

Rabbit anti-Human DUT Polyclonal Antibody | anti-DUT antibody

DUT antibody - N-terminal region

CATALOG # AAA199645	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Western Blot, Immunohistochemistry
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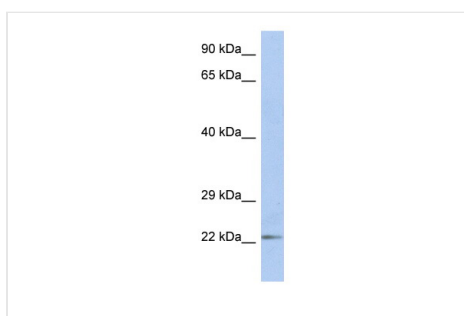
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

DUT; Polyclonal Antibody; DUT antibody - N-terminal region; anti-DUT antibody

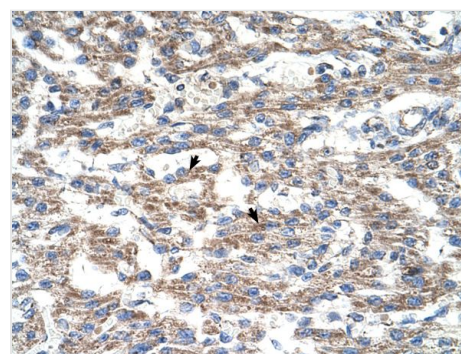
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purity/Purification	Affinity Purified
Form/Format	Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.
Sequence	Synthetic peptide with the following region: AA VLSGPGPPLG RAAQHGI PRP LSSAGRLSQG CRGASTVGAA GWKGELPK
Sequence Length	252
Applicable Applications for anti-DUT antibody	WB (Western Blot), IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Homology	Human: 100%
Immunogen	The immunogen is a synthetic peptide directed towards the N terminal region of human DUT
Preparation and Storage	For short term use, store at 2-8 degree C up to 1 week. For long term storage, store at -20 degree C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES


WB (Western Blot)

WB Suggested Anti-DUT Antibody Titration: 1 ug/ml Positive Control: Fetal Small Intestine cell lysate


IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunohistochemistry with Jurkat cell lysate tissue

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-DUT antibody	This is a rabbit polyclonal antibody against DUT. It was validated on Western Blot using a cell lysate as a positive control. Target Description: DUT is an essential enzyme of nucleotide metabolism. This protein forms a ubiquitous, homotetrameric enzyme that hydrolyzes dUTP to dUMP and pyrophosphate. This reaction serves two cellular purposes: providing a precursor (dUMP) for the synthesis of thymine nucleotides needed for DNA replication, and limiting intracellular pools of dUTP. Elevated levels of dUTP lead to increased incorporation of uracil into DNA, which induces extensive excision repair mediated by uracil glycosylase. This repair process, resulting in the removal and reincorporation of dUTP, is self-defeating and leads to DNA fragmentation and cell death. This gene encodes an essential enzyme of nucleotide metabolism. The encoded protein forms a ubiquitous, homotetrameric enzyme that hydrolyzes dUTP to dUMP and pyrophosphate. This reaction serves two cellular purposes: providing a precursor (dUMP) for the synthesis of thymine nucleotides needed for DNA replication, and limiting intracellular pools of dUTP. Elevated levels of dUTP lead to increased incorporation of uracil into DNA, which induces extensive excision repair mediated by uracil glycosylase. This repair process, resulting in the removal and reincorporation of dUTP, is self-defeating and leads to DNA fragmentation and cell death. Alternative splicing of this gene leads to different isoforms that localize to either the mitochondrion or nucleus. A related pseudogene is located on chromosome 19.
Product Categories/Family for anti-DUT antibody	Polyclonal; Signal Proteins; Lymphocyte Signaling; Membrane Protein; Drugs and Drug Metabolism; Developmental Biology; Immunohistochemistry; Receptors

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	70906441
NCBI GeneID	1854
NCBI Accession #	NP_001020419
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001025248
UniProt Accession #	P33316
Molecular Weight	19kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	deoxyuridine 5'-triphosphate nucleotidohydrolase, mitochondrial isoform 1
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	deoxyuridine triphosphatase
NCBI Official Symbol	DUT
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	dUTPase
NCBI Protein Information	deoxyuridine 5'-triphosphate nucleotidohydrolase, mitochondrial
UniProt Protein Name	Deoxyuridine 5'-triphosphate nucleotidohydrolase, mitochondrial
UniProt Gene Name	DUT
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	dUTPase
UniProt Entry Name	DUT_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.