**BACKGROUND**

DNA-binding protein involved in single-strand DNA break repair, double-strand DNA break repair and base excision repair. Resolves abortive DNA ligation intermediates formed either at base excision sites, or when DNA ligases attempt to repair non-ligatable breaks induced by reactive oxygen species. Catalyzes the release of adenylate groups covalently linked to 5'-phosphate termini, resulting in the production of 5'-phosphate termini that can be efficiently rejoined. Also able to hydrolyze adenosine 5'-monophosphoramidate (AMP-NH2) and diadenosine tetraphosphate (AppppA), but with lower catalytic activity. Protein is widely expressed. Defects in APTX are the cause of ataxia-oculomotor apraxia syndrome, an autosomal recessive syndrome characterized by early-onset cerebellar ataxia, oculomotor apraxia, early areflexia and late peripheral neuropathy. Also a cause of coenzyme Q10 deficiency. Coenzyme Q10 deficiency is an autosomal recessive disorder with variable manifestations. It can be associated with three main clinical phenotypes: a predominantly myopathic form with central nervous system involvement, an infantile encephalomyopathy with renal dysfunction and an ataxic form with cerebellar atrophy. Coenzyme Q10 deficiency due to APTX mutations is typically associated with cerebellar ataxia.

**IMMUNOGEN**

Synthetic peptide derived from the human aprataxin protein.

Immunohistochemical staining of human lung tissue using Aprataxin antibody at 5 µg/ml
**Positive Control/Tissue Expression**
Human lung tissue

**Comments**
Antibody can be used for Western blotting (1-5 mg/ml). Optimal concentration should be evaluated by serial dilutions.

**Purification**
Ammonium Sulfate Precipitation

**Ship Conditions**
Ship at ambient temperature, freeze upon arrival

**Storage Customer**
Product should be stored at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid freeze/thaw cycles

**Stability**
Products are stable for one year from purchase when stored properly

**References**


**Product Specific References**