

# **Human/Mouse/Rat APE Antibody**

Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Goat IgG Catalog Number: AF1044

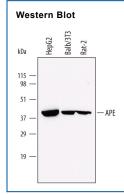
DESCRIPTION			
Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse/Rat		
Specificity	Detects human, mouse, and rat APE in Western blots.		
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG		
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified		
Immunogen	E. coli-derived recombinant human APE Pro2-Leu318 Accession # P27695		
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.		

#### **APPLICATIONS**

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	1 μg/mL	See Below

### DATA



Detection of Human, Mouse, and Rat APE by Western Blot. Western blot shows lysates of HepG2 human hepatocellular carcinoma cell line, Balb/3T3 mouse embryonic fibroblast cell line, and Rat-2 rat embryonic fibroblast cell line. PVDF membrane was probed with 1 µg/mL of Goat Anti-Human/Mouse/Rat APE Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF1044) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Goat IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF017). A specific band was detected for APE at approximately 40 kDa (as indicated). This experiment was conducted using Immunoblot Buffer Group 1.

## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.

Shipping The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

# Stability & Storage

Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

- 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
- 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

# BACKGROUND

Human APE (also known as Ref-1) is the apurinic/apyrimidinic (AP) endonuclease required for efficient DNA base excision repair (BER). Following the removal of a damaged base by a DNA glycosylase, APE cleaves the AP site to allow resynthesis and ligation to complete repair. In addition, APE/Ref-1 acts as a factor that regulates the redox state of multiple transcription factors, including c-Jun, c-Fos, NF-kB, and p53.

