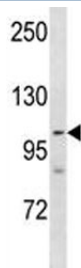


PARP 1 Antibody (F47598)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
F47598-0.4ML	In 1X PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.09% sodium azide	0.4 ml
F47598-0.08ML	In 1X PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.09% sodium azide	0.08 ml

[Bulk quote request](#)

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Predicted Reactivity	Bovine
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Purity	Antigen affinity
UniProt	P09874
Applications	Western Blot : 1:1000
Limitations	This PARP 1 antibody is available for research use only.



PARP 1 antibody western blot analysis in NCI-H460 lysate.

Description

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. Required for PARP9 and DTX3L recruitment to DNA damage sites.

PARP1-dependent PARP9-DTX3L-mediated ubiquitination promotes the rapid and specific recruitment of 53BP1/TP53BP1, UIMC1/RAP80, and BRCA1 to DNA damage sites. [UniProt]

Application Notes

The stated application concentrations are suggested starting amounts. Titration of the PARP 1 antibody may be required due to differences in protocols and secondary/substrate sensitivity.

Immunogen

A portion of amino acids 590-618 from the human protein was used as the immunogen for this PARP 1 antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the PARP 1 antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.