

PARP1 Rabbit mAb[SCIN]

Cat NO. :A36634

Information:

Applications	Reactivity:	UniProt ID:	MW(kDa)	Host	Isotype	Size
WB,IHC	H,M,R	P09874	89KDa/113KDa	Rabbit	IgG	50ul 100ul,200ul

Applications detail:

Application	Dilution
WB	1:1000-2000
IHC	1:100
The optimal dilutions should be determined by the end user	

Conjugate:

UnConjugate

Form:

Liquid

sensitivity:

Endogenous

Purification:

Protein A purification

Specificity:

Antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide of human PARP1.

Storage buffer and conditions :

Antibody store in 10 mM PBS, 0.5mg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol (buffer) .

Shipped at 4°C. Store at-20°C or -80°C.

Products are valid for one natural year of receipt.Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

Tissue specificity:

Subcellular location:

Nucleus. Nucleus, nucleolus. Chromosome.

Function:

Poly-ADP-ribosyltransferase that mediates poly-ADP-ribosylation of proteins and plays a key role in DNA repair (PubMed:17177976, PubMed:18172500, PubMed:19344625, PubMed:19661379, PubMed:21680843, PubMed:23230272, PubMed:25043379, PubMed:33186521, PubMed:32028527, PubMed:26344098). Mediates glutamate, aspartate, serine or tyrosine ADP-ribosylation of proteins: the ADP-D-ribosyl group of NAD(+) is transferred to the acceptor carboxyl group of target residues 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 (PubMed:7852410, PubMed:9315851, PubMed:19764761, PubMed:25043379, PubMed:28190768,

Introduction: **WB:** Western Blot **IP:** Immunoprecipitation **IHC:** Immunohistochemistry **ChIP:** Chromatin Immunoprecipitation **ICC/IF:** Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence **F:** Flow Cytometry

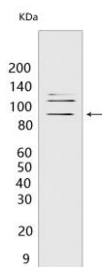
Cross Reactivity: **H:** human **M:** mouse **R:** rat **Hm:** hamster **Mk:** monkey **Vir:** virus **Ml:** mink **C:** chicken **Dm:** D. melanogaster **X:** Xenopus **Z:** zebrafish **B:** bovine **Dg:** dog **Pg:** pig **Hr:** horse

For Research Use Only. Not For Use In Diagnostic Procedures.

PubMed:29954836). Serine ADP-ribosylation of proteins constitutes the primary form of ADP-ribosylation of proteins in response to DNA damage (PubMed:33186521). Mainly mediates glutamate and aspartate ADP-ribosylation of target proteins in absence of HPF1 (PubMed:19764761, PubMed:25043379). Following interaction with HPF1, catalyzes serine ADP-ribosylation of target proteins,HPF1 conferring serine specificity by completing the PARP1 active site (PubMed:28190768, PubMed:29954836, PubMed:33186521, PubMed:32028527). Also catalyzes tyrosine ADP-ribosylation of target proteins following interaction with HPF1 (PubMed:30257210, PubMed:29954836). PARP1 initiates the repair of DNA breaks: recognizes and binds DNA breaks within chromatin and recruits HPF1, licensing serine ADP-ribosylation of target proteins, such as histones, thereby promoting decompaction of chromatin and the recruitment of repair factors leading to the reparation of DNA strand breaks (PubMed:17177976, PubMed:18172500, PubMed:19344625, PubMed:19661379, PubMed:23230272, PubMed:27067600). In addition to base excision repair (BER) pathway, also involved in double-strand breaks (DSBs) repair: together with TIMELESS, accumulates at DNA damage sites and promotes homologous recombination repair by mediating poly-ADP-ribosylation (PubMed:26344098, PubMed:30356214). Mediates the poly(ADP-ribosyl)ation of a number of proteins, including itself, APLF and CHFR (PubMed:17396150, PubMed:19764761). In addition to proteins, also able to ADP-ribosylate DNA: catalyzes ADP-ribosylation of DNA strand break termini containing terminal phosphates and a 2'-OH group in single- and double-stranded DNA, respectively (PubMed:27471034). Required for PARP9 and DTX3L recruitment to DNA damage sites (PubMed:23230272). PARP1-dependent PARP9-DTX3L-mediated ubiquitination promotes the rapid and specific recruitment of 53BP1/TP53BP1, UIMC1/RAP80, and BRCA1 to DNA damage sites (PubMed:23230272). Acts as a regulator of transcription: positively regulates the transcription of MTUS1 and negatively regulates the transcription of MTUS2/TIP150 (PubMed:19344625). Plays a role in the positive regulation of IFNG transcription in T-helper 1 cells as part of an IFNG promoter-binding complex with TXK and EEF1A1 (PubMed:17177976).

Validation Data:

PARP1 Rabbit mAb[SCIN] Images



Western blot (SDS PAGE) analysis of extracts from Jurkat cell Staurosporine - treated (1uM).Using PARP1 Rabbit mAb IgG [SCIN] at dilution of 1:1000 incubated at

View more information on <http://naturebios.com>

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 1% w/v Milk, 1X TBST at 4°C overnight.