

Product datasheet

Mouse APE Matched Antibody Pair Kit ab217616

1 Image

Overview

Product name	Mouse APE Matched Antibody Pair Kit
Detection method	Colorimetric
Assay type	ELISA set
Sensitivity	14.27 pg/ml
Range	125 pg/ml - 8000 pg/ml
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Mouse
Product overview	<p>Mouse APE Matched Antibody Pair Kits include a capture and a biotinylated detector antibody pair, along with a calibrated protein standard, suitable for sandwich ELISA. The Matched Antibody Pair Kit can be used to quantify native and recombinant mouse APE.</p> <p>Optimization of the kit reagents to sample type, immunoassay format or instrumentation may be required. Guidelines for use of this kit in a standard 96-well microplate sandwich ELISA using HRP/TMB system of colorimetric detection is described in this assay procedure for the purposes of quantification.</p> <p>Protocol information and tips on the use of the Matched Antibody Pair kits for sandwich ELISA can be found on our website. An accessory pack can be purchased which includes buffer reagents required to perform 10 x 96-well plate sandwich ELISAs (ab210905).</p> <p>For additional information on the performance of the antibody pair used in this kit, please see our equivalent SimpleStep ELISA kit ab207616. Please note that while the antibody pair is the same provided in the corresponding SimpleStep ELISA Kit, due to differences in their formulation, this antibody pair cannot be used with the consumables provided with our SimpleStep ELISA Kits.</p> <p>We've listened to you: due to popular demand, we will now provide our Matched Antibody Pair kits in 5x96 tests and 10x96 tests. The 2x96 tests size will be discontinued on 30th June 2020 unless inventory is depleted beforehand.</p> <p>To receive an electronic copy of the Certificate of Analysis, please send an email with "CoA for matched antibody pair kit" in the subject line and the desired product number and lot number in the body of the email.</p>
Tested applications	Suitable for: ELISA
Platform	Reagents

Properties

Storage instructions Store at -20°C. Please refer to protocols.

Components	10 x 96 tests	5 x 96 tests
Mouse APE Capture Antibody	1 x 100µg	1 x 50µg
Mouse APE Detector Antibody	1 x 25µg	1 x 12.5µg
Mouse APE Lyophilized Protein	1 vial	1 vial

Function

Multifunctional protein that plays a central role in the cellular response to oxidative stress. The two major activities of APEX1 in DNA repair and redox regulation of transcriptional factors. Functions as a apurinic/apyrimidinic (AP) endodeoxyribonuclease in the DNA base excision repair (BER) pathway of DNA lesions induced by oxidative and alkylating agents. Initiates repair of AP sites in DNA by catalyzing hydrolytic incision of the phosphodiester backbone immediately adjacent to the damage, generating a single-strand break with 5'-deoxyribose phosphate and 3'-hydroxyl ends. Does also incise at AP sites in the DNA strand of DNA/RNA hybrids, single-stranded DNA regions of R-loop structures, and single-stranded RNA molecules. Has a 3'-5' exoribonuclease activity on mismatched deoxyribonucleotides at the 3' termini of nicked or gapped DNA molecules during short-patch BER. Possesses a DNA 3' phosphodiesterase activity capable of removing lesions (such as phosphoglycolate) blocking the 3' side of DNA strand breaks. May also play a role in the epigenetic regulation of gene expression by participating in DNA demethylation. Acts as a loading factor for POLB onto non-incised AP sites in DNA and stimulates the 5'-terminal deoxyribose 5'-phosphate (dRp) excision activity of POLB. Plays a role in the protection from granzymes-mediated cellular repair leading to cell death. Also involved in the DNA cleavage step of class switch recombination (CSR). On the other hand, APEX1 also exerts reversible nuclear redox activity to regulate DNA binding affinity and transcriptional activity of transcriptional factors by controlling the redox status of their DNA-binding domain, such as the FOS/JUN AP-1 complex after exposure to IR. Involved in calcium-dependent down-regulation of parathyroid hormone (PTH) expression by binding to negative calcium response elements (nCaREs). Together with HNRNPL or the dimer XRCC5/XRCC6, associates with nCaRE, acting as an activator of transcriptional repression. Stimulates the YBX1-mediated MDR1 promoter activity, when acetylated at Lys-6 and Lys-7, leading to drug resistance. Acts also as an endoribonuclease involved in the control of single-stranded RNA metabolism. Plays a role in regulating MYC mRNA turnover by preferentially cleaving in between UA and CA dinucleotides of the MYC coding region determinant (CRD). In association with NMD1, plays a role in the rRNA quality control process during cell cycle progression. Associates, together with YBX1, on the MDR1 promoter. Together with NPM1, associates with rRNA. Binds DNA and RNA.

Sequence similarities

Belongs to the DNA repair enzymes AP/ExoA family.

Domain

The N-terminus contains the redox activity while the C-terminus exerts the DNA AP-endodeoxyribonuclease activity; both function are independent in their actions. An unconventional mitochondrial targeting sequence (MTS) is harbored within the C-terminus, that appears to be masked by the N-terminal sequence containing the nuclear localization signal (NLS), that probably blocks the interaction between the MTS and Tom proteins.

Post-translational modifications

Phosphorylated. Phosphorylation by kinase PKC or casein kinase CK2 results in enhanced redox activity that stimulates binding of the FOS/JUN AP-1 complex to its cognate binding site. AP-endodeoxyribonuclease activity is not affected by CK2-mediated phosphorylation.

Phosphorylation of Thr-233 by CDK5 reduces AP-endodeoxyribonuclease activity resulting in accumulation of DNA damage and contributing to neuronal death.

Acetylated on Lys-6 and Lys-7. Acetylation is increased by the transcriptional coactivator EP300 acetyltransferase, genotoxic agents like H₂O₂ and methyl methanesulfonate (MMS).

Acetylation increases its binding affinity to the negative calcium response element (nCaRE) DNA promoter. The acetylated form induces a stronger binding of YBX1 to the Y-box sequence in the MDR1 promoter than the unacetylated form. Deacetylated on lysines. Lys-6 and Lys-7 are deacetylated by SIRT1.

Cleaved at Lys-31 by granzyme A to create the mitochondrial form; leading in reduction of binding to DNA, AP endodeoxynuclease activity, redox activation of transcription factors and to enhanced cell death. Cleaved by granzyme K; leading to intracellular ROS accumulation and enhanced cell death after oxidative stress.

Cys-65 and Cys-93 are nitrosylated in response to nitric oxide (NO) and lead to the exposure of the nuclear export signal (NES).

Ubiquitinated by MDM2; leading to translocation to the cytoplasm and proteasomal degradation.

Cellular localization

Mitochondrion. The cleaved APEX2 is only detected in mitochondria (By similarity). Translocation from the cytoplasm to the mitochondria is mediated by ROS signaling and cleavage mediated by granzyme A. Tom20-dependent translocated mitochondrial APEX1 level is significantly increased after genotoxic stress and 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 Cys-93 and Cys-310 regulates its nuclear-cytosolic shuttling. Ubiquitinated form is localized predominantly in the cytoplasm.

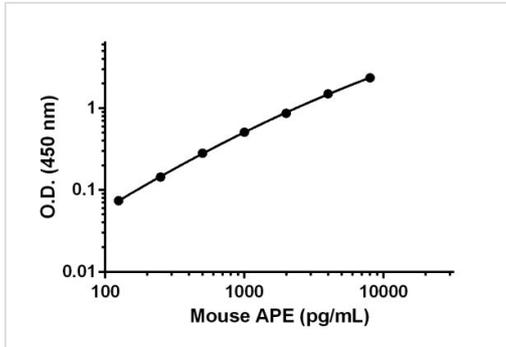
Applications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab217616** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
ELISA		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Images



Standard calibration curve. Background subtracted values are graphed.

Mouse APE standard curve.

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