



Anti-OGG1 monoclonal antibody (DCABH-12661)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Antigen Description This gene encodes the enzyme responsible for the excision of 8-oxoguanine, a mutagenic base byproduct which occurs as a result of exposure to reactive oxygen. The action of this enzyme includes lyase activity for chain cleavage. Alternative splicing of the C-terminal region of this gene classifies splice variants into two major groups, type 1 and type 2, depending on the last exon of the sequence. Type 1 alternative splice variants end with exon 7 and type 2 end with exon 8. All variants share the N-terminal region in common, which contains a mitochondrial targeting signal that is essential for mitochondrial localization. Many alternative splice variants for this gene have been described, but the full-length nature for every variant has not been determined.

Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human OGG1 is used for rabbit immunization.
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	WB
Size	100 µl
Buffer	pH: 7.40 Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide Constituents: 40% Glycerol, 0.05% BSA, 59% PBS
Preservative	None
Storage	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

GENE INFORMATION

Gene Name [OGG1 8-oxoguanine DNA glycosylase \[Homo sapiens \]](#)

Official Symbol	OGG1
Synonyms	OGG1; 8-oxoguanine DNA glycosylase; N-glycosylase/DNA lyase; 8 hydroxyguanine DNA glycosylase; HMMH; HOGG1; MUTM; OGG1 type 1d; OGG1 type 1e; OGG1 type 1g; OGG1 type 1h; OGH1; AP lyase; OGG1 type 1f; 8-hydroxyguanine DNA glycosylase; DNA-apurinic or apyrimidinic site lyase;
Entrez Gene ID	4968
Protein Refseq	NP_002533
UniProt ID	E5KPN1
Chromosome Location	3p26
Pathway	Base Excision Repair, organism-specific biosystem; Base excision repair, organism-specific biosystem; Base excision repair, conserved biosystem; Base-Excision Repair, AP Site Formation, organism-specific biosystem; Base-free sugar-phosphate removal via the single-nucleotide replacement pathway, organism-specific biosystem; Cleavage of the damaged purine, organism-specific biosystem; DNA Repair, organism-specific biosystem;
Function	damaged DNA binding; endonuclease activity; hydrolase activity, acting on glycosyl bonds; lyase activity; oxidized purine base lesion DNA N-glycosylase activity; protein binding;