Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAY-02849)

TargetMol

Anti-PARP1 Antibody (8I163)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Mouse IgG2a
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	8I163
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	1. Immunochemical staining of human PARP in human testis with mouse monoclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections. 2. Immunochemical staining of human PARP in human placenta with mouse monoclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.
Application:	IHC-P
Recommended	IHC-P: 1:200-1:2000

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	E. coli-derived Human PARP / PARP1 fragment
Antigen Species:	Human
Synonyms:	Poly-PARP;pADPRT-1;ARTD1;ADPRT1;PARP;PPOL;ADPRT 1;ADPRT;PARS;PARP-1
Biology Area:	Cancer Drug Targets

Research Background

Poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase 1(PRAP1), also known as NAD(+) ADP-ribosyltransferase 1(ADPRT), is a chromatin-associated enzyme that modifies various nuclear proteins by poly(ADP-ribosyl)ation. The ADP-D-ribosyl group of NAD+ is transferred to an acceptor carboxyl group on a histone or the enzyme itself, and further ADP-ribosyl groups are transferred to the 2'-position of the terminal adenosine moiety, building up a polymer with an average chain length of 2-3 units. The poly(ADP-ribosyl)ation modification is critical for a wide range of processes, including DNA repair, regulation of chromosome structure, transcriptional regulation, mitosis and apoptosis. PARP1 is demonstrated to mediate the poly(ADP-ribose) ation of APLF (aprataxin PNK-like factor) and CHFR (checkpoint protein with FHA and RING domains), two representative proteins involved in the DNA damage response and checkpoint regulation. Further, It has been suggested that DNA-dependent protein kinase (DNA-PK), another component of DNA repair, suppresses PARP activity, probably through direct binding and/or sequestration of DNA-ends which serve as an important stimulator for both enzymes. PARP1 inhibitors are thus proposed as a targeted cancer therapy for recombination deficient cancers, such as BRCA2 tumors.Cancer ImmunotherapyImmune CheckpointImmunotherapyTargeted Therapy

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