



Rabbit Anti-PARP16 antibody

SL9623R

Product Name:	PARP16
Chinese Name:	多腺苷二磷酸多聚酶16抗体
Alias:	C15orf30; Chromosome 15 open reading frame 30; EC 2.4.2.30; FLJ25281; PAR16_HUMAN; PARP 16; PARP-16; Parp16; Poly (ADP ribose) polymerase family member 16; Poly [ADP ribose] polymerase 16; Poly [ADP-ribose] polymerase 16.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,Sheep,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	36kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleuscytoplasmicThe cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human PARP16:101-200/322
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Poly(ADP-ribosylation) is a method of DNA damage-dependent posttranslational modification that helps to rescue injured proliferating cells from cell death. The PARP (poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase) proteins comprise a superfamily of enzymes that functionally modify histones and other nuclear proteins, thereby preventing cell death. PARPs use NAD ⁺ as a substrate to catalytically transfer ADP-ribose residues onto protein acceptors; a process that, when repeated multiple times, leads to the formation

of poly(ADPribose) chains on the protein. The presence of these chains alters the function of the target protein and promotes cell survival. PARP proteins are implicated in a variety of diseases, including cancer, neurodegenerative and inflammatory disorders. PARP-16 is a 322 amino acid poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase protein localized to the membrane. Expressed as three isoforms produced by alternative splicing, PARP-16 contains one PARP catalytic domain.

Function:

Mono-ADP-ribosyltransferase targeting the karyopherin KPNB1. Plays a role in unfolded protein response (UPR), by ADP-ribosylating and activating EIF2AK3 and ERN1, two important UPR effectors.

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass membrane protein.

Post-translational modifications:

ADP-ribosylated (-auto).

Similarity:

Contains 1 PARP alpha-helical domain.
Contains 1 PARP catalytic domain.

SWISS:

Q8N5Y8

Gene ID:

54956

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 54956](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 214424](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 315760](#)Rat

[SwissProt: Q8N5Y8](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q7TMM8](#)Mouse

[SwissProt: Q5U2Q4](#)Rat

[Unigene: 30634](#)Human

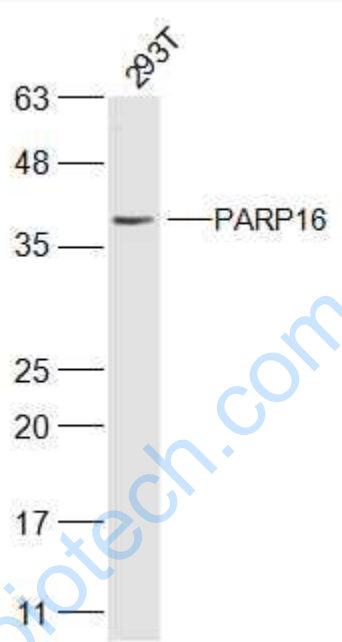
[Unigene: 31129](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 23423](#)Rat

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Picture:



Sample:

293T(Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug

Primary: Anti-PARP16 (SL9623R) at 1/500 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 36 kD

Observed band size: 36 kD