Anti-PARP9 antibody

Description	Unconjugated Rabbit polyclonal to PARP9

Model	STJ192432
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human PARP9 protein.
Immunogen Region	450-530aa
Gene ID	83666
Gene Symbol	PARP9
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Specificity	PARP9 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in lymphocyte-rich tissues, spleen, lymph nodes, peripheral blood lymphocytes and colonic mucosa. Also expressed in nonhematopoietic tissues such as heart and skeletal muscle. Isoform 2 is the predominant form. Most abundantly expressed in lymphomas with a brisk host inflammatory response. In diffuse large B-cell lymphomas tumors, expressed specifically by malignant B-cells.
Purification	PARP9 antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Poly ADP-ribose polymerase 9 PARP-9 ADP-ribosyltransferase diphtheria

	toxin-like 9 ARTD9 B aggressive lymphoma protein
Molecular Weight	93 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid form in PBS containing 50% glycerol,and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:24118OMIM:612065
Alternative Names	Poly ADP-ribose polymerase 9 PARP-9 ADP-ribosyltransferase diphtheria toxin-like 9 ARTD9 B aggressive lymphoma protein
Function	In concert with DTX3L plays a role in PARP1-dependent DNA damage repair. PARP1-dependent PARP9/BAL1-DTX3L-mediated ubiquitination promotes the rapid and specific recruitment of 53BP1/TP53BP1, UIMC1/RAP80, and BRCA1 to DNA damage sites. Involved in inducing the expression of IFN-gamma-responsive genes.
Sequence and Domain Family	The domain macro 2 is required for recruitment to DNA damage sites.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm, cytosol. Nucleus. Shuttles between the nucleus and the cytosol. Export to the cytosol depends on the interaction with DTX3L. Localizes at sites of DNA damage in a PARP1-dependent manner.