

Goat Anti-APE1 / APEX1 Antibody
Peptide-affinity purified goat antibody
Catalog # AF1071a**Specification**

Goat Anti-APE1 / APEX1 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	P27695
Other Accession	NP_542380 , 328
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Pig, Dog, Cow
Host	Goat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	100ug/200ul
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	35555

Goat Anti-APE1 / APEX1 Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 328**Other Names**

DNA-(apurinic or apyrimidinic site) lyase, 3.1.-.-, 4.2.99.18, APEX nuclease, APEN, Apurinic-apyrimidinic endonuclease 1, AP endonuclease 1, APE-1, REF-1, Redox factor-1, DNA-(apurinic or apyrimidinic site) lyase, mitochondrial, APEX1, APE, APE1, APEX, APX, HAP1, REF1

Format

0.5 mg IgG/ml in Tris saline (20mM Tris pH7.3, 150mM NaCl), 0.02% sodium azide, with 0.5% bovine serum albumin

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Goat Anti-APE1 / APEX1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Goat Anti-APE1 / APEX1 Antibody - Protein Information**Name** APEX1**Synonyms** APE, APE1, APEX, APX, HAP1, REF1**Function**

Multifunctional protein that plays a central role in the cellular response to oxidative stress. The two major activities of APEX1 are DNA repair and redox regulation of transcriptional factors. Functions

as an apurinic/aprimidinic (AP) endodeoxyribonuclease in the DNA base excision repair (BER) pathway of DNA lesions induced by oxidative and alkylating agents. Initiates repair of AP sites in DNA by catalyzing hydrolytic incision of the phosphodiester backbone immediately adjacent to the damage, generating a single-strand break with 5'-deoxyribose phosphate and 3'-hydroxyl ends. Also incises at AP sites in the DNA strand of DNA/RNA hybrids, single-stranded DNA regions of R-loop structures, and single-stranded RNA molecules. Has 3'-5' exonuclease activity on mismatched deoxyribonucleotides at the 3' termini of nicked or gapped DNA molecules during short-patch BER. Possesses DNA 3' phosphodiesterase activity capable of removing lesions (such as phosphoglycolate) blocking the 3' side of DNA strand breaks. May also play a role in the epigenetic regulation of gene expression by participating in DNA demethylation. Acts as a loading factor for POLB onto non-incised AP sites in DNA and stimulates the 5'-terminal deoxyribose 5'-phosphate (dRp) excision activity of POLB. Plays a role in protection from granzyme-mediated cellular repair leading to cell death. Also involved in the DNA cleavage step of class switch recombination (CSR). On the other hand, APEX1 also exerts reversible nuclear redox activity to regulate DNA binding affinity and transcriptional activity of transcriptional factors by controlling the redox status of their DNA-binding domain, such as the FOS/JUN AP-1 complex after exposure to IR. Involved in calcium-dependent down-regulation of parathyroid hormone (PTH) expression by binding to negative calcium response elements (nCaREs). Together with HNRNPL or the dimer XRCC5/XRCC6, associates with nCaRE, acting as an activator of transcriptional repression. Stimulates the YBX1-mediated MDR1 promoter activity, when acetylated at Lys-6 and Lys-7, leading to drug resistance. Acts also as an endonuclease involved in the control of single-stranded RNA metabolism. Plays a role in regulating MYC mRNA turnover by preferentially cleaving in between UA and CA dinucleotides of the MYC coding region determinant (CRD). In association with NMD1, plays a role in the rRNA quality control process during cell cycle progression. Associates, together with YBX1, on the MDR1 promoter. Together with NPM1, associates with rRNA. Binds DNA and RNA.

Cellular Location

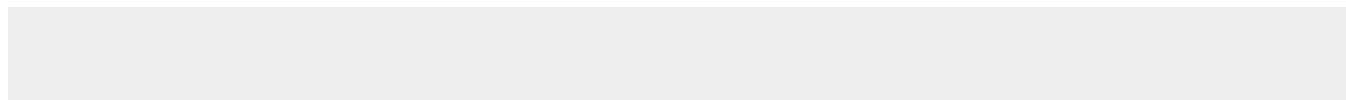
Nucleus {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00764}. Nucleus, nucleolus. Nucleus speckle. Endoplasmic reticulum. Cytoplasm Note=Detected in the cytoplasm of B-cells stimulated to switch (By similarity). Colocalized with SIRT1 in the nucleus. Colocalized with YBX1 in nuclear speckles after genotoxic stress. Together with OGG1 is recruited to nuclear speckles in UVA-irradiated cells. Colocalized with nucleolin and NPM1 in the nucleolus. Its nucleolar localization is cell cycle dependent and requires active rRNA transcription. Colocalized with calreticulin in the endoplasmic reticulum. Translocation from the nucleus to the cytoplasm is stimulated in presence of nitric oxide (NO) and function in a CRM1-dependent manner, possibly as a consequence of demasking a nuclear export signal (amino acid position 64-80). S-nitrosylation at Cys-93 and Cys-310 regulates its nuclear-cytosolic shuttling. Ubiquitinated form is localized predominantly in the cytoplasm.

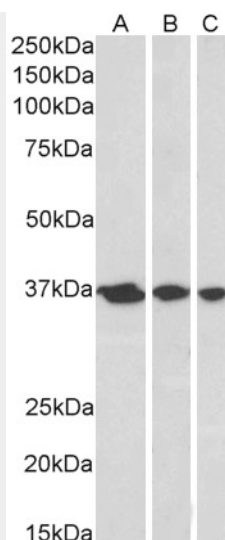
Goat Anti-APE1 / APEX1 Antibody - Protocols

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

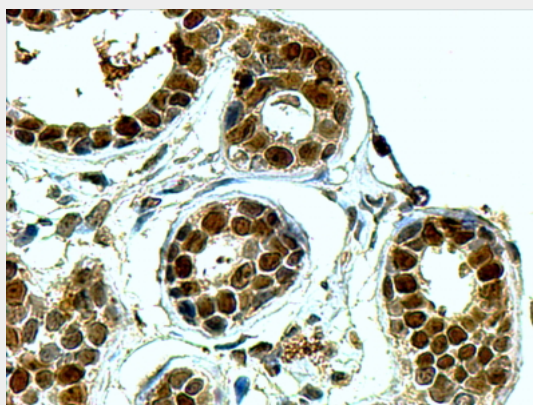
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Goat Anti-APE1 / APEX1 Antibody - Images





AF1071a (0.3 µg/ml) staining of A431 (A), HeLa (B) and MCF7 (C) nuclear lysates (35 µg protein in RIPA buffer). Primary incubation was 1 hour. Detected by chemiluminescence.



AF1071a (4 µg/ml) staining of paraffin embedded Human Breast. Steamed antigen retrieval with Tris/EDTA buffer pH 9, HRP-staining.

Goat Anti-APE1 / APEX1 Antibody - Background

Apurinic/apyrimidinic (AP) sites occur frequently in DNA molecules by spontaneous hydrolysis, by DNA damaging agents or by DNA glycosylases that remove specific abnormal bases. AP sites are pre-mutagenic lesions that can prevent normal DNA replication so the cell contains systems to identify and repair such sites. Class II AP endonucleases cleave the phosphodiester backbone 5' to the AP site. This gene encodes the major AP endonuclease in human cells. Splice variants have been found for this gene; all encode the same protein.

Goat Anti-APE1 / APEX1 Antibody - References

Polymorphic DNA repair and metabolic genes: a multigenic study on gastric cancer. Palli D, et al. *Mutagenesis*, 2010 Sep 3. PMID 20817763.
Association between single-nucleotide polymorphisms of selected genes involved in the response to DNA damage and risk of colon, head and neck, and breast cancers in a Polish population. Jelonek K, et al. *J Appl Genet*, 2010. PMID 20720310.
A large-scale candidate gene approach identifies SNPs in SOD2 and IL13 as predictive markers of response to preoperative chemoradiation in rectal cancer. Ho-Pun-Cheung A, et al. *Pharmacogenomics J*, 2010 Jul 20. PMID 20644561.
Maternal genes and facial clefts in offspring: a comprehensive search for genetic associations in

two population-based cleft studies from Scandinavia. Jugessur A, et al. PLoS One, 2010 Jul 9. PMID 20634891.

Crystallization and preliminary X-ray analysis of human endonuclease 1 (APE1) in complex with an oligonucleotide containing a 5,6-dihydrouracil (DHU) or an alpha-anomeric 2'-deoxyadenosine (alphanA) modified base. Retailleau P, et al. Acta Crystallogr Sect F Struct Biol Cryst Commun, 2010 Jul 1. PMID 20606276.