

## PARP-2 Polyclonal Antibody

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

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

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**Observed Band :** 75kD

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**Cell Pathway :** Base excision repair;

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**Background :** This gene encodes poly(ADP-ribose)transferase-like 2 protein, which contains a catalytic domain and is capable of catalyzing a poly(ADP-ribose)ation reaction. This protein has a catalytic domain which is homologous to that of poly (ADP-ribose) transferase, but lacks an N-terminal DNA binding domain which activates the C-terminal catalytic domain of poly (ADP-ribose) 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],

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**Function :** catalytic activity:NAD(+) + (ADP-D-ribose)(n)-acceptor = nicotinamide + (ADP-D-ribose)(n+1)-acceptor.,function:Involved in the base excision repair (BER) pathway, by catalyzing the poly(ADP-ribose)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

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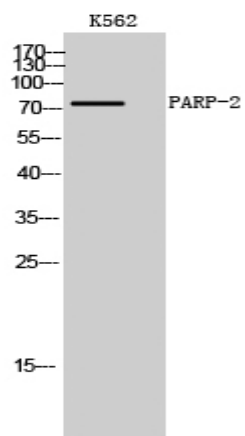
**Subcellular Location :** Nucleus . Chromosome . Recruited to DNA damage sites. .

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**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).

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## 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).