

## Mouse Anti-Cleaved PARP1 antibody

SLM-33151M

**Product Name** Cleaved PARP1

**Chinese Name** 多腺苷二磷酸多聚酶/多聚 ADP-核糖聚合酶 1 单克隆抗体

**Alias** ADP ribosyltransferase (NAD<sup>+</sup>; poly (ADP ribose) polymerase); ADP ribosyltransferase NAD<sup>+</sup>; ADPRT 1; ADPRT; ADPRT1; msPARP; NAD(+) ADP ribosyltransferase 1; pADPRT 1; pADPRT1; PARP 1; PARP; Poly (ADP ribose) polymerase 1; poly (ADP ribose) polymerase family, member 1; Poly adenosine diphosphate ADP ribose polymerase; Poly ADP ribose polymerase 1; Poly ADP ribose polymerase family member 1; Poly ADP ribose synthetase 1; poly(ADP ribose) synthetase; poly(ADP ribosyl)transferase; Poly[ADP ribose] synthetase 1; PPOL; sPARP 1; sPARP1; PARP1\_HUMAN.

**Research Area** Tumour Cardiovascular Cell biology Signal transduction Apoptosis The new supersedes the old Mitochondrion

**Immunogen Species** Mouse

**Clonality** Monoclonal

**Clone NO.** 4B1

**React Species** Human

**Applications** IHC-P=1:200-800,IHC-F=1:500-1000,IF=1:500-1000 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair)  
not yet tested in other applications.  
optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

**Theoretical molecular weight** 89/116kDa

**Cellular localization** The nucleus cytoplasmic The cell membrane Mitochondrion

**Form** Liquid

**Concentration** 1mg/ml

**immunogen** KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human PARP

**Lsotype** IgG

**Purification** affinity purified by Protein G

**Buffer** 1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

---

**Solution**

**Storage**

Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

**Attention**

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

**PubMed**

[PubMed](#)

This gene encodes a chromatin-associated enzyme, poly(ADP-ribosyl)transferase, which modifies various nuclear proteins by poly(ADP-ribosyl)ation. The modification is dependent on DNA and is involved in the regulation of various important cellular processes such as differentiation, proliferation, and tumor transformation and also in the regulation of the molecular events involved in the recovery of cell from DNA damage. In addition, this enzyme may be the site of mutation in Fanconi anemia, and may participate in the pathophysiology of type I diabetes. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008].

**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 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.

**Product  
Detail**

**Subunit:**

Component of a base excision repair (BER) complex, containing at least XRCC1, PARP2, POLB and LRRG3. Homo- and heterodimer with PARP2. Interacts with PARP3, APTX and SRY. The SWAP complex consists of NPM1, NCL, PARP1 and SWAP70. Interacts with TIAM2 and ZNF423 (By similarity). Interacts (when poly-ADP-ribosylated) with CHD1L. Interacts with the DNA polymerase alpha catalytic subunit POLA1; this interaction functions as part of the control of replication fork progression. Interacts with EEF1A1, RNF4 and TXK.

**Subcellular Location:**

Mitochondrion outer membrane; Single-pass membrane protein.

Nucleus membrane; Single-pass membrane protein.

Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass membrane protein.

Nucleus.

**Post-translational modifications:**

Phosphorylated by PRKDC and TXK. Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably

by ATM or ATR.

Poly-ADP-ribosylated by PARP2. Poly-ADP-ribosylation mediates the recruitment of CHD1L to DNA damage sites.

S-nitrosylated, leading to inhibit transcription regulation activity.

**Similarity:**

Contains 1 BRCT domain.

Contains 1 PARP alpha-helical domain.

Contains 1 PARP catalytic domain.

Contains 2 PARP-type zinc fingers.

**SWISS:**

P09874

**Gene ID:**

142

**Database links:**

[Entrez Gene: 142](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 11545](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 25591](#) Rat

[Omim: 173870](#) Human

[SwissProt: P09874](#) Human

[SwissProt: P11103](#) Mouse

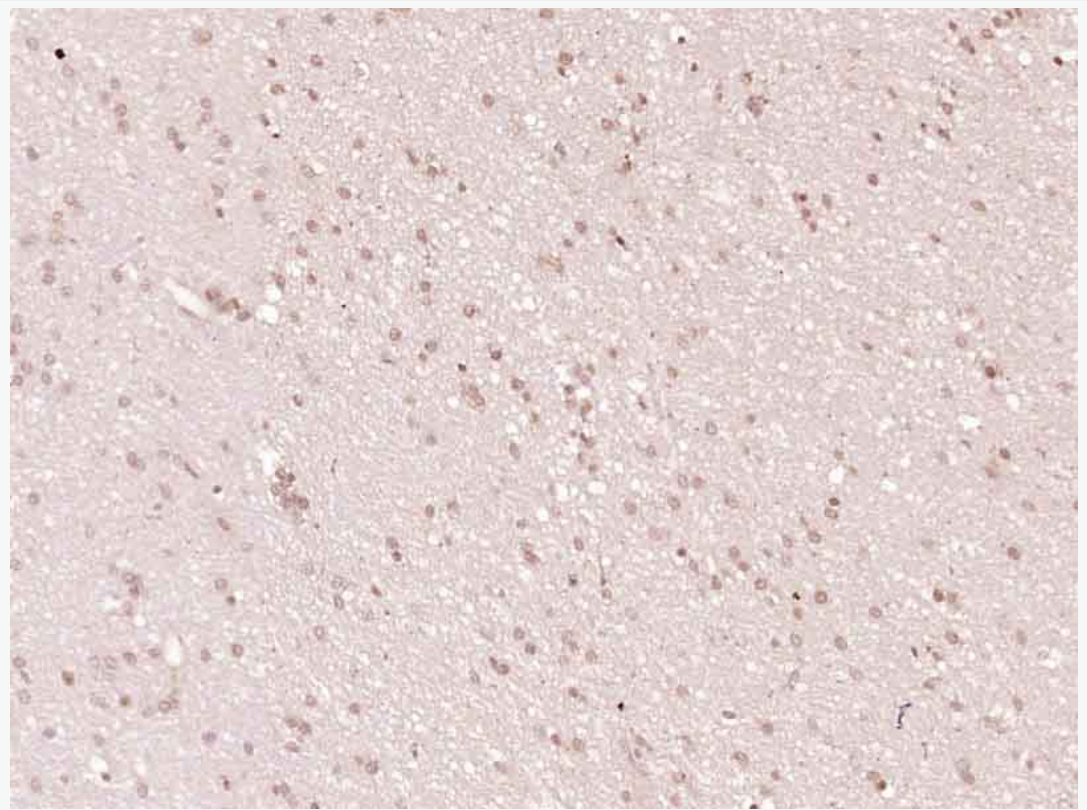
[SwissProt: P27008](#) Rat

[Unigene: 177766](#) Human

[Unigene: 277779](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 11327](#) Rat

**Product  
Picture**



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Human brain glioma); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (Cleaved PARP) Monoclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SLM-33151M 4B1) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Mouse) (sp-0024) instructions and DAB staining.