepG2 cells using UNG antibody.

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil.　1, Tris-EDTA,pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 2 Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight.3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 45min).