

Product datasheet for TP720082L

APE1 (APEX1) (NM_001641) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant protein of human APEX nuclease (multifunctional DNA repair enzyme) 1 (APEX1), transcript variant 1
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	Pro2-Leu318
Tag:	Tag Free
Predicted MW:	35.6 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	Provided lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl
Bioactivity:	Co-immunoprecipitation (PMID: 27808278)
Endotoxin:	< 0.1 EU per μ g protein as determined by LAL test
Storage:	Store at -80°C.
Stability:	Stable for at least 3 months from date of receipt under proper storage and handling conditions.
RefSeq:	<u>NP 001632</u>
Locus ID:	328
UniProt ID:	<u>P27695, Q5TZP7</u>
Cytogenetics:	14q11.2
Synonyms:	APE; APE1; APEN; APEX; APX; HAP1; REF1



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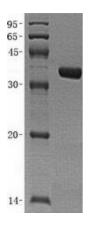
	APE1 (APEX1) (NM_001641) Human Recombinant Protein – TP720082L					
Summary:	The APEX gene encodes the major AP endonuclease in human cells. It encodes the APEX endonuclease, a DNA repair enzyme with apurinic/apyrimidinic (AP) activity. Such AP activity sites occur frequently in DNA molecules by spontaneous hydrolysis, by DNA damaging agents or by DNA glycosylases that remove specific abnormal bases. The AP sites are the most frequent pre-mutagenic lesions that can prevent normal DNA replication. Splice variants have been found for this gene; all encode the same protein. Disruptions in the biological functions related to APEX are associated with many various malignancies and neurodegenerative diseases.[provided by RefSeq, Dec 2019]					
Protein Families	: Druggable Genome, Stem cell - Pluripotency, Transcription Factors					

Protein Pathways:

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Base excision repair

Product images:



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	-	-	1		-	-	Are:	APE1
-		-	1	1		-	-	EXOG
-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	NaHS (100nM)
-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	APE1 WT
-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	EXOG C76A
+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	EXOG WT

Co-immunoprecipitation experiments indicate NaHS, an H2S donor, enhances the interaction between wild-type (WT) EXOG and APE1. Wildtype or mutant (C76A) EXOG was mixed with APE1 (OriGene [TP720082]) with or without NaHS, and immunoprecipitates were analyzed in Western blot with the indicated antibodies. Figure cited from Sci Rep, PMID: 27808278

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