

## Product datasheet for **TP322868L**

### UNG (NM\_080911) Human Recombinant Protein

#### Product data:

**Product Type:** Recombinant Proteins

**Description:** Recombinant protein of human uracil-DNA glycosylase (UNG), transcript variant 2, 1 mg

**Species:** Human

**Expression Host:** HEK293T

**Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:** >RC222868 representing NM\_080911  
**Red**=Cloning site **Green**=Tags(s)

MIGQKTLYSFFSPSPARKRHAPSPEPAVQGTGVAGVPEESGDAAAIPAKKAPAGQEETGTPPSSPLSAEQ  
LDRIQRNKAALLRLAARNVPVGFGEWKKHLSGEFGKPYFIKLMGFVAEERKHYTVPPPHQVFTWTQM  
CDIKDVKVVILGQDPYHGPNQAHGLCFSVQRPVPPPSLENIYKELSTDIEDFVHPGHGDLGSLGWAKQGVL  
LLNAVLTVRAHQANSHKERGWEQFTDAVSWLNQNSNGLVFLWGSYAQKKGSAIDRKRHHVLQTAHPSP  
LSVYRGFFGCRHFSKTNELLQKSGKKPIDWKEL

**TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV**

**Tag:** C-Myc/DDK

**Predicted MW:** 34.5 kDa

**Concentration:** >0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method

**Purity:** > 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining

**Buffer:** 25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol

**Preparation:** Recombinant protein was captured through anti-DDK affinity column followed by conventional chromatography steps.

**Note:** For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.

**Storage:** Store at -80°C.

**Stability:** Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

**RefSeq:** [NP\\_550433](#)

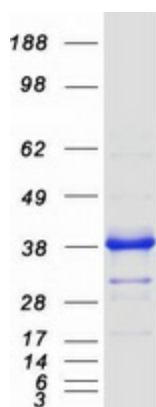
**Locus ID:** 7374



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|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| UniProt ID:       | <a href="#">P13051</a> , <a href="#">E5KTA5</a>   |
| RefSeq Size:      | 2053  |
| Cytogenetics:     | 12q24.11  |
| RefSeq ORF:       | 939   |
| Synonyms:         | DGU; HIGM4; HIGM5; UDG; UNG1; UNG2; UNG15   |
| Summary:          | <p>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. The UNG2 term was used as a previous symbol for the CCNO gene (GeneID 10309), which has been confused with this gene, in the literature and some databases. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2010]</p> |
| Protein Families: | Druggable Genome, Stem cell - Pluripotency  |
| Protein Pathways: | Base excision repair, Primary immunodeficiency  |

### Product images:



Coomassie blue staining of purified UNG protein (Cat# [TP322868]). The protein was produced from HEK293T cells transfected with UNG cDNA clone (Cat# [RC222868]) using MegaTran 2.0 (Cat# [TT210002]).