

NTHL1 Antibody (Center R103)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP11554c**Specification**

NTHL1 Antibody (Center R103) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	P78549
Other Accession	NP_002519.1
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	34390
Antigen Region	88-117

NTHL1 Antibody (Center R103) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 4913**Other Names**

Endonuclease III-like protein 1 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03183}, hNTH1, 322-
{ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03183}, 429918 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03183},
Bifunctional DNA N-glycosylase/DNA-(apurinic or apyrimidinic site) lyase
{ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03183}, DNA glycosylase/AP lyase
{ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03183}, NTHL1 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03183}, NTH1,
OCTS3

Target/Specificity

This NTHL1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 88-117 amino acids from the Central region of human NTHL1.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

NTHL1 Antibody (Center R103) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

NTHL1 Antibody (Center R103) - Protein Information

Name NTHL1 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03183}

Synonyms NTH1, OCTS3

Function Bifunctional DNA N-glycosylase with associated apurinic/aprimidinic (AP) lyase function that catalyzes the first step in base excision repair (BER), the primary repair pathway for the repair of oxidative DNA damage (PubMed:9927729, PubMed:29610152). The DNA N-glycosylase activity releases the damaged DNA base from DNA by cleaving the N-glycosidic bond, leaving an AP site. The AP-lyase activity cleaves the phosphodiester bond 3' to the AP site by a beta- elimination. Primarily recognizes and repairs oxidative base damage of pyrimidines. Has also 8-oxo-7,8-dihydroguanine (8-oxoG) DNA glycosylase activity. Acts preferentially on DNA damage opposite guanine residues in DNA. Is able to process lesions in nucleosomes without requiring or inducing nucleosome disruption.

Cellular Location

Nucleus {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03183, ECO:0000269|PubMed:10882850, ECO:0000269|PubMed:12531031, ECO:0000269|PubMed:9611236}. Mitochondrion {ECO:0000255|HAMAP- Rule:MF_03183, ECO:0000269|PubMed:9611236}

Tissue Location

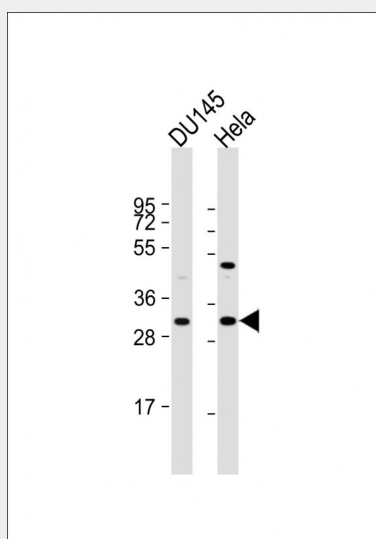
Widely expressed with highest levels in heart and lowest levels in lung and liver.

NTHL1 Antibody (Center R103) - Protocols

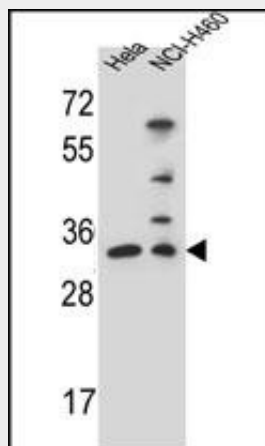
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

NTHL1 Antibody (Center R103) - Images



All lanes : Anti-NTHL1 Antibody (Center R103) at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: DU145 whole cell lysate
Lane 2: Hela whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 34 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



NTHL1 Antibody (Center R103) (Cat. #AP11554c) western blot analysis in HeLa,NCI-H460 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the NTHL1 antibody detected the NTHL1 protein (arrow).

NTHL1 Antibody (Center R103) - Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a DNA N-glycosylase of the endonuclease III family. Like a similar protein in *E. coli*, the encoded protein has DNA glycosylase activity on DNA substrates containing oxidized pyrimidine residues and has apurinic/apyrimidinic lyase activity.

NTHL1 Antibody (Center R103) - References

Wang, W., et al. Nucleic Acids Res. (2010) In press :
Arora, M., et al. Leukemia 24(8):1470-1475(2010)
Thyagarajan, B., et al. Biol. Blood Marrow Transplant. 16(8):1084-1089(2010)
Briggs, F.B., et al. Am. J. Epidemiol. 172(2):217-224(2010)
Goto, M., et al. Carcinogenesis 30(8):1345-1352(2009)