

APLF Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP68449**Specification****APLF Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	Q8IW19
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

APLF Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 200558**Other Names**APLF; C2orf13; PALF; XIP1; Aprataxin and PNK-like factor; Apurinic-apyrimidinic endonuclease
APLF; PNK and APTX-like FHA domain-containing protein; XRCC1-interacting protein 1**Dilution**

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications.

IHC-P~~N/A

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

APLF Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** APLF {ECO:0000303|PubMed:17353262, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:28724}**Function**

Histone chaperone involved in single-strand and double-strand DNA break repair (PubMed:17353262, PubMed:17396150, PubMed:21211721, PubMed:21211722, PubMed:29905837, PubMed:30104678). Recruited to sites of DNA damage through interaction with branched poly-ADP-ribose chains, a polymeric post-translational modification synthesized transiently at sites of chromosomal damage to accelerate DNA strand break repair reactions (PubMed:17353262, PubMed:17396150, PubMed:21211721, PubMed:21211722, PubMed:29905837, PubMed:30104678).

[30104678](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30104678)). Following recruitment to DNA damage sites, acts as a histone chaperone that mediates histone eviction during DNA repair and promotes recruitment of histone variant MACROH2A1 (PubMed:[21211722](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21211722), PubMed:[29905837](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29905837), PubMed:[30104678](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30104678)). Also has a nuclease activity: displays apurinic-apyrimidinic (AP) endonuclease and 3'-5' exonuclease activities in vitro (PubMed:[17353262](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17353262), PubMed:[17396150](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17396150)). Also able to introduce nicks at hydroxyuracil and other types of pyrimidine base damage (PubMed:[17353262](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17353262), PubMed:[17396150](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17396150)). Together with PARP3, promotes the retention of the LIG4-XRCC4 complex on chromatin and accelerate DNA ligation during non-homologous end-joining (NHEJ) (PubMed:[21211721](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21211721), PubMed:[23689425](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23689425)). Also acts as a negative regulator of cell pluripotency by promoting histone exchange (By similarity). Required for the embryo implantation during the epithelial to mesenchymal transition in females (By similarity).

Cellular Location

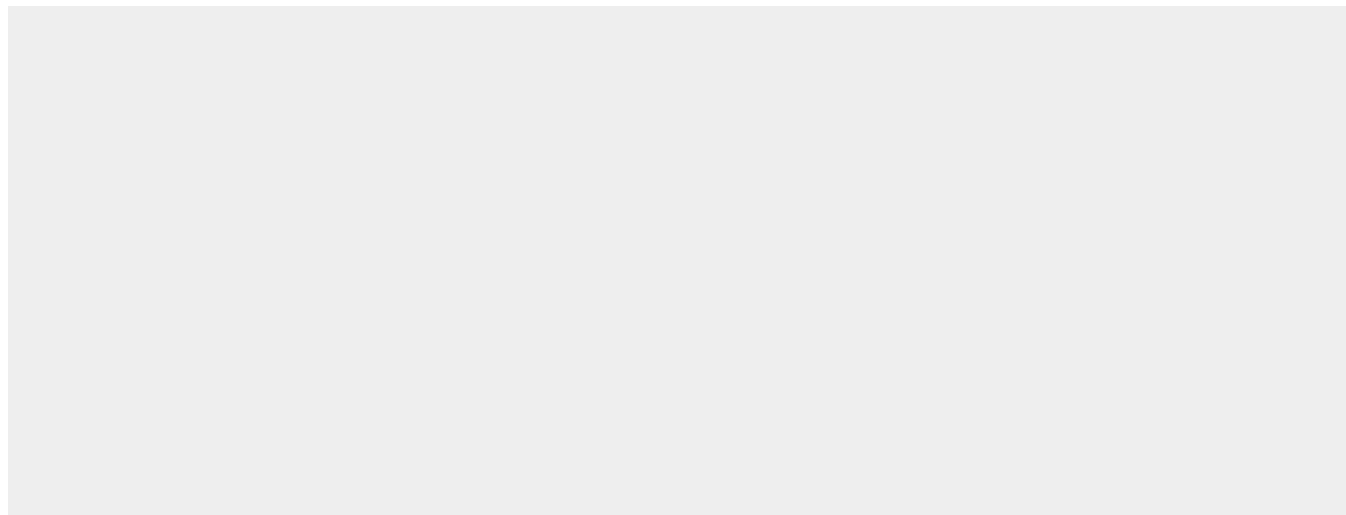
Nucleus. Chromosome. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Note=Localizes to DNA damage sites (PubMed:18172500, PubMed:18474613, PubMed:21211721, PubMed:21211722, PubMed:23689425). Accumulates at single-strand breaks and double-strand breaks via the PBZ-type zinc fingers (PubMed:18172500)

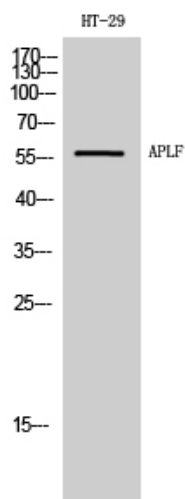
APLF Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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

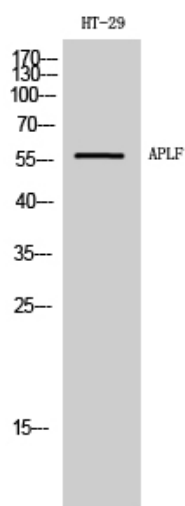
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

APLF Polyclonal Antibody - Images





Western Blot analysis of HT-29 cells using APLF Polyclonal Antibody



Western Blot analysis of HT-29 cells using APLF Polyclonal Antibody

APLF Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Nuclease involved in single-strand and double-strand DNA break repair (PubMed:17353262, PubMed:17396150). Recruited to sites of DNA damage through interaction with poly(ADP-ribose), a polymeric post-translational modification synthesized transiently at sites of chromosomal damage to accelerate DNA strand break repair reactions (PubMed:17353262, PubMed:17396150, PubMed:21211721). Displays apurinic-apyrimidinic (AP) endonuclease and 3'-5' exonuclease activities in vitro. Also able to introduce nicks at hydroxyuracil and other types of pyrimidine base damage (PubMed:17353262, PubMed:17396150). Together with PARP3, promotes the retention of the LIG4-XRCC4 complex on chromatin and accelerate DNA ligation during non-homologous end-joining (NHEJ) (PubMed:21211721).