



# Recombinant Human Uracil-DNA glycosylase (UNG)

<b>Product Code</b>	CSB-EP025641HU-B
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C, for extended storage, conserve at -20°C or -80°C.
<b>Uniprot No.</b>	P13051
<b>Product Type</b>	Recombinant Protein
<b>Immunogen Species</b>	Homo sapiens (Human)
<b>Purity</b>	>85% (SDS-PAGE)
<b>Sequence</b>	MIGQKTLYSF FSPSPARKRH APSPEPAVQG TGVAGVPEES GDAAAIPAKK APAGQEEPGT PPSSPLSAEQ LDRIQRNCAA ALLRLAARNV PVGFGESWKK HLSGEFGKPY FIKLMGFVAE ERKHYTVYPP PHQVFTWTQM CDIKDVKVVI LGQDPYHGPN QAHLGLCFVQ RVPVPPPSLE NIYKELSTDI EDFVHPGHGD LSGWAKQGVLLNAVLTVRA HQANSHKERG WEQFTDAVVS WLNQNSNGLV FLLWGSYAQK KGSAIDRKRH HVLQTAHPSP LSVYRGFFGC RHFSKTNELL QKSGKKPIDW KEL
<b>Source</b>	E.coli
<b>Target Names</b>	UNG
<b>Protein Names</b>	Recommended name: Uracil-DNA glycosylase Short name= UDG EC= 3.2.2.27
<b>Expression Region</b>	1-313
<b>Notes</b>	Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Store working aliquots at 4°C for up to one week.
<b>Tag Info</b>	Tag type will be determined during the manufacturing process.
<b>Protein Length</b>	Full length protein
<b>Target Details</b>	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.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Please reconstitute protein in deionized sterile water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. We recommend to add 5-50% of glycerol (final concentration) and aliquot for long-term storage at -20°C/-80°C. Our default final concentration of glycerol is 50%. Customers could use it as reference.
<b>Shelf Life</b>	The shelf life is related to many factors, storage state, buffer ingredients, storage temperature and the stability of the protein itself. Generally, the shelf life of liquid form is 6 months at -20°C/-80°C. The shelf life



of lyophilized form is 12 months at -20°C/-80°C.