多腺苷二磷酸多聚酶抗体/多聚 ADP-核糖聚合酶 1 抗体

产品货号： mlR20763

英文名称： PARP1

中文名称： 多腺苷二磷酸多聚酶抗体/多聚 ADP-核糖聚合酶 1 抗体

别　　名： ADP ribosyltransferase (NAD+; poly (ADP ribose) polymerase); ADP ribosyltransferase NAD+; ADPRT 1; ADPRT; ADPRT1; msPARP; NAD(+) ADP ribosyltransferase 1; pADPRT 1; pADPRT1; PARP 1; PARP1; PARP-1; Poly (ADP ribose) polymerase 1; poly (ADP ribose) polymerase family, member 1; Poly adenosine diphosphate ADP ribose polymerase; Poly ADP ribose polymerase 1; Poly ADP ribose polymerase family member 1; Poly ADP ribose synthetase 1; poly(ADP ribose) synthetase; poly(ADP ribosyl)transferase; Poly[ADP ribose] synthetase 1; PPOL; sPARP 1; sPARP1; PARP1_HUMAN.

研究领域： 信号转导　细胞凋亡

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Pig, Cow, Rabbit, Sheep,

产品应用： WB=1:500-2000 ELISA=1:500-1000

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 112kDa

细胞定位： 细胞核

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human PARP1:581-650/1014

亚　　型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

PubMed： PubMed

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产品介绍： This gene encodes a chromatin-associated enzyme, poly(ADP-ribosyl)transferase, which modifies various nuclear proteins by poly(ADP-ribosyl)ation. The modification is dependent on DNA and is involved in the regulation of various important cellular processes such as differentiation, proliferation, and tumor transformation and also in the regulation of the molecular events involved in the recovery of cell from DNA damage. In addition, this enzyme may be the site of mutation in Fanconi anemia, and may participate in the pathophysiology of type I diabetes. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008].

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. Mediates the poly(ADP-ribosyl)ation of APLF and CHFR. Positively regulates the transcription of MTUS1 and negatively regulates the transcription of MTUS2/TIP150. With EEF1A1 and TXK, forms a complex that acts as a T-helper 1 (Th1) cell-specific transcription factor and binds the promoter of IFN-gamma to directly regulate its transcription, and is thus involved importantly in Th1 cytokine production.

Subunit:

Component of a base excision repair (BER) complex, containing at least XRCC1, PARP2, POLB and LRIG3. 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 (By similarity). Interacts (when poly-ADP-ribosylated) with CHD1L. Interacts with the DNA polymerase alpha catalytic subunit POLA1; this interaction functions as part of the control of replication fork progression. Interacts with EEF1A1, RNF4 and TXK.

Subcellular Location:

Mitochondrion outer membrane; Single-pass membrane protein.

Nucleus membrane; Single-pass membrane protein.

Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass membrane protein.

Nucleus.

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylated by PRKDC and TXK. Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.

Poly-ADP-ribosylated by PARP2. Poly-ADP-ribosylation mediates the recruitment of CHD1L to DNA damage sites.

S-nitrosylated, leading to inhibit transcription regulation activity.

Similarity:

Contains 1 BRCT domain.

Contains 1 PARP alpha-helical domain.

Contains 1 PARP catalytic domain.

Contains 2 PARP-type zinc fingers.

SWISS:

P09874

Gene ID:

142

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

PARP(poly ADP-ribose polymerase/PARP-type 1)是 DNA 修复酶。

PARP 是细胞凋亡核心成员半胱胺酸蛋白酶(caspase)的切割底物。因此,它在 DNA 损伤修复与细胞凋亡中发挥着重要作用。Anti-PARP p85 是特意的 PARPp85 片段的特异抗体，由 caspase 剪切 116kDa 完整分子而得到的。

PARP 是存在于多数真核细胞中的一个多功能蛋白质翻译后修饰酶。它通过识别结构损伤的 DNA 片段而被激活，对聚腺苷二磷酸核糖聚合酶 PARP 被认为是 DNA 损伤的感受器。它还能对许多核蛋白进行聚腺苷二磷酸核糖基化。因此，在 DNA 损伤修复与细胞凋亡中发挥着重要作用，端锚聚合酶在癌细胞端粒结构的调控机制中有重要作用。

产品图片