

## MPG Polyclonal Antibody

**Catalog No.** E-AB-14767

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

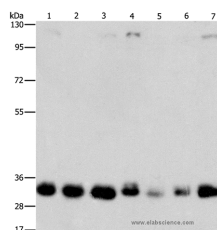
### Description

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

### Applications Recommended Dilution

**WB** 1:1000-1:5000

### Data



Western Blot analysis of 231, 293T, Lovo, hepG2, A549, PC3 and A172 cell using MPG Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1500  
**Calculated Mw:32kDa**

### 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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