

### **Product Datasheet**

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# Cleaved PARP-1 (Asp214) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog #: EAB21693

Host/Isotype	Clonality	Applications	MW (kDa)	Reactivity
Rabbit IgG	Monoclonal	WB, IHC-P, IF/ICC	113	Human, Mouse

## **Applications Dilutions**

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

WB(Western Blotting) 1:500-2000
IHC-P(Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin) 1:100-500
IF/ICC(Immunofluorescence/Immunocytochemistry) 1:50-200

## **Product Information**

**Conjugate** Unconjugate

Specificity

Cleaved PARP-1 (Asp214) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PARP-1

protein only when cleaved at Asp214.

**Purification** Affinity purification

Concentration1mg/mlFormatLiquid

Formulation In PBS, pH 7.4, Containing 0.02% sodium azide, 0.5% BSA and 50% Glycerol

Shipping Gel Pack

Storage Storag

Aliquots may be stored at +4°C for 1-2 weeks

 UniProt ID
 P09874

 Entrez-Gene Id
 142

#### **Product Description**

PARP-1(Poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase-1), also designated PARP, is a nuclear DNA-binding zinc finger protein that influences DNA repair, DNA replication, modulation of chromatin structure, and apoptosis. In response to genotoxic stress, PARP-1 catalyzes the transfer of ADP-ribose units from NAD(+) to a number of acceptor molecules including chromatin. PARP-1 recognizes DNA strand interruptions and can complex with RNA and negatively regulate transcription. Actinomycin D- and etoposide-dependent induction of caspases mediates cleavage of PARP-1 into a p89 fragment that traverses into the cytoplasm. Apoptosis-inducing factor (AIF) translocation from the mitochondria to the nucleus is PARP-1-dependent and is necessary for PARP-1-dependent cell death. PARP-1 deficiencies lead to chromosomal instability due to higher frequencies of chromosome fusions and aneuploidy, suggesting that poly(ADP-ribosyl)ation contributes to the efficient maintenance of genome integrity.