

Product datasheet for **TA306333**

CCNO Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Product Type: | Primary Antibodies |
| Applications: | WB |
| Recommended Dilution: | WB: 1 - 2 ug/mL |
| Reactivity: | Human, Mouse, Rat |
| Host: | Rabbit |
| Isotype: | IgG |
| Clonality: | Polyclonal |
| Immunogen: | UNG2 antibody was raised against a 14 amino acid peptide from near the amino terminus of human UNG2. |
| Formulation: | PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide. |
| Concentration: | 1 mg/ml |
| Purification: | Affinity chromatography purified via peptide column |
| Conjugation: | Unconjugated |
| Storage: | Store at -20°C as received. |
| Stability: | Stable for 12 months from date of receipt. |
| Gene Name: | cyclin O |
| Database Link: | NP_066970 Entrez Gene 218630 Mouse Entrez Gene 499528 Rat Entrez Gene 10309 Human P22674 |



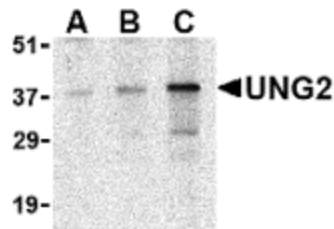
[View online »](#)

Background:

The human uracil-DNA glycosylase (UNG) gene encodes both mitochondrial (UNG1) and nuclear (UNG2) forms through differentially regulated promoters and alternative splicing. UNG2 is the major enzyme in the base excision repair pathway that removes uracil residues from DNA that arise through either misincorporation during replication or cytosine deamination. UNG2 can also be bound by the HIV-1 integrase and incorporated into the virion particle, suggesting that it is required to remove uracils from the viral genome. As the intrinsic antiviral protein APOBEC3G generates numerous uracils in the HIV genome during its replication, it may be that the UNG2 contributes to the APOBEC3G-mediated loss of infectivity by generating abasic sites in the viral genome. This UNG2 antibody will not cross-react with UNG1.

Synonyms:

CCNU; CILD29; UDG2

Product images:

Western blot analysis of UNG2 in mouse bladder tissue lysate with UNG2 antibody at (A) 0.5, (B) 1 and (C) 2 ug/ml.