

## Recombinant PARP2 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN302063L

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

### Description

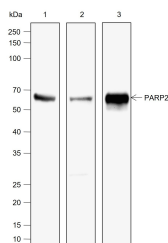
|                     |                                                                 |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Reactivity</b>   | Human                                                           |
| <b>Immunogen</b>    | Peptide. This information is proprietary to PTMab.              |
| <b>Host</b>         | Rabbit                                                          |
| <b>Isotype</b>      | IgG, κ                                                          |
| <b>Clone</b>        | C331684                                                         |
| <b>Purification</b> | Protein A purified                                              |
| <b>Buffer</b>       | PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant. |

### Applications

### Recommended Dilution

**WB** 1:1000

### Data



Western Blot with PARP2 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000. Lane 1: HeLa, Lane 2: MDA-MB-231, Lane 3: 293T

**Observed-MW:66 kDa**

**Calculated-MW:66 kDa**

### Preparation & Storage

|                 |                                                                 |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Storage</b>  | Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. |
| <b>Shipping</b> | Ice bag                                                         |

### Background

PARP2, also named as ADPRT2 and ADPRTL2, is involved in the base excision repair (BER) pathway, by catalyzing the poly(ADP-ribose)ylation of a limited number of acceptor proteins involved in chromatin architecture and in DNA metabolism. PARP2 initiates the repair of double-strand DNA breaks: recognizes and binds DNA breaks within chromatin and recruits HPF1, licensing serine ADP-ribosylation of target proteins, such as histones, thereby promoting decompaction of chromatin and the recruitment of repair factors leading to the reparation of DNA strand break.

### For Research Use Only

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