ARH3 Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YN7682

Key Features

Host Species
- Rabbit

Reactivity
- Human,Mouse

Applications
- WB

MW
- 40kD (Calculated)

Isotype
- IgG

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-2000

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.

Basic Information

Clonality	Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human ARH3
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of ARH3 at Human, Mouse

Target Information

Gene name	ADPRHL2 ARH3

Protein Name Poly(ADP-ribose) glycohydrolase ARH3 (ADP-ribosylhydrolase 3) ([Protein ADP-ribosylarginine] hydrolase-like protein 2)

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	54936;	Q9NX46;
Mouse	100206;	Q8CG72;

Cellular Localization Nucleus . Cytoplasm . Chromosome . Mitochondrion matrix . Recruited to DNA lesion regions following DNA damage; ADP-D-ribose-recognition is required for recruitment to DNA damage sites. .

Tissue specificity Ubiquitous (PubMed:16278211). Expressed in skin fibroblasts (PubMed:30830864).

Function ADP-ribosylhydrolase that preferentially hydrolyzes the scissile alpha-O-linkage attached to the anomeric C1'' position of ADP-ribose and acts on different substrates, such as proteins ADP-ribosylated on serine and threonine, free poly(ADP-ribose) and O-acetyl-ADP-D-ribose . Specifically acts as a serine mono-ADP-ribosylhydrolase by mediating the removal of mono-ADP-ribose attached to serine residues on proteins, thereby playing a key role in DNA damage response . Serine ADP-ribosylation of proteins constitutes the primary form of ADP-ribosylation of proteins in response to DNA damage . Does not hydrolyze ADP-ribosyl-arginine, -cysteine, -diphthamide, or -asparagine bonds . Also able to degrade protein free poly(ADP-ribose), which is synthesized in response to DNA damage: free poly(ADP-ribose) acts as a potent cell death signal and its degradation by ADPRHL2 protects cells from poly(ADP-ribose)-dependent cell death, a process named parthanatos . Also hydrolyzes free poly(ADP-ribose) in mitochondria . Specifically digests O-acetyl-ADP-D-ribose, a product of deacetylation reactions catalyzed by sirtuins . Specifically degrades 1''-O-acetyl-ADP-D-ribose isomer, rather than 2''-O-acetyl-ADP-D-ribose or 3''-O-acetyl-ADP-D-ribose isomers .

Validation Data

Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
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