10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

UNG Blocking Peptide (N-term)

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP9936a

Specification

UNG Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Product Information

Primary Accession	P13051
Other Accession	NP_003353.1

UNG Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 7374

Other Names
Uracil-DNA glycosylase {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03166}, UDG {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03166}, 32227 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03166}, UNG {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03166}

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 5-20 of HUMAN UNG

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

UNG Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Protein Information

Name UNG {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03166}

Function
Excises uracil residues from the DNA which can arise as a result of misincorporation of dUMP residues by DNA polymerase or due to deamination of cytosine.

Cellular Location
[Isoform 1]: Mitochondrion.

Tissue Location
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

10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

UNG Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Blocking Peptides

UNG Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Images

UNG Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Background

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.

UNG Blocking Peptide (N-term) - References

Ameratunga, R., et al. N. Z. Med. J. 122(1304):46-53(2009)
Olsen, J.V., et al. Cell 127(3):635-648(2006)
Beausoleil, S.A., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 101(33):12130-12135(2004)
Otterlei, M., et al. Nucleic Acids Res. 26(20):4611-4617(1998)
Haug, T., et al. Nucleic Acids Res. 26(6):1449-1457(1998)
Nilsen, H., et al. Nucleic Acids Res. 25(4):750-755(1997)
Mol, C.D., et al. Cell 82(5):701-708(1995)
Mol, C.D., et al. Cell 80(6):869-878(1995)
Haug, T., et al. FEBS Lett. 353(2):180-184(1994)
Slupphaug, G., et al. Nucleic Acids Res. 21(11):2579-2584(1993)
Slupphaug, G., et al. Nucleic Acids Res. 19(19):5131-5137(1991)
Olsen, L.C., et al. EMBO J. 8(10):3121-3125(1989)