PARP (46D11) Rabbit mAb (Sepharose® Bead Conjugate)



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Reactivity: H M R Mk	Sensitivity: Endogenous	MW (kDa): 116, 89	Source/Isotype: Rabbit	UniProt ID: #P09874	Entrez-Gene Id: 142
!	Application Immunoprecipitation			Dilution 1:20	
	Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μ g/ml BSA, 50% glycerol. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibodies.				
sitivity	PARP (46D11) Rabbit mAb (Sepharose [®] Bead Conjugate) detects endogenous levels of total full-length PARP and the large fragment (89 kDa) produced by caspase cleavage.				
cation	Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Gly623 of PARP protein.				
	This Cell Signaling Technology antibody is immobilized via covalent binding of primary amino groups to N-hydroxysuccinimide (NHS)-activated Sepharose [®] beads. PARP (46D11) Rabbit mAb (Sepharose [®] Bead Conjugate) is useful for immunoprecipitation assays. The antibody is expected to exhibit the same species cross-reactivity as the unconjugated PARP (46D11) Rabbit mAb #9532.				
	PARP, a 116 kDa nuclear poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase, appears to be involved in DNA repair in response to environmental stress (1). This protein can be cleaved by many ICE-like caspases <i>in vitro</i> (2,3) and is one of the main cleavage targets of caspase-3 <i>in vivo</i> (4,5). In human PARP, the cleavage occurs between Asp214 and Gly215, which separates the PARP amino-terminal DNA-binding domain (24 kDa) from the carboxy-terminal catalytic domain (89 kDa) (2,4). PARP helps cells to maintain their viability; cleavage of PARP facilitates cellular disassembly and serves as a marker of cells undergoing apoptosis (6).				
eferences	 Satoh, M.S. and Lindahl, T. (1992) Nature 356, 356-358. Lazebnik, Y. A. et al. (1994) Nature 371, 346-347. Cohen, G.M. (1997) Biochem. J. 326, 1-16. Nicholson, D. W. et al. (1995) Nature 376, 37-43. Tewari, M. et al. (1995) Cell 81, 801-809. Oliver, F.J. et al. (1998) J. Biol. Chem. 273, 33533-33539. 				
		Application Immunoprecipitation Supplied in 10 mM sod Do not aliquot the antil PARP (46D11) Rabbit m PARP and the large frag Cation Monoclonal antibody is residues surrounding C This Cell Signaling Tech N-hydroxysuccinimide (Conjugate) is useful for species cross-reactivity PARP, a 116 kDa nuclea response to environme (2,3) and is one of the r occurs between Asp214 (24 kDa) from the carbo viability; cleavage of PA apoptosis (6). eferences 1. Satoh, M.S. and Lind. 2. Lazebnik, Y. A. et al. (3. Cohen, G.M. (1997) E 4. Nicholson, D. W. et al. 5. Tewari, M. et al. (1995)	Application Immunoprecipitation Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5 Do not aliquot the antibodies. PARP (46D11) Rabbit mAb (Sepharose® Be PARP and the large fragment (89 kDa) pro Monoclonal antibody is produced by imm residues surrounding Gly623 of PARP pro This Cell Signaling Technology antibody is N-hydroxysuccinimide (NHS)-activated Se Conjugate) is useful for immunoprecipita species cross-reactivity as the unconjugate PARP, a 116 kDa nuclear poly (ADP-ribose response to environmental stress (1). This (2,3) and is one of the main cleavage targoccurs between Asp214 and Gly215, whice (24 kDa) from the carboxy-terminal cataly viability; cleavage of PARP facilitates cellus apoptosis (6). Peferences 1. Satoh, M.S. and Lindahl, T. (1992) Nature 371, 3. Cohen, G.M. (1997) Biochem. J. 326, 1-14. Nicholson, D. W. et al. (1995) Nature 375. Tewari, M. et al. (1995) Cell 81, 801-809	Application Immunoprecipitation Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg, Do not aliquot the antibodies. PARP (46D11) Rabbit mAb (Sepharose® Bead Conjugate) detects of PARP and the large fragment (89 kDa) produced by caspase cleaved the large fragment (89 kDa) produced by caspase cleaved in the case of the large fragment (89 kDa) produced by caspase cleaved in the large fragment (89 kDa) produced by caspase cleaved in the large fragment (89 kDa) produced by caspase cleaved in the large fragment (89 kDa) produced by caspase cleaved in the large fragment (89 kDa) produced by caspase cleaved in the large fragment (89 kDa) (80 kDa) in the large fragment in	Application Immunoprecipitation Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA, 50% glycer Do not aliquot the antibodies. PARP (46D11) Rabbit mAb (Sepharose® Bead Conjugate) detects endogenous levels PARP and the large fragment (89 kDa) produced by caspase cleavage. Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide or residues surrounding Gly623 of PARP protein. This Cell Signaling Technology antibody is immobilized via covalent binding of prima N-hydroxysuccinimide (NHS)-activated Sepharose® beads. PARP (46D11) Rabbit mAb Conjugate) is useful for immunoprecipitation assays. The antibody is expected to ex species cross-reactivity as the unconjugated PARP (46D11) Rabbit mAb #9532. PARP, a 116 kDa nuclear poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase, appears to be involved in DN response to environmental stress (1). This protein can be cleaved by many ICE-like of (2,3) and is one of the main cleavage targets of caspase-3 in vivo (4,5). In human PAR occurs between Asp214 and Gly215, which separates the PARP amino-terminal DNA (24 kDa) from the carboxy-terminal catalytic domain (89 kDa) (2,4). PARP helps cells to viability; cleavage of PARP facilitates cellular disassembly and serves as a marker of apoptosis (6). eferences 1. Satoh, M.S. and Lindahl, T. (1992) Nature 356, 356-358. 2. Lazebnik, Y. A. et al. (1994) Nature 371, 346-347. 3. Cohen, G.M. (1997) Biochem. J. 326, 1-16. 4. Nicholson, D. W. et al. (1995) Nature 376, 37-43. 5. Tewari, M. et al. (1995) Cell 81, 801-809.

Species Reactivity

Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

Applications Key

IP: Immunoprecipitation

Cross-Reactivity Key

H: Human M: Mouse R: Rat Mk: Monkey

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