

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

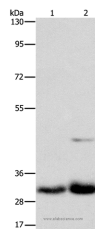
Description

Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of human MPG
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Formulation	PBS with 0.05% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, PH7.4

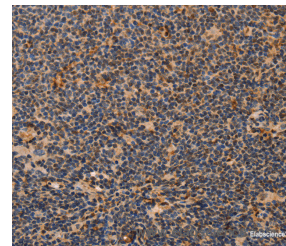
Applications Recommended Dilution

WB	1:1000-1:5000
IHC	1:50-1:200

Data



Western Blot analysis of Lovo and PC3 cell using MPG Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:950
Calculated Mw:32kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human Lymphoma using MPG Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:40

Preparation & Storage

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Background

Maintenance of DNA sequences is necessary for vertebrates and other life. DNA is under constant stress by a plethora of DNA-damaging agents present in both the environment and within cells. The potentially deleterious effects of DNA lesions in cells are elegantly resolved by sophisticated DNA repair systems, including base excision repair (BER), nucleotide excision repair (NER) and DNA repair methyltransferase (MTase). Methylated bases, such as 3-methyladenine (3MeA) and 7-methylguanine (7MeG) can be formed by agents in the environment and by endogenous cellular processes. Consequently, in the absence of exposure to environmental agents, DNA methylation damage can be incurred on the genomic DNA of normal mammalian cells. DNA N-glycosylases are base excision-repair proteins that locate and cleave damaged bases from DNA as the first step in restoring the sequence.

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