Product Name: PARP-2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab15766

Summary

Production Name	PARP-2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB
Reactivity	Human,Mouse

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	PARP2
Alternative Names	PARP2; ADPRT2; ADPRTL2; Poly [ADP-ribose] polymerase 2; PARP-2; hPARP-2; ADP-ribosyltransferase diphtheria toxin-like 2; ARTD2; NAD(+) ADP-ribosyltransferase 2; ADPRT-2; Poly[ADP-ribose] synthase 2; pADPRT-2
Gene ID	10038.0
SwissProt ID	Q9UGN5.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human PARP2. AA range:151-200

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000. ELISA: 1:40000.
Molecular Weight	75kD

Product Name: PARP-2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab15766

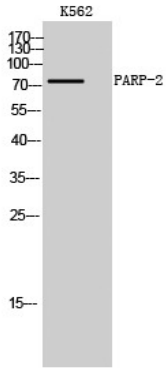
Background

This gene encodes poly(ADP-ribosyl)transferase-like 2 protein, which contains a catalytic domain and is capable of catalyzing a poly(ADP-ribosyl)ation reaction. This protein has a catalytic domain which is homologous to that of poly (ADP-ribosyl) transferase, but lacks an N-terminal DNA binding domain which activates the C-terminal catalytic domain of poly (ADP-ribosyl) transferase. The basic residues within the N-terminal region of this protein may bear potential DNA-binding properties, and may be involved in the nuclear and/or nucleolar targeting of the protein. Two alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been found. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],catalytic activity:NAD(+) + (ADP-D-ribosyl)(n)-acceptor = nicotinamide + (ADP-D-ribosyl)(n+1)-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.,PTM:Poly-ADP-ribosylated by PARP1.,similarity:Contains 1 PARP alpha-helical domain.,similarity:Contains 1 PARP catalytic domain.,subunit:Component of a base excision repair (BER) complex, containing at least XRCC1, PARP1, POLB and LIG3. Homo- and heterodimer with PARP1.,tissue specificity:Widely expressed, mainly in actively dividing tissues. The highest levels are in the brain, heart, pancreas, skeletal muscle and testis; also detected in kidney, liver, lung, placenta, ovary and spleen; levels are low in leukocytes, colon, small intestine, prostate and thymus.,

Research Area

Base excision repair;

Image Data



Western Blot analysis of K562 cells using PARP-2 Polyclonal Antibody cells nucleus extracted by Minute TM Cytoplasmic and Nuclear Fractionation kit (SC-003,Inventbiotech,MN,USA).

Note

For research use only.