

Rabbit anti-Human PARP-1 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-PARP-1 antibody

Anti-PARP-1 Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA259104	Rabbit	Human	Immunoprecipitation, Immunofluorescence, Immunocytochemistry, Western Blot

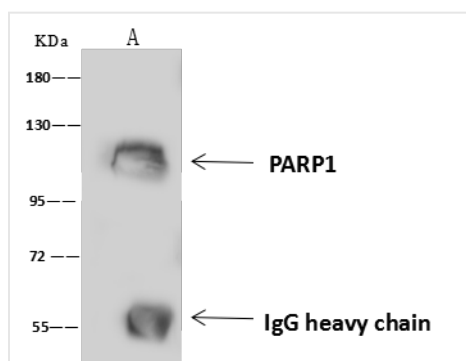
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

PARP-1; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-PARP-1 Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase 1; Anti-ADPRT Antibody; Anti-ADPRT1 Antibody; Anti-ARTD1 Antibody; Anti-pADPRT-1 Antibody; Anti-PARP Antibody; Anti-PPOL Antibody; anti-PARP-1 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

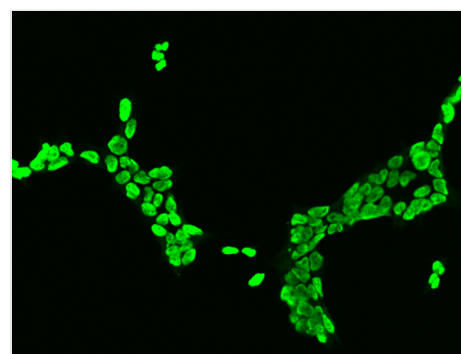
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human PARP-1
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-PARP-1 antibody	IP (Immunoprecipitation), IF (Immunofluorescence), ICC (Immunocytochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	E coli-derived Human PARP fragment
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E coli-derived Human PARP fragment, and purified by antigen affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



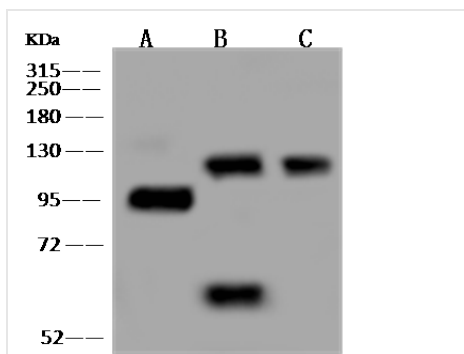
IP (Immunoprecipitation)

PARP1 was immunoprecipitated using: Lane A: 0.5 mg HeLa Whole Cell Lysate, 4 uL anti-PARP1 rabbit polyclonal antibody and 60 ug of Immunomagnetic beads Protein A/G. Primary antibody: Anti-PARP1 rabbit polyclonal antibody, at 1:100 dilution. Secondary antibody: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L)/HRP at 1/10000 dilution. Developed using the ECL technique. Performed under reducing conditions. Predicted band size: 113 kDa. Observed band size: 120 kDa.



IF (Immunofluorescence)

Immunofluorescence staining of PARP1 in HEK293 cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with rabbit anti-Human PARP1 polyclonal antibody (dilution ratio 1:200) at 4°C overnight. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (green). Positive staining was localized to Nucleus.



WB (Western Blot)

Anti-PARP1 rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution
 Lane A: HeLa(1um Staurosporine treatment for 3h) Whole Cell Lysate
 Lane B: HeLa Whole Cell Lysate
 Lane C: Jurkat Whole Cell Lysate
 Lysates/proteins at 30 ug per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L)/HRP at 1/10000 dilution. Developed using the ECL technique. Performed under reducing conditions. Predicted band size: 113 kDa Observed band size: 113 kDa (We are unsure as to the identity of these extra bands).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-PARP-1 antibody

Poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase 1 (PARP1), also known as NAD(+) ADP-ribosyltransferase 1 (ADPRT), is a chromatin-associated enzyme that modifies various nuclear proteins by poly(ADP-ribosylation). 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 2-3 units. The poly(ADP-ribosylation) modification is critical for a wide range of processes, including DNA repair, regulation of chromosome structure, transcriptional regulation, mitosis and apoptosis. PARP1 is demonstrated to mediate the poly(ADP-ribose) ation of APLF (aprataxin PNK-like factor) and CHFR (checkpoint protein with FHA and RING domains), two representative proteins involved in the DNA damage response and checkpoint regulation. Further, It has been suggested that DNA-dependent protein kinase (DNA-PK), another component of DNA repair, suppresses PARP activity, probably through direct binding and/or sequestration of DNA-ends which serve as an important stimulator for both enzymes. PARP1 inhibitors are thus proposed as a targeted cancer therapy for recombination deficient cancers, such as BRCA2 tumors.

References

Malanga M. et al., 1998, J Biol Chem. 273: 11839-11843.
 Ariumi Y. et al., 1999, Oncogene. 18: 4616-4625.
 Helleday T. et al., 2005, Cell Cycle. 4: 1176-1178.
 Ahell I. et al., 2008, Nature. 451: 81-85.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/parp-1-antibody-immunoprecipitation-immunofluorescence-immunocytochemistry-western-blot-elisa/259104>