

Mouse anti-Human UNG Monoclonal Antibody | anti-UNG antibody

UNG antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA48001	Mouse	Human	Immunofluorescence, Immunocytochemistry, Western Blot, ELISA

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

UNG; Monoclonal Antibody; UNG antibody; uracil-DNA glycosylase isoform UNG2; uracil-DNA glycosylase; UDG; UNG1; UNG2; HIGM4; uracil-DNA glycosylase 1; uracil-DNA glycosylase 2; anti-UNG antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG2b, k
Clone Number	k1C12
Purity/Purification	By protein-G affinity chromatography
Form/Format	Liquid. In phosphate-buffered saline (pH 7.4) with 0.02% Sodium Azide, 10% glycerol.
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	313
Applicable Applications for anti-UNG antibody	IF (Immunofluorescence), ICC (Immunocytochemistry), WB (Western Blot), ELISA
Antigen Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant human UNG (1-313aa) purified from E. coli
Clone Note	Anti-human UNG mAb, clone k1C12, is derived from hybridization of mouse SP2/O myeloma cells with spleen cells from BALB/c mice immunized with a recombinant human UNG protein.
Preparation and Storage	Can be stored at 4 degree C. For long term storage, aliquot and store at -20 degree C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing cycles.

IMAGES



IF (Immunofluorescence)

ICC/IF analysis of UNG in HeLa cells. The cell was stained with AUN0713 (1:100). The secondary antibody (green) was used Alexa Fluor 488. DAPI was stained the cell nucleus (blue).



WB (Western Blot)

The cell lysates (40ug) were resolved by SDS-PAGE, transferred to PVDF membrane and probed with anti-human UNG antibody (1:1000). Proteins were visualized using a goat anti-mouse secondary antibody conjugated to HRP and an ECL detection system. Lane 1 : HeLa cell lysate Lane 2 : Jurkat cell lysate Lane 3 : MCF7 cell lysate Lane 4 : K562 cell lysate Lane 5 : 293T cell lysate Lane 6 : HepG2 cell lysate Lane 7 : A549 cell lysate Lane 8 : SK-OV-3 cell lysate Lane 9 : PC3 cell lysate

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-UNG antibody	The human UNG gene encodes both mitochondrial (UNG1) and nuclear (UNG2) forms of uracil-DNA glycosylase (UNG). These forms are generated from transcription from alternative promoters, promoter A and promoter B respectively, and the subsequent use of alternative splicing. UNG is responsible for the removal of uracil from DNA by hydrolysis of the N-glycosidic bond that links the base to the deoxyribose backbone, leaving an abasic site. UNG is a highly conserved enzyme found in many species.
Product Categories/Family for anti-UNG antibody	Hormones & Cytokines
References	Alkylation Sensitivity Screens Reveal a Conserved Cross-species Functionome. David Svilar, Madhu Dyavaiah, Ashley R. Brown, Jiang-bo Tang, Jianfeng Li, Peter R. McDonald, Tong Ying Shun, Andrea Braganza, Xiao-hong Wang, Salony Maniar, Claudette M. St Croix, John S. Lazo, Ian F. Pollack, Thomas J. Begley, and Robert W. Sobol (2012)

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	19718751
NCBI GeneID	7374
NCBI Accession #	NP_550433
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_080911.2
UniProt Accession #	P13051; O00637; O00719; Q93028; A8K5M6; B2R8Y1
Molecular Weight	33,924 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	uracil-DNA glycosylase isoform UNG2
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	uracil DNA glycosylase
NCBI Official Symbol	UNG
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	DGU; UDG; UNG1; UNG2; HIGM4; HIGM5; UNG15
NCBI Protein Information	uracil-DNA glycosylase
UniProt Protein Name	Uracil-DNA glycosylase
UniProt Gene Name	UNG
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	UDG

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.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/monoclonal/ung-antibody-clone-k1c12-immunofluorescence-immunocytochemistry-western-blot-elisa/48001>