# EndoG Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No: #26015

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

## Description

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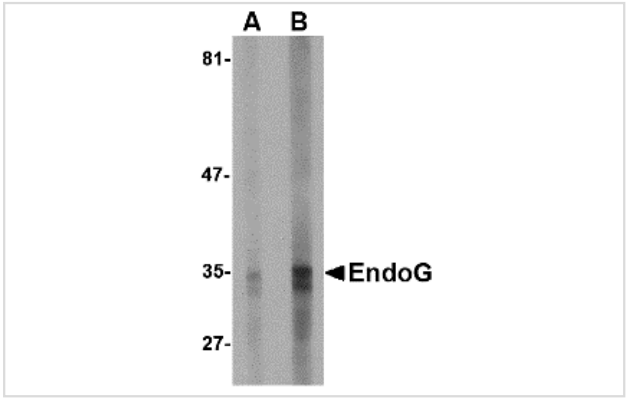
|---|---|
| Product Name | EndoG Monoclonal Antibody |
| Host Species | Mouse |
| Clonality | Monoclonal |
| Clone No. | mAb (Clone 7G1G10) |
| Purification | Immunoaffinity chromotography purified IgG |
| Applications | ELISA WB |
| Species Reactivity | Hu Rt |
| Immunogen Type | Recombinant protein |
| Immunogen Description | Recombinant protein corresponding to amino acids 51 - 140 of human EndoG. |
| Target Name | EndoG |
| Other Names | EndoG (7G1G10): Endonuclease G |
| Accession No. | Q14249 |
| Uniprot | Q14249 |
| GeneID | 2021; |
| Concentration | 1mg/ml |
| Formulation | Supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide. |
| Storage | Can be stored at -20°C, stable for one year. |

## Images




Western blot analysis of EndoG expression in HepG2 cell lysate with EndoG antibody at (A) 5 and (B) 10 ug/mL.

## Background

The fragmentation of nuclear DNA is a hallmark of apoptotic cell death. The activities of caspase and nuclease are involved in the DNA fragmentation. Caspase-activated deoxyribonuclease (CAD), also termed DNA fragmentation factor (DFF40), is one such nuclease, and is capable of inducing DNA fragmentation and chromatin condensation after cleavage by caspase-3 of its inhibitor ICAD/DFF45. Caspase and CAD independent DNA fragmentation also exists. Recent studies demonstrated that another nuclease, endonuclease G (EndoG), is specifically activated by apoptotic stimuli and is able to induce nucleosomal fragmentation of DNA independently of caspase and DFF/CAD. EndoG is a mitochondrion-specific nuclease that translocates to the nucleus and cleaves chromatin DNA during apoptosis. The homologue of mammalian EndoG is the first mitochondrial protein identified to be involved in apoptosis in C. elegans. EndoG also cleaves DNA in vitro.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only