PARP-1/PARP Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN200038P**

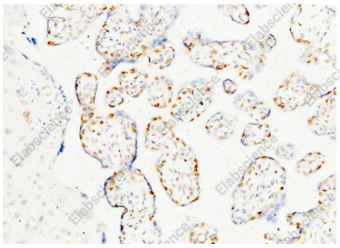
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

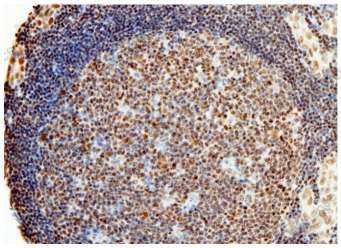
Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human PARP-1 / PARP protein
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1
Clone	A882
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:1000
IHC-P	1:100-1:500
IP	0.2-1 μL/mg of lysate

Data



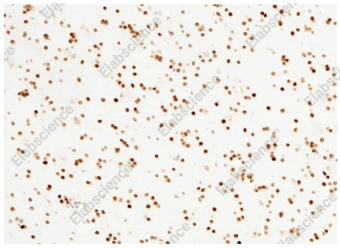
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human placenta using PARP-1 / PARP Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:300.



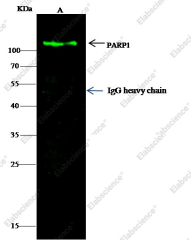
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human lymph node using PARP-1 / PARP Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:300.

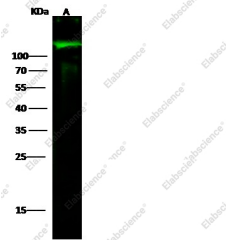


Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human breast using PARP-1 / PARP Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:300.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human brain using PARP-1 / PARP Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:300.





Immunoprecipitation analysis using 0.5 µL anti-PARP1 mouse Monoclonal Antibody and 15 µl of 50 % Protein G agarose. Western blot was performed from the immunoprecipitate using PARP1 mouse Monoclonal Antibody at a dilution of 1:500. Lane A:0.5 mg Jurkat Whole Cell Lysate

Observed-MW:113 kDa

Calculated-MW:113 kDa

Western Blot with PARP-1 / PARP Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500. Lane A: Jurkat Whole Cell Lysate, Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane.

Observed-MW:113 kDa

Calculated-MW:113 kDa

Preparation & Storage

Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

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.

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