

Product datasheet for SM1398

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Poly-ADP-Ribose (PAR) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: 10H]

Product data:

Product Type: Primary Antibodies

Clone Name: 10H

Applications: IHC, IP, WB

Recommended Dilution: Western Blot (1/500).

Immunoprecipitation.

Immunohistology on Frozen/Paraffin Sections: This product requires protein digestion pre-treatment of paraffin embedded sections e.g. trypsin or pronase prior to staining.

Reactivity: Human
Host: Mouse
Isotype: IgG3

Clonality: Monoclonal

Immunogen: Purified poly (ADP-ribose) polymer, 10-50 unit chain length.

Specificity: SM1398 recognises poly (ADP-ribose) modified proteins.

The antibody does not cross-react with RNA, DNA or monomers of ADP-ribose.

Formulation: PBS

State: Purified

State: Liquid purified IgG fraction from Ascites

Stabilizer: 50% Glycerol

Concentration: lot specific

Conjugation: Unconjugated

Storage: Upon receipt, store undiluted (in aliquots) at -20°C.

Storage in frost-free freezers is not recommended.

Stability: Shelf life: one year from despatch.



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Background:

PADPR (Poly(ADP-ribose)) is a polymer synthesized by a class of enzymes named poly(ADP-ribose) polymerases (PARP). Using NAD+ as substrate, PARP catalyzes the formation of the polymer PADPR, with chain lengths ranging from 2 to 300 residues, containing approximately 2% branching in the chain. PADPR becomes attached to nuclear proteins, and to PARP itself (automodification). Under normal conditions, cells display low basal level of PADPR polymer, which can dramatically increase in cells exposed to DNA damaging agents (irradiation, alkylation, etc.). This increase of polymer synthesis is usually transient and is followed by a rapid degradation phase with a short half life which can be less than 1 min. The low endogenous level of polymer in unstimulated cells and its rapid catabolism during DNA damage has been ascribed to high activity of the polymer catabolizing enzyme poly(ADP-ribose) glycohydrolyase (PARG).

Synonyms:

PADPR