

Immunotag™ PARP-2 Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification	
Catalog No.	ITT3594
Product Description	Immunotag™ PARP-2 Polyclonal Antibody
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	PARP-2
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human,Mouse
Host Species	Rabbit
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.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	PARP2
Accession No.	Q9UGN5 O88554
Alternate Names	PARP2; ADPRT2; ADPRTL2; Poly [ADP-ribose] polymerase 2; PARP-2; hPARP-2; ADP-ribosyltransferase diphtheria toxin-like 2; ARTD2; NAD(+) ADP-ribosyltransferase 2; ADPRT-2; Poly[ADP-ribose] synthase 2; pADPRT-2

Antibody Specification

Description	poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase 2(PARP2) Homo sapiens 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],
Cell Pathway/ Category	Base excision repair,
Protein Expression	Fetal brain,Fibroblast,Placenta,
Subcellular Localization	nucleus,nucleoplasm,nucleolus,cytoplasm,
Protein 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 in kidney, liver, lung, placenta, ovary and spleen; levels are low in leukocytes, colon, small intestine, prostate and thymus.,
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.