

Phospho-PARP1(T368) Antibody
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP3786g

Specification

Phospho-PARP1(T368) Antibody - Product Information

Application	DB,E
Primary Accession	P09874
Other Accession	NP_001609.2
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Calculated MW	113084

Phospho-PARP1(T368) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 142

Other Names

Poly [ADP-ribose] polymerase 1, PARP-1, ADP-ribosyltransferase diphtheria toxin-like 1, ARTD1, NAD(+) ADP-ribosyltransferase 1, ADPRT 1, Poly[ADP-ribose] synthase 1, PARP1, ADPRT, PPOL

Target/Specificity

This PARP1 Antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to amino acid residues surrounding T368 of human PARP1.

Dilution

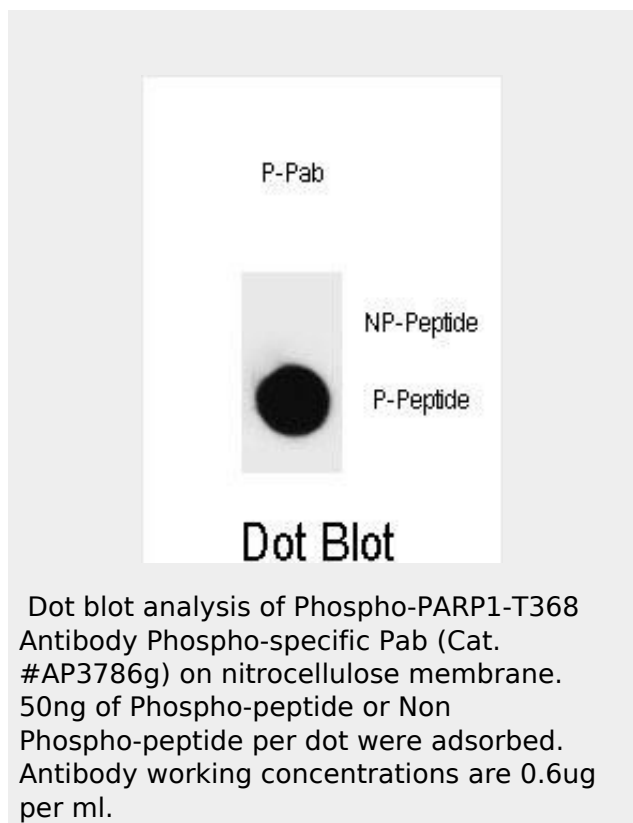
DB~~1:500

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.



Phospho-PARP1(T368) Antibody - Background

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

Precautions

Phospho-PARP1(T368) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Phospho-PARP1(T368) Antibody - Protein Information

Name PARP1 ([HGNC:270](#))

Function

Poly-ADP-ribosyltransferase that mediates poly-ADP- ribosylation of proteins and plays a key role in DNA repair (PubMed:17177976, PubMed:18172500, PubMed:19344625, PubMed:19661379, PubMed:23230272, PubMed:25043379, PubMed:33186521, PubMed:32028527, PubMed:26344098). Mediates glutamate, aspartate, serine or tyrosine ADP-ribosylation of proteins: the ADP-D-ribosyl group of NAD(+) is transferred to the acceptor carboxyl group of target residues 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 20-30 units (PubMed:7852410, PubMed:9315851, PubMed:19764761

diabetes.

Phospho-PARP1(T368) Antibody - References

Majewski, P.M., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 285(45):34828-34838(2010)
Kim, M., et al. Cancer Sci. 101(11):2436-2442(2010)
Dong, Y., et al. Cancer Res. 70(20):8088-8096(2010)
Krishnakumar, R., et al. Mol. Cell 39(5):736-749(2010)
Lee, K.A., et al. Rheumatol. Int. (2010) In press
:

target="_blank">19764761,
PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25043379"
target="_blank">25043379,
PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28190768"
target="_blank">28190768,
PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29954836"
target="_blank">29954836). Serine
ADP- ribosylation of proteins constitutes the
primary form of ADP- ribosylation of
proteins in response to DNA damage
(PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33186521"
target="_blank">33186521). Mainly
mediates glutamate and aspartate
ADP-ribosylation of target proteins in
absence of HPF1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19764761"
target="_blank">19764761,
PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25043379"
target="_blank">25043379).
Following interaction with HPF1, catalyzes
serine ADP-ribosylation of target proteins;
HPF1 conferring serine specificity by
completing the PARP1 active site
(PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28190768"
target="_blank">28190768,
PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29954836"
target="_blank">29954836,
PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33186521"
target="_blank">33186521,
PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32028527"
target="_blank">32028527). Also
catalyzes tyrosine ADP-ribosylation of
target proteins following interaction with
HPF1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30257210"
target="_blank">30257210,
PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29954836"
target="_blank">29954836). PARP1
initiates the repair of DNA breaks:
recognizes and binds DNA breaks within
chromatin and recruits HPF1, licensing
serine ADP-ribosylation of target proteins,
such as histones, thereby promoting
decompaction of chromatin and the
recruitment of repair factors leading to the
reparation of DNA strand breaks
(PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/c

itations/17177976"
target="_blank">17177976,
PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci
tations/18172500"
target="_blank">18172500,
PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci
tations/19344625"
target="_blank">19344625,
PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci
tations/19661379"
target="_blank">19661379,
PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci
tations/23230272"
target="_blank">23230272,
PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci
tations/27067600"
target="_blank">27067600). In
addition to base excision repair (BER)
pathway, also involved in double-strand
breaks (DSBs) repair: together with
TIMELESS, accumulates at DNA damage
sites and promotes homologous
recombination repair by mediating
poly-ADP-ribosylation (PubMed:<a href="htt
p://www.uniprot.org/citations/26344098"
target="_blank">26344098,
PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci
tations/30356214"
target="_blank">30356214). Mediates
the poly(ADP-ribosyl)ation of a number of
proteins, including itself, APLF and CHFR
(PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/c
itations/17396150"
target="_blank">17396150,
PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci
tations/19764761"
target="_blank">19764761). In
addition to proteins, also able to
ADP-ribosylate DNA: catalyzes
ADP-ribosylation of DNA strand break
termini containing terminal phosphates and
a 2'-OH group in single- and
double-stranded DNA, respectively
(PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/c
itations/27471034"
target="_blank">27471034). Required
for PARP9 and DTX3L recruitment to DNA
damage sites (PubMed:<a href="http://ww
w.uniprot.org/citations/23230272"
target="_blank">23230272). PARP1-
dependent PARP9-DTX3L-mediated
ubiquitination promotes the rapid and
specific recruitment of 53BP1/TP53BP1,
UIMC1/RAP80, and BRCA1 to DNA damage
sites (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.
org/citations/23230272"
target="_blank">23230272). Acts as a

regulator of transcription: positively regulates the transcription of MTUS1 and negatively regulates the transcription of MTUS2/TIP150 (PubMed:19344625). Plays a role in the positive regulation of IFNG transcription in T-helper 1 cells as part of an IFNG promoter-binding complex with TXK and EEF1A1 (PubMed:17177976). Involved in the synthesis of ATP in the nucleus, together with NMNAT1, PARG and NUDT5 (PubMed:27257257). Nuclear ATP generation is required for extensive chromatin remodeling events that are energy-consuming (PubMed:27257257).

Cellular Location

Nucleus, nucleolus. Chromosome
Note=Localizes to sites of DNA damage.

**Phospho-PARP1(T368) Antibody -
Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)