IBL Data Sheet

Code No. 10171

Anti-Human
OGG1 (7E2) Mouse IgG MoAb

Volume : 100 µg

Introduction : Oxidative damage to DNA has been proposed to have a role in cancer and ageing. Oxygen-free radicals formed during normal aerobic cellular metabolism attack bases in DNA, and 7, 8-dihydro-8-oxoguanine (8-oxoG) is one of the adducts formed. Eukaryotic replicative DNA polymerases replicate DNA containing 8-oxoG by inserting an adenine opposite the lesion; consequently, 8-oxoG is highly mutagenic and causes G: C to T: A transversions. Genetic studies in yeast have indicated a role for mismatch repair in minimizing the incidence of these mutations. In Saccharomyces cerevisiae, deletion of OGG1, encoding a DNA glycosylase that functions in the removal of 8-oxoG when paired with C, causes an increase in the rate of G: C to T: A transversions.

Antigen : Recombinant Human OGG1

Source : Mouse-Mouse hybridoma
(X63 - Ag 8.653 × BALB/c mouse spleen cells, supernatant)

Clone : 7E2 **Subclass** : IgG_1

Purification : Affinity purified with Protein A

Form : Lyophilized product from 1 % BSA in PBS containing 0.05 % NaN_3

How to use : 1.0 mL deionized water will be added to the product, then its concentration comes to 100 µg/mL

Stability : Lyophilized product, 5 years at 2 - 8 °C
: Solution, 2 years at –20 °C

Application : This antibody can be used for western blotting in concentration of 1 µg/mL

Specificity : Confirmed by human OGG1 transfectant

Reference : Shinmura K., *et al*. Expression of the OGG1-type 1a (nuclear form) protein in cancerous and non-cancerous human cells. International Journal of Oncology 2000 16: 701-707

Immuno-Biological Laboratories Co., Ltd. URL: http://www.ibl-japan.co.jp E-Mail: do-ibl@ibl-japan.co.jp