



Ref-1 (Acetyl Lys6) rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES1097

For research use only

Overview

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|---------------------------------|--|
| Product Name | Ref-1 (Acetyl Lys6) rabbit pAb |
| Host species | Rabbit |
| Applications | WB;IHC;IF;ELISA |
| Species Cross-Reactivity | Human;Rat;Mouse; |
| Recommended dilutions | Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1:100-300 ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications. |
| Immunogen | The antiserum was produced against synthesized Acetyl-peptide derived from human APE1 around the Acetylation site of Lys6. AA range:1-50 |
| Specificity | Acetyl-Ref-1 (K6) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Ref-1 protein only when acetylated at K6. |
| Formulation | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. |
| Storage | Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. |
| Protein Name | DNA-(apurinic or apyrimidinic site) lyase |
| Gene Name | APEX1 |
| Cellular 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 |





Purification

Cys-93 and

The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Clonality

Polyclonal

Concentration

1 mg/ml

Observed band

35kD

Human Gene ID

328

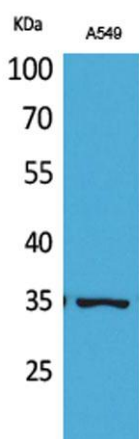
Human Swiss-Prot Number

P27695

Alternative Names

APEX1; APE; APE1; APEX; APX; HAP1; REF1; DNA-(apurinic or apyrimidinic site) lyase; APEX nuclease; APEN; Apurinic-apyrimidinic endonuclease 1; AP endonuclease 1; APE-1; REF-1; Redox factor-1 Apurinic/apyrimidinic (AP) sites occur frequently in DNA molecules by spontaneous hydrolysis, by DNA damaging agents or by DNA glycosylases that remove specific abnormal bases. AP sites are pre-mutagenic lesions that can prevent normal DNA replication so the cell contains systems to identify and repair such sites. Class II AP endonucleases cleave the phosphodiester backbone 5' to the AP site. This gene encodes the major AP endonuclease in human cells. Splice variants have been found for this gene; all encode the same protein. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

Background

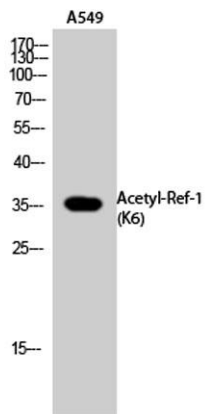


Western Blot analysis of A549 cells using Acetyl-Ref-1 (K6) Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



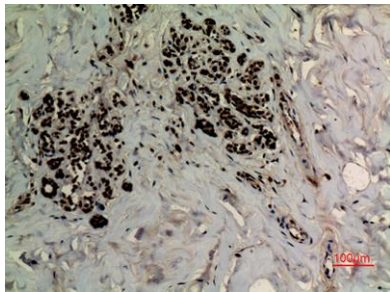


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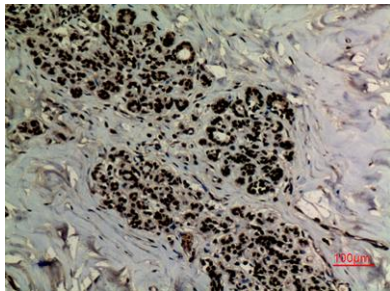


Western Blot analysis of A549 cells using Acetyl-Ref-1 (K6)
Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary
antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded
human-breast, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded
human-breast, antibody was diluted at 1:100



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