

Product Data Sheet



UNG Protein, Human (His)

Cat. No.: HY-P73562

Synonyms: Uracil-DNA glycosylase; UDG; DGU; UNG1

Species: Human Source: E. coli

P13051-2 (F85-L304) Accession:

Gene ID: 7374

Molecular Weight: Approximately 26 kDa

PROPERTIES

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$\Lambda \Lambda$	Sea	IIIΔN	60

FGESWKKHLS GEFGKPYFIK LMGFVAEERK HYTVYPPPHQ VFTWTQMCDI KDVKVVILGQ DPYHGPNQAH GLCFSVQRPV PPPSLENIY KELSTDIEDF VHPGHGDLSG WAKQGVLLLN AVLTVRAHQA NSHKERGWEQ FTDAVVSWLN QNSNGLVFLL WGSYAQKKGS QTAHPSPLSV YRGFFGCRHF AIDRKRHHVL SKTNELLQKS GKKPIDWKEL

Appearance

Lyophilized powder

Formulation

Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 50 mM Tris-HCL, 300 mM NaCl, pH 7.4.

Endotoxin Level

<1 EU/ μ g, determined by LAL method.

Reconsititution

It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 $\mu g/mL$ in ddH₂O.

Storage & Stability

Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.

Shipping

Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background

UNG protein, an essential component in DNA repair mechanisms, performs the crucial function of excising uracil residues from DNA strands. These uracil residues may arise from the erroneous incorporation of dUMP residues by DNA polymerase or the deamination of cytosine. By recognizing and removing these uracil lesions, UNG plays a pivotal role in maintaining the integrity of the genetic material, contributing to the fidelity of DNA replication, and preventing the accumulation of mutations that could compromise genomic stability.

Page 1 of 2 www.MedChemExpress.com $\label{lem:caution:Product} \textbf{Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.}$

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Page 2 of 2 www.MedChemExpress.com