

## DESCRIPTION

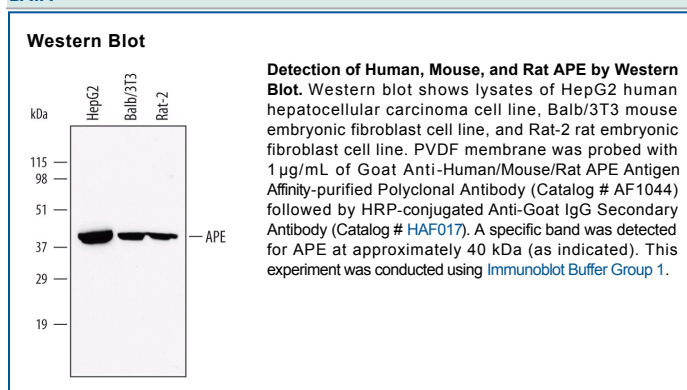
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human/Mouse/Rat
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human, mouse, and rat APE in Western blots.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Goat IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human APE Pro2-Leu318 Accession # P27695
<b>Formulation</b>	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.

	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Western Blot</b>	1 µg/mL	See Below

## DATA



## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<p><b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

## BACKGROUND

Human APE (also known as Ref-1) is the apurinic/aprimidinic (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-κB, and p53.