

## Product datasheet for **AR50881PU-S**

### **mug (1-168, His-tag) Escherichia coli Protein**

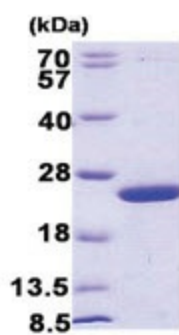
#### Product data:

|                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Product Type:                         | Recombinant Proteins  |
| Description:                          | mug (1-168, His-tag) recombinant protein, 50 µg   |
| Species:                              | Escherichia coli  |
| Expression Host:                      | E. coli   |
| Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence: | MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MGSMVEDILA PGLRVVFCGI NPGLSSAGTG PFAHPANRF WKVIYQAGFT DRQLKPQEAQ HLLDYRCGVT KLVD RPTVQA NEVSKQELHA GGRKLIKIE DYQPQALAIL GKQAYEQGFS QRGAQW GKQT LTIGSTQIWW LPNPSGLSRV SLEKLVEAYR ELDQALVVRG R  |
| Tag:                                  | His-tag   |
| Predicted MW:                         | 21.1 kDa  |
| Concentration:                        | lot specific  |
| Purity:                               | >90% by SDS - PAGE  |
| Buffer:                               | Presentation State: Purified<br>State: Liquid purified protein<br>Buffer System: 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0) containing 0.1M NaCl, 20% glycerol  |
| Preparation:                          | Liquid purified protein   |
| Protein Description:                  | Recombinant E.coli mug protein, fused to His-tag at N-terminus, was expressed in E.coli and purified by using conventional chromatography techniques.   |
| Storage:                              | Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one week or (in aliquots) at -20°C to -80°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.   |
| Stability:                            | Shelf life: one year from despatch.   |
| Summary:                              | G/U mismatch-specific DNA glycosylase, xanthine DNA glycosylase, also known as mug, belongs to the TDG/mug DNA glycosylase family. It has been proposed that the Mug protein excises 3, N4-ethenocytosine and removes the uracil base from mismatches in the order of U:G>U:A, although the biological role remains unclear. The enzyme Uracil-N-Glycosylase removes uracil from the DNA leaving an AP site. It is capable of hydrolyzing the carbon-nitrogen bond between the sugar-phosphate backbone of the DNA and the mispaired base. The complementary strand guanine functions in substrate recognition. |



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Product images:



15% SDS-PAGE (3ug)