



Human UNG peptide (DAG-P2008)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Antigen Description	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]
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.
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Sequence Similarities	Belongs to the uracil-DNA glycosylase family.
Format	Liquid
Preservative	None
Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles. Information available upon request.

GENE INFORMATION

Gene Name	UNG uracil-DNA glycosylase [Homo sapiens (human)]
Official Symbol	UNG
Synonyms	UNG; uracil-DNA glycosylase; DGU; UDG; UNG1; UNG2; HIGM4; HIGM5; UNG15; uracil-DNA glycosylase 1, uracil-DNA glycosylase 2;

Entrez Gene ID	7374
mRNA Refseq	NM_003362.3
Protein Refseq	NP_003353.1
UniProt ID	E5KTA6
Chromosome Location	12q23-q24.1
Pathway	Base excision repair, organism-specific biosystem; Base excision repair, conserved biosystem; Primary immunodeficiency, organism-specific biosystem; Primary immunodeficiency, conserved biosystem;
Function	uracil DNA N-glycosylase activity;
