

**DNASE1 Antibody (Center)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP21123a**

**Specification**

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**DNASE1 Antibody (Center) - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P-Leica,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P24855</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">P00639</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG

**DNASE1 Antibody (Center) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 1773

**Other Names**

Deoxyribonuclease-1, Deoxyribonuclease I, DNase I, Dornase alfa, DNASE1, DNL1, DRNI

**Target/Specificity**

This DNASE1 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 87-121 amino acids from the Central region of human DNASE1.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000  
IHC-P-Leica~~1:500

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

DNASE1 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**DNASE1 Antibody (Center) - Protein Information**

**Name** DNASE1 ([HGNC:2956](#))

**Synonyms** DNL1, DRNI

**Function** Serum endocuclease secreted into body fluids by a wide variety of exocrine and

endocrine organs (PubMed:[11241278](#), PubMed:[2251263](#), PubMed:[2277032](#)). Expressed by non-hematopoietic tissues and preferentially cleaves protein-free DNA (By similarity). Among other functions, seems to be involved in cell death by apoptosis (PubMed:[11241278](#)). Binds specifically to G-actin and blocks actin polymerization (By similarity). Together with DNASE1L3, plays a key role in degrading neutrophil extracellular traps (NETs) (By similarity). NETs are mainly composed of DNA fibers and are released by neutrophils to bind pathogens during inflammation (By similarity). Degradation of intravascular NETs by DNASE1 and DNASE1L3 is required to prevent formation of clots that obstruct blood vessels and cause organ damage following inflammation (By similarity).

#### Cellular Location

Secreted. Zymogen granule. Nucleus envelope. Note=Secretory protein, stored in zymogen granules and found in the nuclear envelope

#### Tissue Location

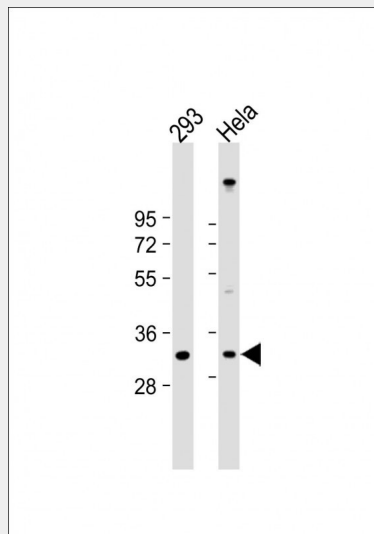
Principally in tissues of the digestive system. Highest levels found in urine, but also relatively abundant in semen and saliva

### DNASE1 Antibody (Center) - Protocols

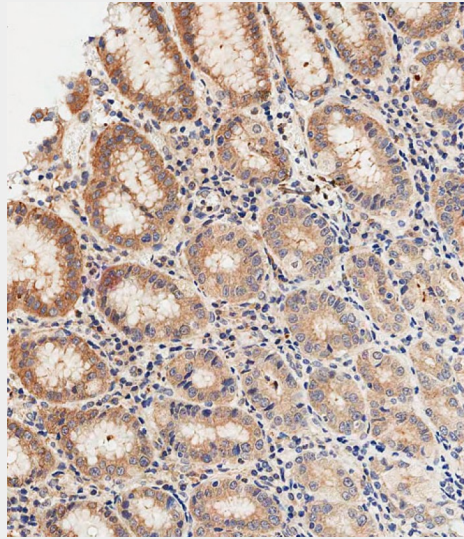
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

### DNASE1 Antibody (Center) - Images



All lanes : Anti-DNASE1 Antibody (Center) at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: 293 whole cell lysate Lane 2: HeLa whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 31 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFD/MTBST.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human stomach tissue using AP21123A performed on the Leica® BOND RXm. Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde at room temperature, antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a EDTA buffer (pH9. 0). Samples were incubated with primary antibody(1:500) for 1 hours at room temperature. A undiluted biotinylated CRF Anti-Polyvalent HRP Polymer antibody was used as the secondary antibody.

#### **DNASE1 Antibody (Center) - Background**

Among other functions, seems to be involved in cell death by apoptosis. Binds specifically to G-actin and blocks actin polymerization (By similarity).

#### **DNASE1 Antibody (Center) - References**

- Shak S.,et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 87:9188-9192(1990).
- Yasuda T.,et al.Ann. Hum. Genet. 59:1-15(1995).
- Oliveri M.,et al.Eur. J. Immunol. 31:743-751(2001).
- Kominato Y.,et al.FEBS J. 273:3094-3105(2006).
- Martin J.,et al.Nature 432:988-994(2004).