BACKGROUND

DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) is the hereditary material of all known living organisms and some viruses. Critical in the long-term storage of information as well as in development and functioning, DNA consists of two long, anti-parallel nucleotide polymers containing sugar backbones and phosphate groups that are held together by ester bonds, forming a double helix. 8-oxoG (8-oxoguanine) is a mutagenic lesion involved in oxidative DNA damage. 8-oxoG is able to mispair with adenine (A) during DNA replication, posing a threat to genome stability. All organisms express a minimum of two types of 8-oxoG-DNA glycosylase (OGG) in order to repair 8-oxoG.

REFERENCES


SOURCE

8-oxoG DNA Lesion (483.15) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against DNA containing 8-oxoG lesions.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgM kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

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

8-oxoG DNA Lesion (483.15) is recommended for detection of 8-oxoG Lesions by 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).

Molecular Weight of 8-oxoG DNA Lesion: 165 kDa.