

## APEX1

**Reactivity:** Human

**Tested applications:** WB

**Recommended Dilution:** WB 1:500 - 1:1000

**Calculated MW:** 36kDa

**Observed MW:** Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

A synthetic peptide of human APEX1

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at 4. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Concentration:**

e

**Synonym:**

APEX1;APE;APE1;APEN;APEX;APX;HAP1;REF1 ;

**Catalog #:** A0476

**Antibody Type:**

Monoclonal Antibody

**Species:** Mouse

**Gene ID:** 328

**Isotype:** IgG

**Swiss Prot:** P27695

**Purity:** Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

Ape1 (Apurinic/Apyrimidic eEndonuclease 1), also known as Ref1 (Redox effector factor 1), is a multifunctional protein with several biological activities. These include roles in DNA repair and in the cellular response to oxidative stress. Ape1 initiates the repair of abasic sites and is essential for the base excision repair (BER) pathway (1). Repair activities of Ape1 are stimulated by interaction with XRCC1 (2), another essential protein in BER. Ape1 functions as a redox factor that maintains transcription factors in an active, reduced state but can also function in a redox-independent manner as a transcriptional cofactor to control different cellular fates such as apoptosis, proliferation and differentiation (3). Increased expression of Ape1 is associated with many types of cancers including cervical, ovarian, prostate, rhabdomyosarcomas and germ cell tumors (4). Ape1 has been shown to stimulate DNA binding of several transcription factors known to be involved in tumor progression such as Fos, Jun, NF-B, PAX, HIF-1, HLF and p53 (4). Mutation of the Ape1 gene has also been associated with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) (5,6).

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