

产品名称: PARP-1 (Acetyl-K521) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
产品货号: AP Rab06249



产品概述 (Summary)

产品名称 (Production Name)	PARP-1 (Acetyl-K521) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
描述 (Description)	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
宿主 (Host)	Rabbit
应用 (Application)	WB
种属反应性 (Reactivity)	Human, Mouse, Rat

产品性能 (Performance)

偶联物 (Conjugation)	Unconjugated
修饰 (Modification)	Acetylated
同种型 (Isotype)	IgG
克隆 (Clonality)	Polyclonal
形式 (Form)	Liquid
存放说明 (Storage)	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
储存溶液 (Buffer)	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
纯化方式 (Purification)	Affinity purification

免疫原信息 (Immunogen)

基因名 (Gene Name)	PARP1 ADPRT PPOL Poly [ADP-ribose] polymerase 1 (PARP-1) (EC 2.4.2.30) (ADP-ribosyltransferase diphtheria toxin-like 1) (ARTD1) (NAD(+) ADP-ribosyltransferase 1) (ADPRT 1) (Poly[ADP-ribose] synthase 1)
别名 (Alternative Names)	
基因 ID (Gene ID)	142.0
蛋白 ID (SwissProt ID)	P09874. Synthesized Acetyl peptide derived from human PARP-1. at AA range: K521

产品应用 (Application)

稀释比 (Dilution Ratio)	WB 1:500-1:2000
蛋白分子量 (Molecular Weight)	

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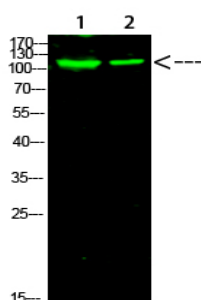
研究背景 (Background)

This gene encodes a chromatin-associated enzyme, poly(ADP-ribosyl)transferase, which modifies various nuclear proteins by poly(ADP-ribosyl)ation. The modification is dependent on DNA and is involved in the regulation of various important cellular processes such as differentiation, proliferation, and tumor transformation and also in the regulation of the molecular events involved in the recovery of cell from DNA damage. In addition, this enzyme may be the site of mutation in Fanconi anemia, and may participate in the pathophysiology of type I diabetes. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008], catalytic activity: $\text{NAD}(+) + (\text{ADP-D-ribosyl})(n)\text{-acceptor} = \text{nicotinamide} + (\text{ADP-D-ribosyl})(n+1)\text{-acceptor}$, function: Involved in the base excision repair (BER) pathway, by catalyzing the poly(ADP-ribosyl)ation of a limited number of acceptor proteins involved in chromatin architecture and in DNA metabolism. This modification follows DNA damages and appears as an obligatory step in a detection/signaling pathway leading to the reparation of DNA strand breaks., miscellaneous: The ADP-D-ribosyl group of $\text{NAD}(+)$ is transferred to an acceptor carboxyl group on a histone or the enzyme itself, and further ADP-ribosyl groups are transferred to the 2'-position of the terminal adenosine moiety, building up a polymer with an average chain length of 20-30 units., PTM: Phosphorylated by PRKDC. Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR., PTM: Poly-ADP-ribosylated by PARP2., similarity: Contains 1 BRCT domain., similarity: Contains 1 PARP alpha-helical domain., similarity: Contains 1 PARP catalytic domain., similarity: Contains 2 PARP-type zinc fingers., subunit: Component of a base excision repair (BER) complex, containing at least XRCC1, PARP2, POLB and LIG3. Homo- and heterodimer with PARP2. Interacts with PARP3, APTX and SRY. The SWAP complex consists of NPM1, NCL, PARP1 and SWAP70. Interacts with TIAM2 and ZNF423.,

研究领域 (Research Area)

Base excision repair;

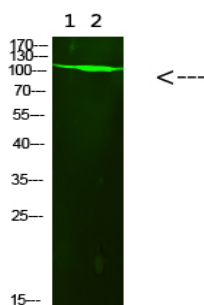
图片 (Image Data)



Western Blot analysis of 1, mouse-heart 2, mouse-brain cells using primary antibody diluted at 1:1000 (4°C overnight) .

Secondary antibody: Goat Anti-rabbit IgG IRDye 800 (diluted at 1:5000, 25°C, 1 hour)

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注意事项 (Note)

For research use only .