

**Anti-APEX2 Picoband Antibody**  
Catalog # ABO10332

**Specification**

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**Anti-APEX2 Picoband Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q9UBZ4</a>
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

**Description**

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for DNA-(apurinic or apyrimidinic site) lyase 2(APEX2) detection. Tested with WB in Human;Rat.

**Reconstitution**

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

**Anti-APEX2 Picoband Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 27301

**Other Names**

DNA-(apurinic or apyrimidinic site) lyase 2, 3.1.-., 4.2.99.18, AP endonuclease XTH2, APEX nuclease 2, APEX nuclease-like 2, Apurinic-apyrimidinic endonuclease 2, AP endonuclease 2, APEX2, APE2, APEXL2, XTH2

**Calculated MW**

57401 MW KDa

**Application Details**

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Rat, Human<br>

**Subcellular Localization**

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Mitochondrion . Together with PCNA, is redistributed in discrete nuclear foci in presence of oxidative DNA damaging agents.

**Tissue Specificity**

Highly expressed in brain and kidney. Weakly expressed in the fetal brain. .

**Protein Name**

DNA-(apurinic or apyrimidinic site) lyase 2

**Contents**

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3.

**Immunogen**

E.coli-derived human APEX2 recombinant protein (Position: L102-A210). Human APEX2 shares 91.7% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with mouse APEX2.

**Purification**

Immunogen affinity purified.

**Cross Reactivity**

No cross reactivity with other proteins.

**Storage**

**At -20°C for one year. After r<sup>o</sup> Constitution, at 4°C for one month. It<sup>o</sup> Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

**Anti-APEX2 Picoband Antibody - Protein Information****Name** APEX2**Synonyms** APE2, APEXL2, XTH2**Function**

Functions as a weak apurinic/apyrimidinic (AP) endodeoxyribonuclease in the DNA base excision repair (BER) pathway of DNA lesions induced by oxidative and alkylating agents (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16687656" target="\_blank">16687656</a>). 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. Also displays double-stranded DNA 3'-5' exonuclease, 3'-phosphodiesterase activities (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16687656" target="\_blank">16687656</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19443450" target="\_blank">19443450</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32516598" target="\_blank">32516598</a>). Shows robust 3'-5' exonuclease activity on 3'-recessed heteroduplex DNA and is able to remove mismatched nucleotides preferentially (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16687656" target="\_blank">16687656</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19443450" target="\_blank">19443450</a>). Also exhibits 3'-5' exonuclease activity on a single nucleotide gap containing heteroduplex DNA and on blunt-ended substrates (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16687656" target="\_blank">16687656</a>). Shows fairly strong 3'-phosphodiesterase activity involved in the removal of 3'-damaged termini formed in DNA by oxidative agents (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16687656" target="\_blank">16687656</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19443450" target="\_blank">19443450</a>). In the nucleus functions in the PCNA-dependent BER pathway (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11376153" target="\_blank">11376153</a>). Plays a role in reversing blocked 3' DNA ends, problematic lesions that preclude DNA synthesis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32516598" target="\_blank">32516598</a>). Required for somatic hypermutation (SHM) and DNA cleavage step of class switch recombination (CSR) of immunoglobulin genes (By similarity). Required for proper cell cycle progression during proliferation of peripheral lymphocytes (By similarity).

**Cellular Location**

Nucleus {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00764, ECO:0000269|PubMed:11376153, ECO:0000269|PubMed:19443450}. Cytoplasm Mitochondrion. Note=Together with PCNA, is redistributed in discrete nuclear foci in presence of oxidative DNA damaging agents.

**Tissue Location**

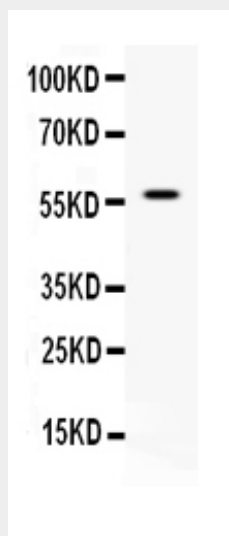
Highly expressed in brain and kidney. Weakly expressed in the fetal brain.

**Anti-APEX2 Picoband Antibody - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

#### Anti-APEX2 Picoband Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of APEX2 expression in rat kidney extract (lane 1). APEX2 at 57KD was detected using rabbit anti- APEX2 Antigen Affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog # ABO10332) at 0.5  $\mu$ g/mL. The blot was developed using chemiluminescence (ECL) method .

#### Anti-APEX2 Picoband Antibody - Background

APEX2, also called apurinic/aprimidinic endonuclease like-2, is a member of the apurinic/aprimidinic (AP) family of endonucleases that initiate the repair of AP sites formed by spontaneous hydrolysis of the N-glycosylic bond, mutagen-induced base release, or damaged-base excision by a DNA repair glycosylase. RT-PCR detected APEX2 expression in HeLa cells, Jurkat cells, and human kidney, brain and fetal brain tissue. The APEX2 gene is mapped to chromosome Xp11.21. APEX2 participates in both nuclear and mitochondrial base excision repair (BER) and it can play a role in processing 3-prime-damaged termini or 3-prime-mismatched nucleotides. Additionally, APEX2 displayed weaker AP site-specific and 3-prime nuclease activities compared to APEX1.