

## Basic Information

<b>Product Name</b>	Anti-APEX1 Antibody (Clone#5C11)	
<b>Gene Name</b>	APEX1	
<b>Source</b>	Mouse	
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal	
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG2b	
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	human	
<b>Tested Application</b>	WB, IHC, FCM	
<b>Contents</b>	500 ug/ml antibody with PBS, 0.02% NaN <sub>3</sub> , 1 mg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol.	
<b>Immunogen</b>	E.coli-derived human APE1 recombinant protein (Position: P2-L318). Human APE1 shares 94% and 93% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with mouse and rat APE1, respectively.	
<b>Concentration</b>	500 ug/ml	
<b>Purification</b>	protein G purified.	
<b>Observed MW</b>	36 kDa	
<b>Dilution Ratios</b>	Western blot (WB): 1:500-2000 Immunohistochemistry (IHC): 1:50-400 Flow Cytometry (Fixed): 1:50-200 (Boiling the paraffin sections in 10mM citrate buffer,pH6.0,or PH8.0 EDTA repair liquid for 20 mins is required for the staining of formalin/paraffin sections.) Optimal working dilutions must be determined by end user.	

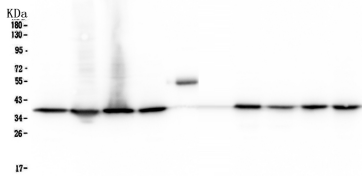
## Storage

12 months from date of receipt, -20°C as supplied.

## Background Information

APEX1, also called apurinic endonuclease (APE), is a DNA repair enzyme having apurinic/apyrimidinic (AP) endonuclease, 3-prime, 5-prime-exonuclease, DNA 3-prime repair diesterase, and DNA 3-prime-phosphatase activities. The human APEX1 gene consists of 5 exons spanning 2.64 kb and exists as a single copy in the haploid genome. Using in situ hybridization, the APEX1 gene is mapped to 14q11.2-q12. The predicted APEX1 protein, which contained probable nuclear transport signals, was identified as a member of a family of DNA repair enzymes found in lower organisms. The abundance of the large form of APEX1 was increased in leiomyoma extracts relative to myometrial tissue extracts, and the large form was dominant in cell lines derived from leiomyosarcomas. The exonuclease activity of nuclear APEX1 can remove the anti-HIV nucleoside analogs AZT and D4T from the 3-prime terminus of a nick more efficiently than can cytosolic exonucleases.

## Selected Validation Data



①human Hela ②human MCF-7 ③human COLO-320 ④human HepG2  
⑤Rabbit IgG(5SKD) ⑥marker 1113 ⑦human A549 ⑧human PANC-1  
⑨human 22RV1 ⑩human MDA-MB-453

Western blot analysis of anti-APEX1 antibody (M00627). The sample well of each lane was loaded with 30 ug of sample under reducing conditions.

Lane 1: human Hela whole cell lysates,

Lane 2: human MCF-7 whole cell lysates,

Lane 3: human COLO-320 whole cell lysates,

Lane 4: human HepG2 whole cell lysates,

Lane 5: Rabbit IgG,

Lane 6: Marker 1113,

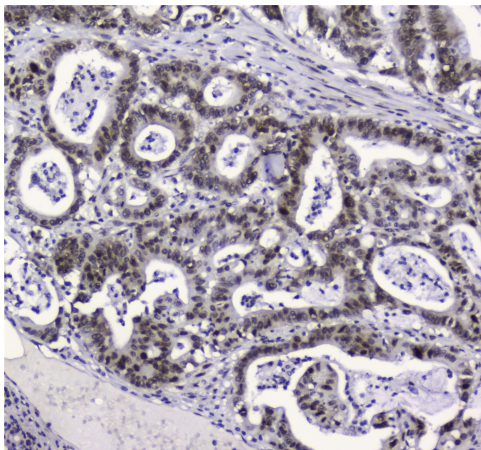
Lane 7: human A549 whole cell lysates,

Lane 8: human PANC-1 whole cell lysates,

Lane 9: human 22RV1 whole cell lysates,

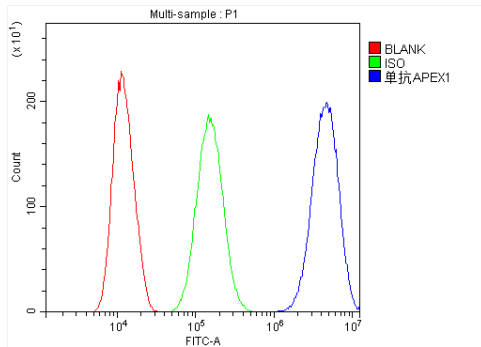
Lane 10: human MDA-MB-453 whole cell lysates.

After electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a membrane. Then the membrane was incubated with mouse anti-APEX1 antigen affinity purified monoclonal antibody (M00627) at a dilution of 1:1000 and probed with a goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP secondary antibody (Catalog # BA1050). The signal is developed using ECL Plus Western Blotting Substrate (Catalog # AR1197). A specific band was detected for APEX1 at approximately 36 kDa. The expected band size for APEX1 is at 36 kDa.



IHC analysis of APEX1 using anti-APEX1 antibody (M00627).

APEX1 was detected in a paraffin-embedded section of human intestinal cancer tissue. The tissue section was incubated with mouse anti-APEX1 Antibody (M00627) at a dilution of 1:200 and developed using HRP Conjugated mouse IgG Super Vision Assay Kit (Catalog # SV0001) with DAB (Catalog # AR1027) as the chromogen.



Flow Cytometry analysis of SiHa cells using anti-APEX1 antibody (M00627).

Overlay histogram showing SiHa cells stained with M00627 (Blue line). To facilitate intracellular staining, cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde and permeabilized with permeabilization buffer. The cells were blocked with 10% normal goat serum. And then incubated with mouse anti-APEX1 Antibody (M00627) at 1:100 dilution for 30 min at 20°C. DyLight®488 conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG (BA1126) was used as secondary antibody at 1:100 dilution for 30 minutes at 20°C. Isotype control antibody (Green line) was mouse IgG at 1:100 dilution used under the same conditions. Unlabelled sample without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody (Red line) was used as a blank control.