Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPJ-00457)

TargetMol

OGG1 Protein, Human, Recombinant

General Information

Synonyms:	OGH1;N-Glycosylase/DNA Lyase;DNA-(Apurinic or Apyrimidinic Site) Lyase;AP Lyase;MMH;8-Oxoguanine DNA Glycosylase;MUTM;OGG1
Protein Construction:	Met1-Gly345
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	AAH00657.1
Molecular Weight:	38 KDa (reducing condition)
AA Sequence:	Met1-Gly345

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. (QC verified)
Endotoxin:	< 0.1 ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.
Formulation:	Supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, pH 8.5.

Preparation and Storage

Stability & Storage:

Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

Proteins are shipped with blue ice.

Protein Background

Human N-Glycosylase/DNA Lyase(OOG1) is a DNA repair enzyme, which belongs to the type-1 OGG1 family. OOG1 incises DNA at 8-oxoG residues, and excises 7,8-dihydro-8-oxoguanine and 2,6-diamino-4-hydroxy-5-N-methylformamidopyrimidine (FAPY) from damage DNA. It has a β-lyase activity that nicks DNA 3′ to the lesion. OOG1 together with APEX1 is recruited to nuclear speckles in UVA-irradiated cells. The OGG1 gene mutations may be caused Renal cell carcinoma.

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