

Datasheet for ABIN6940242  
**anti-OGG1 antibody**



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2 Images

### Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	OGG1
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Conjugate:	This OGG1 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Staining Methods (StM)

### Product Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant full-length human OGG1 protein
Clone:	CPTC-OGG1-1
Isotype:	IgG2c kappa
Purification:	Purified by Protein A/G

### Target Details

Target:	OGG1
Alternative Name:	OGG1 ( <a href="#">OGG1 Products</a> )
Background:	8-oxoguanine (8-oxoG), an oxidized form of guanine, is produced by reactive oxygen species in both DNA and nucleotide pools during normal aging. Accumulation of 8-oxoG increases the occurrence of A:T to C:G or G:C to T:A transversion mutations, because 8-oxoG forms a stable basepair with adenine as well as with cytosine. OGG1 (for 8-oxoG DNA glycosylase), also

## Target Details

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designated MMH, is a DNA repair enzyme that corrects these mutations. Inactivation of the OGG1 gene leads to a mutator phenotype, characterized by the increase in G:C to T:A transversions. The OGG1 gene encodes eight isoforms (OGG1A-C, OGG2A-E) which result from alternative splicing of a single messenger RNA. The OGG1A splice variant is the most prevalent form and localizes to the nucleus, whereas the OGG2A splice variant is targeted to the mitochondria. Guanine is the main target for reactive oxygen species in DNA, and 8-oxoguanine is the most frequent base lesion. Therefore, formation of 8-oxoguanine is an important biomarker of oxidative damage to DNA. It is primarily repaired by the DNA glycosylase OGG1. Furthermore, defects in OGG1 may be a cause of renal cell carcinoma.

Molecular Weight:	39kDa
Gene ID:	4968
UniProt:	<a href="#">O15527</a>
Pathways:	<a href="#">DNA Damage Repair</a>

## Application Details

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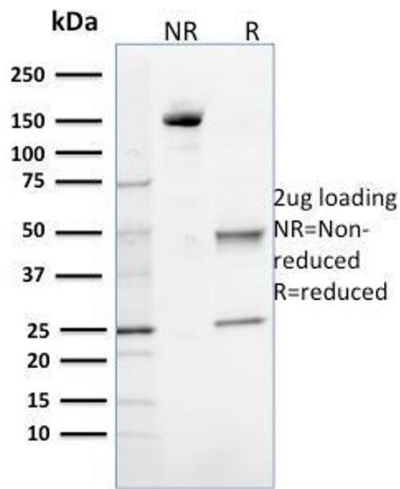
Application Notes: Positive Control: HeLa or Jurkat cells. Kidney, skin or lymph node.  
Known Application: Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed) (0.5-1 µg/mL for 30 min at RT)(Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires boiling tissue sections in 10 mM Citrate Buffer, pH 6.0, for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes)Optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined.

Restrictions: For Research Use only

## Handling

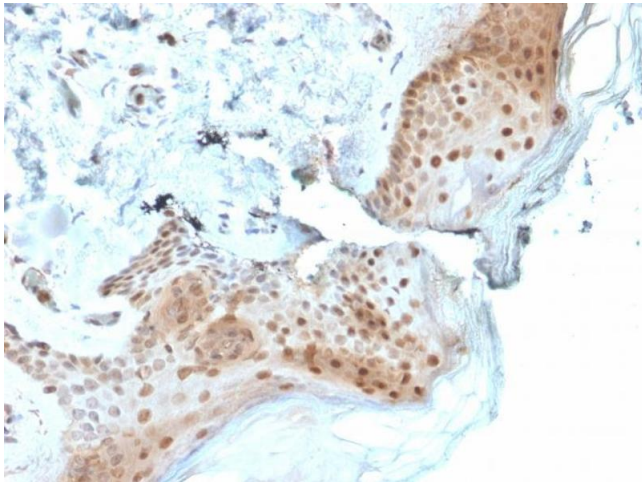
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Concentration:	200 µg/mL
Buffer:	10 mM PBS with 0.05 % BSA & 0.05 % azide.
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	4 °C,-80 °C
Storage Comment:	Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.



#### SDS-PAGE

**Image 1.** SDS-PAGE Analysis Purified 8-oxoguanine Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (CPTC-OGG1-1). Confirmation of Purity and Integrity of Antibody.



#### Immunohistochemistry

**Image 2.** Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Skin stained with 8-oxoguanine Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (CPTC-OGG1-1).