OGG1/2 (N-20): sc-12074



The Power to Question

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 mutation,respectively, because 8-oxoG forms a stable basepair with adenine as well as with cytosine. OGG1 (for 8-oxoG DNA glycosylase, also 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 GC to TA transversions. The OGG1 gene encodes 8 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 mitochondrion.

REFERENCES

- 1. Shibutani, S., et al. 1991. Insertion of specific bases during DNA synthesis past the oxidation-damaged base 8-oxodG. Nature 349: 431-434.
- Cheng, K.C., et al. 1992. 8-hydroxyguanine, an abundant form of oxidative DNA damage, causes GT and AC substitutions. J. Biol. Chem. 267: 166-172.
- 3. Ames, B.N., et al. 1993. Oxidants, antioxidants, and the degenerative diseases of aging. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 90: 7915-7922.
- 4. Hayakawa, M., et al. 1993. Age-associated damage in mitochondrial DNA in human hearts. Mol. Cell. Biochem. 119: 95-103.
- Nishioka, K., et al. 1999. Expression and differential intracellular localization of two major forms of human 8-oxoguanine DNA glycosylase encoded by alternatively spliced OGG1 mRNAs. Mol. Biol. Cell 10: 1637-1652.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: OGG1 (human) mapping to 3p25.3.

SOURCE

OGG1/2 (N-20) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping at the N-terminus of OGG1/2 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μg lgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-12074 P, (100 μ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

APPLICATIONS

OGG1/2 (N-20) is recommended for detection of OGG1 splice variants of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

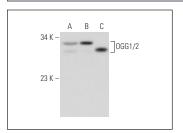
Suitable for use as control antibody for OGG1/2 siRNA (h): sc-43983, OGG1/2 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-43983-SH and OGG1/2 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-43983-V.

Molecular Weight of OGG-1: 38 kDa.

Molecular Weight of OGG-2: 36 kDa.

Positive Controls: OGG1/2 (h): 293T Lysate: sc-174305, HeLa whole cell lysate: sc-2200 or Jurkat whole cell lysate: sc-2204.

DATA



OGG1/2 (N-20): sc-12074. Western blot analysis of OGG1/2 expression in non-transfected 293T: sc-117752 (**A**), human OGG1/2 transfected 293T: sc-174305 (**B**) and HeLa (**C**) whole cell lysates.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- Le May, N., et al. 2010. NER factors are recruited to active promoters and facilitate chromatin modification for transcription in the absence of exogenous genotoxic attack. Mol. Cell 38: 54-66.
- Li, G., et al. 2012. 8-oxoguanine-DNA glycosylase 1 deficiency modifies allergic airway inflammation by regulating STAT6 and IL-4 in cells and in mice. Free Radic. Biol. Med. 52: 392-401.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.



Try **OGG1/2 (G-5):** sc-376935, our highly recommended monoclonal aternative to OGG1/2 (N-20). Also, for AC, HRP, FITC, PE, Alexa Fluor® 488 and Alexa Fluor® 647 conjugates, see **OGG1/2 (G-5):** sc-376935.