

PARP-1 (Acetyl Lys521) Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YK0091

Key Features

Host Species

- Rabbit

Reactivity

- Human:K521,Mouse:K520,Rat:K521

Applications

- WB,ELISA

MW

- 113kD (Calculated)

Isotype

- IgG

Storage

Storage* -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:1000

ELISA 1:5000-20000

Basic Information

Clonality Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen Synthesized Acetyl peptide derived from human PARP-1. at AA range: K521

Specificity This antibody detects endogenous levels of PARP-1 at Human:K521;Mouse:K520;Rat:K521, It doesn't react with total protein. The name of modified sites may be influenced by many factors, such as species (the modified site was not originally found in human samples) and the change of protein sequence (the previous protein sequence is incomplete, and the protein sequence may be prolonged with the development of protein sequencing technology). When naming, we will use the "numbers" in historical reference to keep the sites consistent with the reports. The antibody binds to the following modification sequence (lowercase letters are modification sites):SEkRM

Target Information

Gene name PARP1 ADPRT PPOL

Protein Name PARP-1

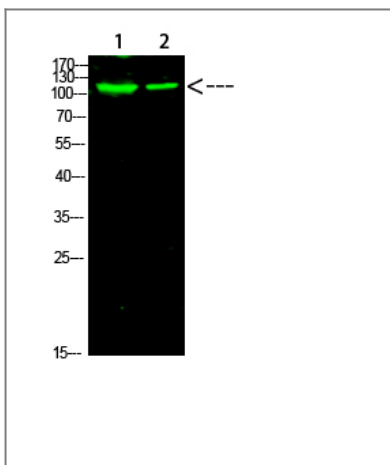
Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	142;	P09874;
Mouse		P11103;

Cellular Localization Nucleus . Nucleus, nucleolus . Chromosome . Localizes to sites of DNA damage. .

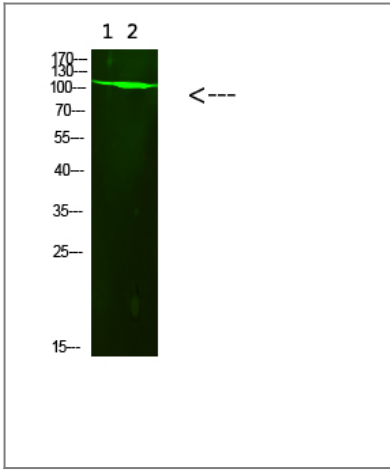
Tissue specificity Brain,Colon carcinoma,Fibroblast,Lung,Ovarian carcinoma,Skin,

Function 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.,miscellaneous:The ADP-D-ribosyl group of 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.,

Validation 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)



Western Blot analysis of 1,293t 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)

Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
PARP-1 (Acetyl Lys521) Rabbit pAb

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