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Rat 8-Hydroxydeoxyguanosine (8-OHdG) ELISA Kit

ADMEbio Catalog Number: EKFT18445-HSRAT **For Research Use Only.** Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

Product Overview

Name	Rat 8-Hydroxydeoxyguanosine (8-OHdG) ELISA Kit
Reactivity	Rat
Sensitivity	0.28 ng/ml
Assay Range	0.47-30 ng/ml
Detection Method	Competitive ELISA, Coated with Antigen
Sample type(s)	Serum, Plasma, Cell Culture Supernatant, cell or tissue lysate, urine, Other liquid samples

Product Features

Application	In vitro quantitative determination of 8-OHdG concentrations in serum, plasma, urine, cell culture supernatant and other biological samples.
Detection Duration	2 hours(excluding balancing and sample preparation)
Samples needed for single well(Max)	Serum: 5ul, Plasma: 5ul, Cell Culture Supernatant: 50ul, Urine:3ul, cell or tissue lysate: 50ul, Other liquid samples: 50ul
Specificity	Specifically recognize 8-OHdG, no obvious cross reaction with other analogues
Storage	2-8°C (for sealed box), please do not freeze! See kit label for expiry date

Principle of the Assay

This kit was based on Competitive-ELISA detection method. The microtiter plate provided in this kit has been pre-coated with 8-OHdG. During the reaction, 8-OHdG in the sample or standard competes with a fixed amount of 8-OHdG on the solid phase supporter for sites on the Biotinylated Detection Antibody specific to 8-OHdG. Excess conjugate and unbound sample or standard are washed from the plate, and HRP-Streptavidin (SABC) is added to each microplate well and incubated. Then TMB substrate solution is added to each well. The enzyme-substrate reaction is terminated by the addition of a acid solution and the color change is measured spectrophotometrically at a wavelength of 450nm. The concentration of 8-OHdG in the samples is then determined by comparing the OD of the samples to the standard curve. The concentration of the target substance was inversely proportional to the OD450 value.

Kit Components and Storage

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The sealed kit can be stored at 2-8 ℃. The storage condition for opened kit is specified in the table below:

Item	Size(48T)	Size(96T)	Storage Condition for Opened Kit
ELISA Microplate(Dismountable)	8×6	8×12	Put the rest strips into a sealed foil bag with the desiccant. Stored for 1 month at 2-8°C; Stored for 6 month at -20°C
Lyophilized Standard	1vial	2vial	Put the lyophilized Standard and Biotin-labeled Antibody (lyophilized) into a desiccant bag. Stored for 1 month at 2-8°C; Stored for 6 month at -20°C
Biotin-labeled Antibody (Lyophilized)			
HRP-Streptavidin Conjugate(SABC, 100X)	60ul	120ul	2-8°C (Avoid Direct Light)
TMB Substrate	5ml	10ml	
Sample Dilution Buffer	10ml	20ml	2-8°C
Purified water	200ul		
Antibody Dilution Buffer	5ml	10ml	
SABC Dilution Buffer			
Stop Solution			
Wash Buffer(25X)	15ml	30ml	
Plate Sealer	3 pieces	5 pieces	
Product Description	1 copy		

Note: The liquid reagent bottle contains slightly more reagent than indicated on the label. Please use pipette accurately measure and do proportional dilution.

Required Instruments and Reagents

1. Microplate reader (wavelength: 450nm)
2. 37°C incubator (CO2 incubator for cell culture is not recommended.)
3. Automated plate washer or multi-channel pipette/5ml pipettor (for manual washing purpose)
4. Precision single (0.5-10μL, 5-50μL, 20-200μL, 200-1000μL) and multi-channel pipette with disposable tips(calibration is required before use.)
5. Sterile tubes and Eppendorf tubes with disposable tips
6. Absorbent paper and loading slot
7. Deionized or distilled water

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Sample Collection and Storage

1. Serum

Place whole blood sample at room temperature for 2 hours or put it at 2-8°C overnight and centrifugation for 20 minutes at approximately 1000×g, Collect the supernatant and carry out the assay immediately. Blood collection tubes should be disposable, non-pyrogenic, and non-endotoxin.

2. Plasma

The concentration of free 8-OHdG in plasma is very low relative to the level of DNA-incorporated 8-OHdG. Glomerular filtration results in excretion of 8-OHdG into the urine, while the DNA incorporated 8-OHdG remains in the blood. The differing fates of free versus DNA-incorporated 8-OHdG should be considered in experimental design. If you choose to measure DNA-incorporated 8-OHdG in plasma, it may be preferable to purify DNA using a commercially available kit and treat the DNA with a combination of nuclease and alkaline phosphatase to liberate the individual bases. Due to the complexities of measuring 8-OHdG in plasma, urine is often a more appropriate matrix.

3. Urine

Collect urine according to standard procedure into a sterile container. To clarify, centrifuge 2,000 x g for 15 minutes, or filter using a 0.45µm filter to remove precipitate. Assay immediately or store at ≤-20°C in aliquots for later use. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

4. Saliva

Collect saliva according to standard procedure in a centrifuge tube. To clarify, centrifuge at 2,000 x g for 15 minutes. Carefully remove supernatant and assay immediately or store at ≤-20°C in aliquots for later use. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

5. Cell Culture Supernatant

Collect the supernatant: Centrifuge at 2500 rpm at 2-8℃ for 5 minutes, then collect clarified cell culture supernatant to detect immediately. Or you can aliquot the supernatant and store it at -80°C for future ′s assay.

6. DNA extraction of other samples

Cultured Suspension Cells - Grow 1-5 x 106 cells in suspension using complete medium in a suitable tissue culture plate or flask. Count the cells. Harvest cells by centrifugation and remove growth medium. Wash one time with 1X PBS. Suspend cell pellets at 1x106 cells/ml in ice-cold 1X PBS. For example, add 5 mL 1X PBS to 5 x 106 cells. Aliquot 1 ml into 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tubes. Centrifuge at 10,000 x g for 10 seconds at 2-8 °C. Discard supernatant. Proceed to DNA Extraction. (Cell pellets can be flash frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at ≤-70°C for later use.)
Cultured Adherent Cells - Grow 1-5 x 106 adherent cells in complete medium in a suitable tissue culture dish or flask until 75% confluent. Remove the growth medium and harvest cells by trypsinization or a method of choice. Count the cells. Wash one time with 1X PBS. Suspend the cell pellets at 1x106 cells/ml in ice-cold 1X PBS. For example, add 5 ml 1X PBS to 5 x 106 cells. Aliquot 1 ml into 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tubes. Centrifuge at 10,000xg for 10 seconds at 2-8°C. Discard supernatant. Proceed to DNA Extraction. (Cell pellets can also be flash frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at ≤ -70°C for later use).

Tissue Samples - The tissue specimen should be cut into a 2 mm cube and weigh approximately 8-12mg in mass. Proceed to DNA Extraction.

DNA Extraction - Extract DNA from the above cultured cells or tissue samples by a desired method or commercial extraction kit. (Generally the minimal amount of extracted DNA required for each sample is 20-50μg.) Quantitate DNA spectrophotometrically (OD260 = 50μg/ml). The suggested final DNA concentration is 200μg/ml to 1000μg/ml. Add Mg2+ and Ca2+ to DNA solution (the final concentration of Mg2+ is 2.5-10mM , the final concentration of Ca2+ is 0.5-1mM). Then Add 2μL DNase I (5 Units/μL) per 50μg DNA and incubate for 1 hour at 37°C. DNA is cut to form oligonucleotides and mononucleotides. Then, add 2μL Alkaline Phosphatase (1 Unit/μL) per 50μg DNA and incubate 1 hour at 37°C. Alkaline Phosphatas removes the 5 'end phosphate group of deoxynucleotide to prevent the connection of the 5' end and the 3 'end, so that the deoxynucleotide is in a linearized state, which is conducive to detection. Assay immediately or aliquot and store at ≤ -20°C.

Notes for Samples

Blood collection tubes should be disposable and non-endotoxin. Avoid to use hemolyzed and lipemia samples.

The best sample storage condition: less than 5 days at 2-8℃; within 6 months at -20℃; within 2 years at -80℃. Stored in liquid nitrogen for a longer storage. When melting frozen samples, rapid water bath at 15-25℃ can decrease the effect of ice crystal (0℃) on the sample. After melting, centrifuge to remove the precipitate, and then mix well.

The detection range of this kit is not equivalent to the concentration of analyze in the sample. For analyses with higher or lower concentration, please properly dilute or concentrate the sample.

4. Pretest is recommended for special samples without reference data to validate the validity.

Precautions for Kits

1. When using different Elisa kits, labeling is required to avoid mixed components and failed assay.

2. After opening the kit, please refer to the table of storage condition for coated plate and standards (Dampness may decrease the activity.). If any component is missing or damaged during the assay or storage, please contact us for ordering a new one to replace.(e.g. lyophilized standard)

3. Sterile and disposable tips are required during the assay. After use, the reagents bottle cap has to be tightened to avoid the microbial contamination and evaporation.

4. While manual washing, please keep tips or pipettors for adding wash buffer away from the well. Insufficient washing or contamination easily causes false positive and high background.

5. During the assay, prepare required reagents for next step in advance. After washing, add the reagent into the well in time to avoid dryness. Otherwise, dry plate will result in the failed assay.

6. Before confirmation, reagents from other batches or sources should not be used in this kit.

7. Don't reuse tips and tubes to avoid cross contamination.

8. After loading, seal the plate to avoid the evaporation of the sample during incubation. Complete the incubation process at recommended temperature.
9. Please wear the lab coat, mask and gloves to protect yourself during the assay. Especially, for the detection of blood or other body fluid samples, please follow regulations on safety protection of biological laboratory.

Recommended Sample Dilution Ratio

Please refer to the following table of recommended dilution ratio for limited samples for reference. (ND: Not Detected)

Sample Type	Recommended Dilution Ratio	Content
Rat serum	1/10 dilution	22-86ng/ml
Rat plasma		20-95ng/ml

If other dilution ratio for your sample model is required, please refer to the universal dilution ratio below. (The ratio is suitable for single-well assay. For duplicate assay, please follow the calculation: volume of sample and diluent x number of duplicate well)
For 2 fold dilution (1/2): One step dilution. Add 60μL sample into 60μL sample diluent and mix gently.
For 5 fold dilution (1/5): One step dilution. Add 24μL sample into 96μL sample diluent and mix gently.
For 10 fold dilution (1/10): One step dilution. Add 12μL sample into 108μL sample diluent and mix gently.
For 20 fold dilution (1/20): One step dilution. Add 6μL sample into 114μL sample diluent and mix gently.
For 50 fold dilution (1/50): One step dilution. Add 3μL sample and 47μL normal saline (0.9% NaCl) into 100 μL sample diluent and mix gently.
For 100 fold dilution (1/100): One step dilution. Add 3μL sample and 177μL normal saline into 120μL sample diluent and mix gently.
For 1000 fold dilution (1/1000): Two step dilution. Create a 50-fold dilution first (normal saline is used throughout the dilution). Then, create a 20-fold dilution and mix gently.
For 10000 fold dilution (1/10000): Two step dilution. Create a 100-fold dilution first (normal saline is used throughout the dilution). Then, create the same dilution again and mix gently.
For 100000 fold dilution (1/100000): Three step dilution. Create a 50-fold dilution and 20-fold dilution respectively (normal saline is used in the first two steps.) Finally, create a 100-fold dilution and mix gently.

Notes: The volume in each dilution is not less than 3μL. Dilution factor should be within 100 fold. Mixing during dilution is required to avoid foaming.

Reagent Preparation and Storage

Take the Elisa kit from the fridge around 20 minutes earlier and equilibrate to room temperature(18-25℃). For

repeated assays, please just take the strips and standards required for the current assay, store the rest materials according to the relevant condition.

Wash Buffer

Dilute 30ml (15ml for 48T) concentrated wash buffer to 750ml (375ml for 48T) wash buffer with deionized or distilled water and mix well. (The recommended resistivity of ultrapure water is 18MΩ.) Alternatively, take appropriate amount of concentrated wash buffer according to the assay requirement, then create a 25-fold dilution and mix well. Store the rest solution at 2-8℃.

Crystals formed in the concentrated wash buffer can be heated by water bath at 40℃ till complete dissolution. (Heating temperature should be below 50℃.) Mix well for the next step. It's better to use up the prepared wash buffer in one day. Store the rest buffer at 2-8℃ within 48h.

2. Standards

2.1. Centrifuge standards tube for 1min at 10000xg. Label it as Zero tube.

2.2. Add 1ml sample dilution buffer into the standard tube. Tighten the tube cap and Let it stand for 2min at room temperature. Invert the tube several times to mix gently. (Or you can mix it using a low speed vortex mixer for 3-5 seconds.)

2.3. Centrifuge the tubes for 1min at 1000xg, making the liquid towards the bottom of tube and removing possible bubbles.

2.4. Standard dilution: Label 7 EP tubes with 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/16, 1/32, 1/64 and blank respectively. Add 0.3ml of the sample dilution buffer into each tube. Add 0.3ml solution from zero tube into 1/2 tube and mix them thoroughly. Transfer 0.3ml from 1/2 tube into 1/4 tube and mix them thoroughly. Transfer 0.3ml from 1/4 tube into 1/8 tube and mix them thoroughly, so on till 1/64 tube. Now blank tube only contain 0.3ml sample dilution buffer. The standard concentration from zero tube to blank tube is 30ng/ml, 15ng/ml, 7.5ng/ml, 3.75ng/ml, 1.875ng/ml, 0.938ng/ml, 0.469ng/ml, 0ng/ml.

[Picture_1]

Notes: Store the zero tube with dissolved standards at 2-8℃ and use it within 12h. Other diluted working solutions containing standards should be used in 2h.

3. Preparation of Biotin-labeled Antibody Working Solution

The working solution should be prepared within 30min before the assay and can't be stored for a long time.

3.1. Dissolve: Centrifuge for 1min at 2000xg and bring down the concentrated biotin-labeled antibody to the bottom of tube. Add 70ul purified water into tube and mix them thoroughly, after the biotin-labeled antibody is dissolved, please store it at 2-8°C.

3.2. Calculate required total volume of the working solution: 50ul/well x quantity of wells. (It's better to prepare additional 100ul-200ul.)

3.3. Dilute the biotinylated detection antibody with antibody dilution buffer at 1/100 and mix them thoroughly. (e.g. Add 10ul concentrated biotin-labeled antibody into 990ul antibody dilution buffer.)

4. Preparation of HRP-Streptavidin Conjugate (SABC) Working Solution

The working solution should be prepared within 30min before the assay and can't be stored for a long time.

4.1. Calculate required total volume of the working solution: 100ul/well x quantity of wells. (It's better to prepare additional 100ul-200ul.)

4.2. Centrifuge for 1min at 1000xg in low speed and bring down the concentrated SABC to the bottom of tube.

4.3. Dilute the concentrated SABC with SABC dilution buffer at 1/100 and mix them thoroughly. (e.g. Add 10ul concentrated SABC into 990ul SABC dilution buffer.)

Assay Procedure Summary

Step1: Wash plate 2 times before adding Standard, Sample and Control (blank) wells!

Step2: Add 50ul Standard or Sample into each well. Immediately add 50ul Biotin-labeled Antibody into each well, gently tap the plate for 1min to ensure thorough mixing then static incubate for 45 minutes at 37°C.

Washing: Wash the plate three times and immerse for 1min each time.

Step 3: Add 100ul SABC working solution into each well, seal the plate and static incubate for 30 minutes at 37°C.

Washing: Wash the plate five times and immerse for 1min each time.

Step 4: Add 90ul TMB substrate solution, seal the plate and static incubate for 10-20 minutes at 37°C. (Accurate TMB visualization control is required.)

Step 5: Add 50ul stop solution. Read at 450nm immediately and calculate.

Detailed Assay Procedure

When diluting samples and reagents, they must be mixed completely. It's recommended to plot a standard curve for each test.

1. Set standard, pilot samples, control (blank) wells on the pre-coated plate respectively, and then, records their positions. It's recommended to measure each standard and sample in duplicate to decrease experimental errors. Wash plate 2 times before adding standard, sample and control (blank) wells!

2. Standards and samples loading: Aliquot 50ul of zero tube, 1st tube, 2nd tube, 3rd tube, 4th tube into each standard well. Also add 50ul sample dilution buffer into the control (blank) well. Then, add 50ul pilot samples into each sample well. Immediately add 50ul Biotin-labeled Antibody Working Solution into each well, gently tap the plate for 1min to ensure thorough mixing then static incubate for 45 minutes at 37°C. (Please keep tips or pipettors for adding Biotin-labeled Antibody away from the liquid level.)

3. Wash three times: Remove the cover, then absorb the liquid in the plate or tap the plate on a clean absorbent paper two or three times. Add 350ul wash buffer into each well and immerse for 1min. Discard the liquid in the well and tap on the absorbent paper again. Repeat the washing step three times.

4. HRP-Streptavidin Conjugate (SABC): Add 100ul SABC working solution into each well. Seal the plate and static

incubate for 30 minutes at 37°C. (Put the whole bottle of TMB into the 37°C incubator to equilibrate)

5. Wash five times: Remove the cover, and then wash the plate with wash buffer five times. Read washing method in step 3.

6. TMB Substrate: Add 90ul TMB Substrate into each well, seal the plate and static incubate at 37°C in dark within 10-20 minutes. Run the microplate reader and preheat for 15min. (Notes: Please do not use the reagent reservoirs used by HRP couplings. The reaction time can be shortened or extended according to the actual color change, but not more than 30 minutes. You can terminate the reaction when apparent gradient appeared in standard wells. Weaker or stronger color intensity is unacceptable.)

7. Stop: Keep the liquid in the well after staining. Add 50ul stop solution into each well. The color will turn yellow immediately. The order for adding stop solution and TMB substrate solution is the same.

8. OD Measurement: Read the O.D. absorbance at 450nm in a microplate reader immediately. (If your microplate reader has a choice of correction wavelength, set it to 570nm or 630nm. Correct the read value to the OD450 value minus the OD570 or OD630 value. In this way, the OD value of non-chromogenic substances can be corrected and removed, thus obtaining more accurate results. If the microplate reader does not have a 570nm or 630nm wavelength, the original OD450 value can be used.)

Calculation of Results

1. Calculate the mean OD450 value (using the original OD450 value or the corrected OD450 value) of the duplicate readings for each standard, control, and sample.

2. Create a four parameter logistic curve by plotting the mean absorbance for each standard on the y-axis against the concentration on the x-axis. Alternatively, you can use the curve fitting software offered by the microplate reader (e.g. Thermo SkanIt RE software, Curve Expert 1.3 or 1.4).

3. Calculate the sample concentration by substituting OD450 value into the standard curve. Diluted samples should be multiplied by the relevant dilution ratio.

Typical Data & Standard Curve

The following assay data are provided for reference, since experimental environment and operation are different. The establishment of standard curve depends on your own assay.

STD.(ng/ml)	OD-1	OD-2	Average
0	2.233	2.297	2.265
0.469	1.881	1.935	1.908
0.938	1.484	1.528	1.506
1.875	1.310	1.348	1.329
3.75	0.981	1.009	0.995
7.5	0.594	0.612	0.603

15	0.332	0.342	0.337
30	0.155	0.159	0.157

[Picture_2]

Precision

Intra-assay Precision: samples with low, medium and high concentration are tested 20 times on same plate.

Inter-assay Precision: samples with low, medium and high concentration are tested 20 times on three different plates.

Item	Intra-assay Precision			Inter-assay Precision		
Sample	1	2	3	1	2	3
n	20					
Mean (ng/ml)	0.87	3.66	14.33	0.94	3.76	14.74
Standard deviation	0.04	0.18	0.61	0.05	0.2	0.69
CV(%)	5.02	4.83	4.23	5.35	5.19	4.7

Recovery

Add a certain amount of 8-OHdG into the sample. Calculate the recovery by comparing the measured value with the expected amount of 8-OHdG in the sample.

Matrix	Recovery Range (%)	Average (%)
Serum(n=10)	86-105	92
EDTA Plasma(n=10)	90-103	97
Heparin Plasma(n=10)	88-102	96

Linearity

Dilute the sample with a certain amount of 8-OHdG at 1:2, 1:4 and 1:8 to get the recovery range.

Matrix	1:2	1:4	1:8
Serum(n=10)	90-101%	83-95%	84-100%
EDTA Plasma(n=10)	89-98%	82-97%	84-92%
Heparin Plasma(n=10)	87-105%	82-99%	85-100%

Stability

Perform the stability test for the sealed kit at 37°C and 2-8°C and get relevant data.

Elisa kit(n=5)	37°C for 1 month	2-8°C for 6 months
Average (%)	80	95-100

ELISA Troubleshooting

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If the ELISA result is unsatisfied, please take a screenshot for the staining result and store the OD data. Keep used strips as well the rest reagents. Contact us to solve your problem with the kit's catalogue number and batch number. You can also refer to the following table to check the reason.

Problem	Possible Causes	Solutions
Standard curve without signal	Incorrect order for adding reagents	Confirm the required reagent added in each step. Also repeat the assay and verify.
	Use components from different kits	Use the component included in the same kit. Also repeat the assay and verify.
	Forget to add some reagents	Verify whether the required reagent is added.
Overflow OD	Use components from different kits, or prepare the working solution with higher concentration	Use the component included in the same kit. Also repeat the assay and verify.
Poor standard curve	Inappropriate curve fitting model	Try to plot the curve by different fitting models.
Samples without signal	The amount of pilot sample is lower than the detection range.	Decrease dilution ratio or concentrate the sample.
	The detection target is incompatible with the buffer.	Verify the compatibility of sample storage buffer with the pilot sample.
	Incorrect preparation of sample	Please refer to sample preparation guideline and regularly store.
	Longer storage of sample or freeze-thaw cycle	Aliquot and store samples according to the assay requirement.
High CV%	Precipitate is formed in the well during staining.	Increase the dilution ratio of the sample.
	Unclean plate	Don't touch the bottom of the plate during the assay.
	Foam is found in the well.	Avoid foaming during reading in a microplate reader.
	Each well is washed unevenly.	Check whether the tube of the washer is smooth.
	Reagents are not completely mixed.	Mix all reagents completely.
	Inconsistent pipetting	Use calibrated pipette and correct

		pipetting method.
Standard curve with low signal	Standards are improperly reconstituted.	Before opening, shortly centrifuge the lyophilized standard tube till complete dissolution.
	Standards have been degraded.	Follow suggested storage conditions for standards.
	When pipetting, the required volume is incorrect or inaccurate.	Use calibrated pipette and correct pipetting method.
	Expired kit	Don't use expired products.
	Improper storage	Follow suggested storage conditions for all components.
	The well is over dried.	The assay and sample loading process can't be terminated. Especially after washing the plate, add reagents immediately. Seal the plate during incubation.
	Slow colorimetric reaction	Before use, equilibrate the whole bottle of TMB substrate for 30min at 37°C. Extend the incubation time.
	The wavelength of the microplate reader is incorrect.	Check the wavelength and read the OD450 value again.
	The well is washed excessively.	Follow suggested washing times in this manual.
High Background	Insufficient washing	
	Wash buffer is contaminated.	Use the prepared wash buffer immediately. During manual washing, add wash buffer without touching the well.
	Too many detection reagents or higher concentration.	Use calibrated pipette and correct pipetting method.
	Reading of assay result is not in time.	Read the assay result immediately after adding the stop solution.
	TMB substrate is incubated in strong light.	During colorimetry, incubate in the dark.

Declaration

Limited to current conditions and scientific techniques, all raw materials are not completely identified and analyzed.

This product may have a technology-related quality risk.

During the Elisa kit development, some endogenous interferons(not all) in the biological sample have been removed or decreased.

The final assay result is related to the validity of reagents, experimental operation and environment. Our company is only responsible for this kit, excluding sample consumption during using this kit. Before use, please consider and prepare enough samples required by the assay.

To get a satisfied assay result, please use all reagents offered by this kit. Don't use any product from other vendors. Strictly follow instructions of this manual.

During assay procedure, incorrect reagents preparation and parameter setting of the microplate reader may result in the abnormal result. Before assay, please read this manual carefully and adjust instruments.

Even if the assay is performed by the same person, results in two independent assays may be different. Thus, each step in the assay should be controlled to ensure the reproducibility.

Before delivery, this kit is subject to the strict QC. Influenced by transportation conditions and experimental devices, the assay result got by the customer may be different from original data. Inter-assay CV between different batches may be caused by reasons before.

This kit is not compared to similar kits from other vendors or methods for testing the same detection target. Thus, assay results may be inconsistent.

This kit allows for research use only. For IVD or other purposes, our company is not responsible for relevant consequences and doesn't bear any legal liability.

Background

CAS: 88847-89-6

8-Hydroxydeoxyguanosine is a nucleoside modification that arises from DNA oxidation and is one of the markers of DNA oxidative damage. DNA oxidative damage is a common type of DNA damage that is closely associated with many diseases, such as cancer, neurodegenerative diseases, and others. The level of 8-hydroxydeoxyguanosine can be detected in vivo or ex vivo to assess the degree of DNA oxidation and oxidative stress status, and it can also be used as a potential biomarker. In biochemistry, 8-hydroxydeoxyguanosine is also used as an important indicator in DNA damage repair studies, as it can cause damage types requiring repair, such as mismatched base pairing and DNA strand breakage.

[Picture_0]

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