

Rabbit APLF Polyclonal Antibody | anti-APLF antibody

Phospho-APLF (Ser116) Antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA329786	Rabbit	Human, Mouse, Rat Predicted Reactivity: Pig (88%), Bovine (88%), Horse (88%), Sheep (88%), Rabbit (88%), Dog (88%)	ELISA, Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot

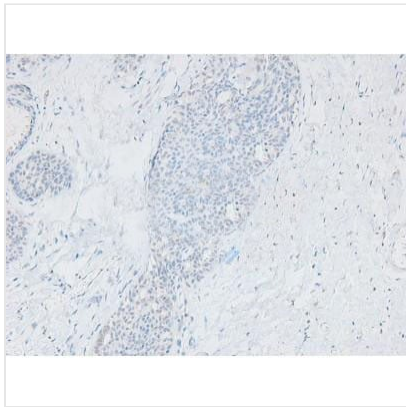
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

APLF; Polyclonal Antibody; Phospho-APLF (Ser116) Antibody; 2010301N04Rik; AI452191; Aplf; APLF_HUMAN; Aprataxin and PNK-like factor; Apurinic-apyrimidinic endonuclease APLF; C2orf13; PNK and APTX like FHA protein; PNK and APTX-like FHA domain-containing protein; RGD1565557; XIP1; XRCC1 interacting protein 1; XRCC1-interacting protein 1; anti-APLF antibody

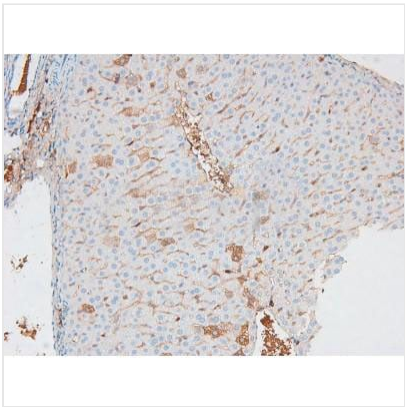
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat Predicted Reactivity: Pig (88%), Bovine (88%), Horse (88%), Sheep (88%), Rabbit (88%), Dog (88%)
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Phospho-APLF (Ser116) Antibody detects endogenous levels of APLF only when phosphorylated at Ser116.
Purity/Purification	The antibody is from purified rabbit serum by affinity purification via sequential chromatography on phospho-peptide and non-phospho-peptide affinity columns.
Form/Format	Liquid. Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Applicable Applications for anti-APLF antibody	ELISA (Peptide ELISA), IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human APLF around the phosphorylation site of Ser116.
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Fragment	Fab fragment
Post Translational Modifications	Poly-ADP-ribosylated. In addition to binding non covalently poly (ADP-ribose) via its PBZ-type zinc fingers, the protein is also covalently poly-ADP-ribosylated by PARP1. Phosphorylated in an ATM-dependent manner upon double-strand DNA break.
Subunit Structure	Interacts with LIG4, PARP1, XRCC1, XRCC4 and XRCC5.
Similarity	The PBZ-type zinc fingers (also named CYR) mediate non-covalent poly (ADP-ribose)-binding. Poly (ADP-ribose)-binding is dependent on the presence of zinc and promotes its recruitment to DNA damage sites. The FHA-like domain mediates interaction with XRCC1 and XRCC4. Belongs to the APLF family.
Subcellular Location	Nucleus. Chromosome. Cytoplasm>Cytosol. Note: Localizes to DNA damage sites (PubMed:18474613, PubMed:18172500, PubMed:21211721). Accumulates at single-strand breaks and double-strand breaks via the PBZ-type zinc fingers (PubMed:18172500).
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.

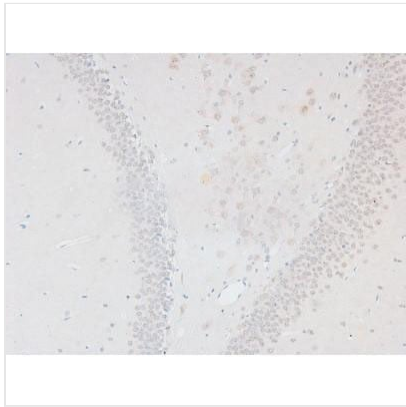
IMAGES



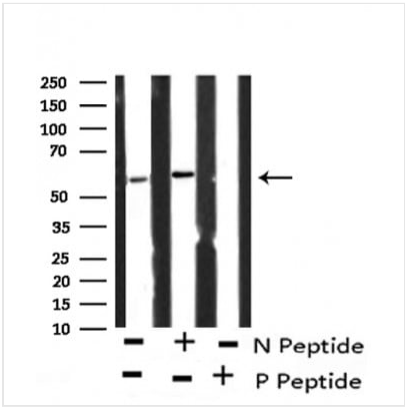
IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
At 1/200 staining Human breast tissue sections by IHC-P. The tissue was formaldehyde fixed and a heat mediated antigen retrieval step in citrate buffer was performed. The tissue was then blocked and incubated with the antibody for 1.5 hours at 22 degree C. An HRP conjugated goat anti-rabbit antibody was used as the secondary antibody.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
At 1/200 staining Mouse liver tissue sections by IHC-P. The tissue was formaldehyde fixed and a heat mediated antigen retrieval step in citrate buffer was performed. The tissue was then blocked and incubated with the antibody for 1.5 hours at 22 degree C. An HRP conjugated goat anti-rabbit antibody was used as the secondary antibody.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Staining Rat brain tissue sections by IHC-P. The tissue was formaldehyde fixed and a heat mediated antigen retrieval step in citrate buffer was performed. The tissue was then blocked and incubated with the antibody for 1.5 hours at 22 degree C. An HRP conjugated goat anti-rabbit antibody was used as the secondary antibody.



WB (Western Blot)
Western blot analysis of APLF (Phospho-Ser116) using Starvation treated K562 whole cell lysates. -/+ means absence or presence of N peptide (non-phospho peptide) and P peptide (phospho peptide).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-APLF antibody	Nuclease involved in single-strand and double-strand DNA break repair. Recruited to sites of DNA damage through interaction with poly (ADP-ribose), a polymeric post-translational modification synthesized transiently at sites of chromosomal damage to accelerate DNA strand break repair reactions. Displays apurinic-apyrimidinic (AP) endonuclease and 3'-5' exonuclease activities in vitro. Also able to introduce nicks at hydroxyuracil and other types of pyrimidine base damage. Together with PARP3, promotes the retention of the LIG4-XRCC4 complex on chromatin and accelerate DNA ligation during non-homologous end-joining (NHEJ).
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	27734905
NCBI GeneID	200558
NCBI Accession #	NP_775816.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_173545.2
UniProt Accession #	Q8IW19; Q53P47; Q53PB9; Q53QU0; A8K476
Molecular Weight	56,956 Da

NCBI Official Full Name	aprataxin and PNK-like factor
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	aprataxin and PNKP like factor
NCBI Official Symbol	APLF
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	APFL; PALF; Xip1; C2orf13
NCBI Protein Information	aprataxin and PNK-like factor; XRCC1-interacting protein 1; PNK and APTX-like FHA protein; aprataxin- and PNK-like factor; apurinic-apyrimidinic endonuclease APLF; PNK and APTX-like FHA domain-containing protein
UniProt Protein Name	Aprataxin and PNK-like factor
UniProt Gene Name	APLF
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	C2orf13; PALF; XIP1
UniProt Entry Name	APLF_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/aplf-antibody-peptide-elisa-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/329786>