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Anti-Human APE1 DyLight® 488 conjugated APEX1 Antibody(monoclonal, 5C11)

Catalog # ABO14794

Specification

Anti-Human APE1 DyLight® 488 conjugated APEX1 Antibody(monoclonal, 5C11) - Product Information

Application	**FC**
Primary Accession	P27695
Host	**Mouse**
Isotype	**Mouse IgG2b**
Reactivity	**Human**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Format	**Liquid**

Description
Anti-Human APE1 DyLight® 488 conjugated APEX1 Antibody (monoclonal, 5C11) . Tested in Flow Cytometry applications. This antibody reacts with Human.

Anti-Human APE1 DyLight® 488 conjugated APEX1 Antibody(monoclonal, 5C11) - Additional Information

Gene ID 328

Other Names
DNA repair nuclease/redox regulator APEX1, 3.1.11.2, 3.1.21.-, APEX nuclease, APEN, Apurinic-apyrimidinic endonuclease 1, AP endonuclease 1, APE-1, DNA-(apurinic or apyrimidinic site) endonuclease, Redox factor-1, REF-1, DNA repair nuclease/redox regulator APEX1, mitochondrial, APEX1, APE, APE1, APEX, APX, HAP1, REF1

Application Details
Flow Cytometry, 1-3 µg/1x10^6 cells

Subcellular Localization
Nucleus. Nucleus, nucleolus. Nucleus speckle. Endoplasmic reticulum. Cytoplasm. 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.

Contents
Each vial contains 50% glycerol, 0.9% NaCl, 0.2% Na2HPO4, 0.02% NaN3.

Immunogen
E.coli-derived human APE1 recombinant protein (Position: P2-L318). Human APE1 shares 94% and 93% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with mouse and rat APE1, respectively.

Cross Reactivity
No cross-reactivity with other proteins.

Storage	**At -20°C for one year from date of receipt. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Protect from light.**

Anti-Human APE1 DyLight® 488 conjugated APEX1 Antibody(monoclonal, 5C11) - 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 (PubMed:11118054, PubMed:11452037, PubMed:15831793, PubMed:18439621, PubMed:18579163, PubMed:21762700, PubMed:24079850, PubMed:8355688, PubMed:9108029, PubMed:9560228). Functions as an apurinic/apyrimidinic (AP) endodeoxyribonuclease in the 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 (PubMed:15380100, PubMed:16617147, PubMed:18439621, PubMed:19123919, PubMed:19188445, PubMed:19934257, PubMed:20699270, PubMed:21762700, PubMed:24079850, PubMed:8932375, PubMed:8995436, PubMed:9804799). Operates at switch sites of immunoglobulin (Ig) constant regions where it mediates Ig isotype class switch recombination. Processes AP sites induced by successive action of AICDA and UNG. Generates staggered nicks in opposite DNA strands resulting in the formation of double-strand DNA breaks that are finally resolved via non-homologous end joining repair pathway (By similarity). Has 3'-5' exodeoxyribonuclease activity on mismatched deoxyribonucleotides at the 3' termini of nicked or gapped DNA molecules during short-patch BER (PubMed:11832948, PubMed:1719477). Possesses DNA 3' phosphodiesterase activity capable of removing lesions (such as phosphoglycolate and 8-oxoguanine) blocking the 3' side of DNA strand breaks (PubMed:15831793, PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7516064" target="_blank">7516064). Also acts as an endoribonuclease 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 (PubMed:19188445, PubMed:19401441, PubMed:21762700). 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 (PubMed:9207062). 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 (PubMed:10023679, PubMed:11118054, PubMed:11452037, PubMed:18579163, PubMed:8355688, PubMed:9108029). 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 (PubMed:11809897, PubMed:14633989, PubMed:8621488). May also play a role in the epigenetic regulation of gene expression by participating in DNA demethylation (PubMed:21496894). Stimulates the YBX1-mediated MDR1 promoter activity, when acetylated at Lys-6 and Lys-7, leading to drug resistance (PubMed:18809583). Plays a role in protection from granzyme-mediated cellular repair leading to cell death (PubMed:18179823). Binds DNA and RNA. Associates, together with YBX1, on the MDR1 promoter. Together with NPM1, associates with rRNA (PubMed:19188445, PubMed:19401441, PubMed:20699270).

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.

Anti-Human APE1 DyLight® 488 conjugated APEX1 Antibody(monoclonal, 5C11) - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-Human APE1 DyLight® 488 conjugated APEX1 Antibody(monoclonal, 5C11) - Images

Anti-Human APE1 DyLight® 488 conjugated APEX1 Antibody(monoclonal, 5C11) - Background

APEX1, also called apurinic endonuclease (APE), is a DNA repair enzyme having apurinic/apyrimidinic (AP) endonuclease, 3-prime, 5-prime-exonuclease, DNA 3-prime repair diesterase, and DNA 3-prime-phosphatase activities. The human APEX1 gene consists of 5 exons spanning 2.64 kb and exists as a single copy in the haploid genome. Using in situ hybridization, the APEX1 gene is mapped to 14q11.2-q12. The predicted APEX1 protein, which contained probable nuclear transport signals, was identified as a member of a family of DNA repair enzymes found in lower organisms. The abundance of the large form of APEX1 was increased in leiomyoma extracts relative to myometrial tissue extracts, and the large form was dominant in cell lines derived from leiomyosarcomas. The exonuclease activity of nuclear APEX1 can remove the anti-HIV nucleoside analogs AZT and D4T from the 3-prime terminus of a nick more efficiently than can cytosolic exonucleases.