

(KO Validated) PARP1 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: **E-AB-93285**

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

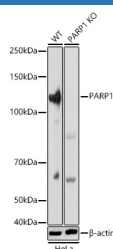
Description

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Reactivity | Human;Mouse;Rat |
| Immunogen | A synthetic peptide of human PARP1 |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Purification | Affinity purification |
| Buffer | Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol. |

Applications

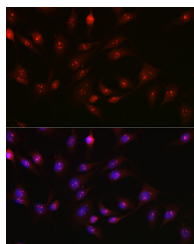
| Applications | Recommended Dilution |
|--------------|----------------------|
| WB | 1:500-1:2000 |
| IHC | 1:50-1:100 |
| IF | 1:50-1:200 |

Data

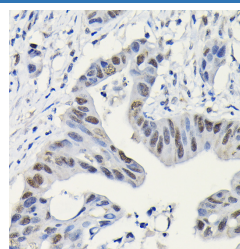
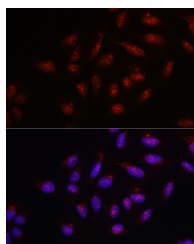


Western blot analysis of extracts from wild type (WT) and PARP1 knockout (KO) HeLa cells, using PARP1 Polyclonal Antibody at 1:5000 dilution.

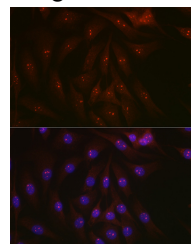
Observed-MV:114 kDa
Calculated-MV:113 kDa



Immunofluorescence analysis of C6 cells using [KO Validated] PARP1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human colon carcinoma using [KO Validated] PARP1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200 (40x lens). Perform high pressure antigen retrieval with 10 mM citrate buffer pH 6.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.



Immunofluorescence analysis of NIH-3T3 cells using [KO Validated] PARP1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

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Immunofluorescence analysis of U2OS cells using [KO Validated] PARP1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

Preparation & Storage

Storage

Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Shipping

The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

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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