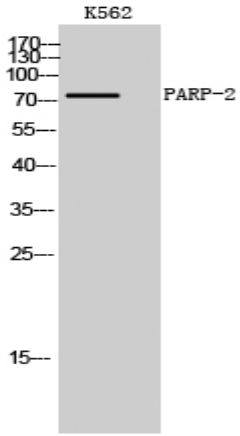
Immunoway
Best Tools for immunology Research

PARP-2 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YT3594
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	PARP-2
Fields :	>>Base excision repair;>>Apoptosis
Gene Name :	PARP2
Protein Name :	Poly [ADP-ribose] polymerase 2
Human Gene Id :	10038
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q9UGN5
Mouse Gene Id :	11546
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	O88554
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human PARP2. AA range:151-200
Specificity :	PARP-2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PARP-2 protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:40000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml

Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	75kD
Cell Pathway :	Base excision repair;
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],
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.,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 i
Subcellular Location :	Nucleus . Chromosome . Recruited to DNA damage sites. .
Expression :	Widely expressed, mainly in actively dividing tissues (PubMed:10364231). 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 (PubMed:10364231).
Sort :	11640
No4 :	1
Host :	Rabbit
Modifications :	Unmodified

Products Images



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).