

Human UNG Antibody

Monoclonal Mouse IgG_{2B} Clone # 203627 Catalog Number: MAB2287

DESCRIPTION		
Species Reactivity	Human	
Specificity	Detects endogenous human UNG in Western blots.	
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 203627	
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant	
Immunogen	E. coli-derived recombinant human UNG1 Phe85-Leu304 Accession # P13051-2	
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method.	
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.	

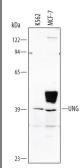
APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	0.2 μg/mL	See Below

Data

Western Blot



Detection of Human UNG by Western Blot. Western blot shows lysates of K562 human chronic myelogenous leukemia cell line, and MCF-7 human breast cancer cell line. PVDF membrane was probed with 0.2 µg/mL of Human UNG Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB2287) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF007). A specific band was detected for UNG at approximately 39 kDa (as indicated). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using Immunoblot Buffer Group 1.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE		
Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.	
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C	
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.	

BACKGROUND

Human UNG is one of four known human DNA *N*-glycosylases involved in the removal of uracil from DNA. Human UNG is a monofunctional enzyme that initiates base excision repair (BER) by hydrolyzing the *N*-glycosidic bond between the uracil base and the sugar-phosphate backbone on the DNA. The resultant abasic or AP site generated by this cleavage is repaired in subsequent steps of the BER process.

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