

## Cleaved PARP Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #48805

Package Size: #48805-1 50ul #48805-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com

Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

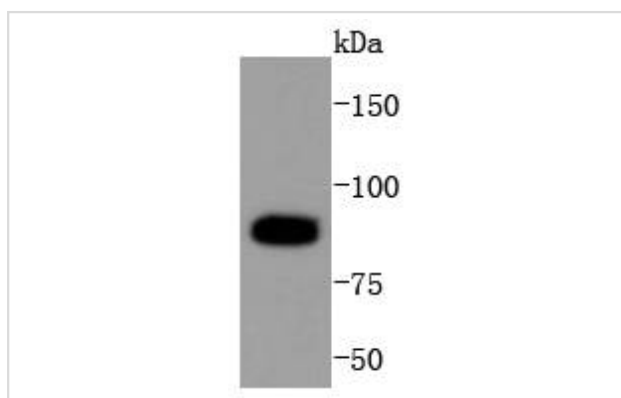
## Description

Product Name	Cleaved PARP Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	SU0314
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, ICC, IP, FC
Species Reactivity	Hu
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
Other Names	ADP-ribosyltransferase diphtheria toxin-like 1 antibody ADPRT 1 antibody ADPRT antibody ADPRT1 antibody APOPAIN antibody ARTD1 antibody NAD(+) ADP-ribosyltransferase 1 antibody PARP antibody PARP-1 antibody PARP1 antibody PARP1_HUMAN antibody Poly [ADP-ribose] polymerase 1 antibody Poly ADP ribose polymerase 1 antibody Poly[ADP-ribose] synthase 1 antibody PPOL antibody SCA1 antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P09874
Uniprot	P09874
GeneID	142;
Calculated MW	89 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

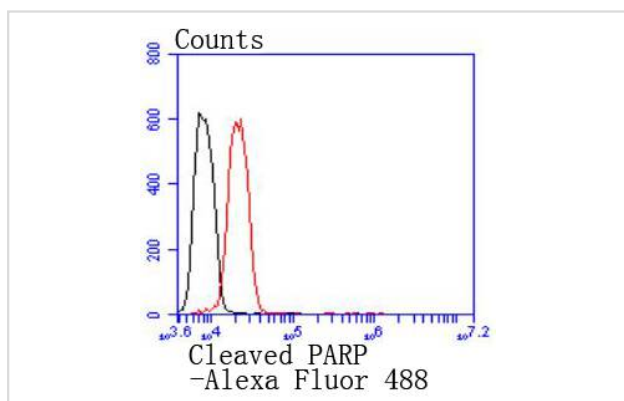
## Application Details

WB: 1:1,000-1:2,000 ICC: 1:50-1:200FC: 1:50-1:100

## Images



Western blot analysis of Cleaved PARP on different lysates using anti-Cleaved PARP antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.  
Positive control: Lane1: Jurkat Lane2: A549



Flow cytometric analysis of HeLa cells with Cleaved PARP antibody at 1/50 dilution (red) compared with an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; black). Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody

## Background

Poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase-1 (PARP-1), also designated PARP, is a nuclear DNA-binding zinc finger protein that influences DNA repair, DNA replication, modulation of chromatin structure, and apoptosis. In response to genotoxic stress, PARP-1 catalyzes the transfer of ADP-ribose units from NAD(+) to a number of acceptor molecules including chromatin. PARP-1 recognizes DNA strand interruptions and can complex with RNA and negatively regulate transcription. Actinomycin D- and etoposide-dependent induction of caspases mediates cleavage of PARP-1 into a p89 fragment that traverses into the cytoplasm. Apoptosis-inducing factor (AIF) translocation from the mitochondria to the nucleus is PARP-1-dependent and is necessary for PARP-1-dependent cell death. PARP-1 deficiencies lead to chromosomal instability due to higher frequencies of chromosome fusions and aneuploidy, suggesting that poly(ADP-ribosyl)ation contributes to the efficient maintenance of genome integrity. This antibody recognizes the apoptosis-specific 89 kDa catalytic domain fragment, but it does not recognize the full-length PARP-1 or the 24 kDa DNA binding domain fragment.

## References

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only