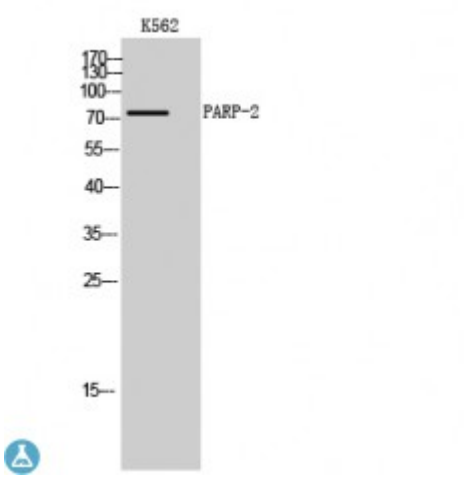
Anti-PARP-2 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to PARP-2.

Model	STJ94959
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human PARP-2
Immunogen Region	120-200 aa, Internal
Gene ID	10038
Gene Symbol	PARP2
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000ELISA 1:40000
Specificity	PARP-2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PARP-2 protein.
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.
Purification	The 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 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

Molecular Weight	75 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:272OMIM:607725
Alternative Names	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
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 serine ADP-ribosylation of target proteins following interaction with HPF1; HPF1 conferring serine specificity .
Cellular Localization	Nucleus
Post-translational Modifications	Poly-ADP-ribosylated by PARP1. Acetylation reduces DNA binding and enzymatic activity.