

PARP3 Antibody (Internal)
Goat Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS13362**Specification**

PARP3 Antibody (Internal) - Product Information

Application	IHC
Primary Accession	O9Y6F1
Reactivity	Human
Host	Goat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	60kDa KDa

PARP3 Antibody (Internal) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 10039**Other Names**

Poly [ADP-ribose] polymerase 3, PARP-3, hPARP-3, 2.4.2.30, ADP-ribosyltransferase diphtheria toxin-like 3, ARTD3, IRT1, NAD(+) ADP-ribosyltransferase 3, ADPRT-3, Poly[ADP-ribose] synthase 3, pADPRT-3, PARP3, ADPRT3, ADPRTL3

Target/Specificity

Human PARP3. This antibody is expected to recognize both reported isoforms (NP_001003931.2; NP_001003935.2).

Reconstitution & Storage

Store at -20°C. Minimize freezing and thawing.

Precautions

PARP3 Antibody (Internal) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

PARP3 Antibody (Internal) - Protein Information**Name** PARP3 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:10329013, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:273}**Function**

Mono-ADP-ribosyltransferase that mediates mono-ADP- ribosylation of target proteins and plays a key role in the response to DNA damage (PubMed:16924674, PubMed:20064938, PubMed:21211721, PubMed:21270334, PubMed:25043379, PubMed:24598253, PubMed:28447610, PubMed:19354255, PubMed:<a

<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23742272> target="_blank">23742272). Mediates mono-ADP-ribosylation of glutamate, aspartate or lysine residues on target proteins (PubMed:20064938, PubMed:25043379). In contrast to PARP1 and PARP2, it is not able to mediate poly-ADP-ribosylation (PubMed:25043379). Involved in DNA repair by mediating mono-ADP-ribosylation of a limited number of acceptor proteins involved in chromatin architecture and in DNA metabolism, such as histone H2B, XRCC5 and XRCC6 (PubMed:16924674, PubMed:24598253). ADP-ribosylation follows DNA damage and appears as an obligatory step in a detection/signaling pathway leading to the reparation of DNA strand breaks (PubMed:16924674, PubMed:21211721, PubMed:21270334). Involved in single-strand break repair by catalyzing mono-ADP-ribosylation of histone H2B on 'Glu-2' (H2BE2ADPr) of nucleosomes containing nicked DNA (PubMed:27530147). Cooperates with the XRCC5-XRCC6 (Ku80-Ku70) heterodimer to limit end-resection thereby promoting accurate NHEJ (PubMed:24598253). Suppresses G-quadruplex (G4) structures in response to DNA damage (PubMed:28447610). Associates with a number of DNA repair factors and is involved in the response to exogenous and endogenous DNA strand breaks (PubMed:16924674, PubMed:21211721, PubMed:21270334). Together with APLF, promotes the retention of the LIG4-XRCC4 complex on chromatin and accelerate DNA ligation during non-homologous end-joining (NHEJ) (PubMed:21211721). May link the DNA damage surveillance network to the mitotic fidelity checkpoint (PubMed:16924674). Acts as a negative regulator of immunoglobulin class switch recombination, probably by controlling the level of AICDA /AID on the chromatin (By similarity). In addition to proteins, also able to ADP-ribosylate DNA: mediates DNA mono-ADP- ribosylation of DNA strand break termini via covalent addition of a single ADP-ribose moiety to a 5'- or 3'-terminal phosphate residues in DNA containing multiple strand breaks (PubMed:29361132, PubMed:29520010).

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Chromosome. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome, centriole. Note=Almost exclusively localized in the nucleus and appears in numerous small foci and a small number of larger foci whereas a centrosomal location has not been detected (PubMed:16924674). In response to DNA damage, localizes to sites of double-strand break (PubMed:21270334, PubMed:28447610). Also localizes to single-strand breaks (PubMed:27530147). Preferentially localized to the daughter centriole (PubMed:10329013).

Tissue Location

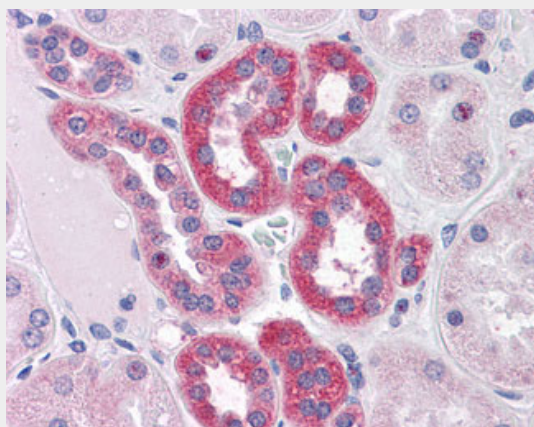
Widely expressed; the highest levels are in the kidney, skeletal muscle, liver, heart and spleen; also detected in pancreas, lung, placenta, brain, leukocytes, colon, small intestine, ovary, testis, prostate and thymus.

PARP3 Antibody (Internal) - Protocols

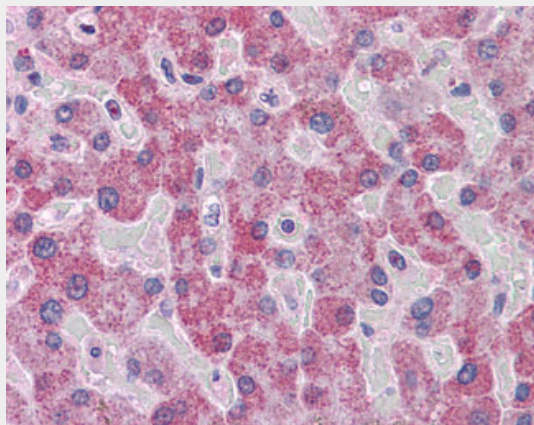
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

PARP3 Antibody (Internal) - Images



Anti-PARP3 antibody IHC of human kidney.



Anti-PARP3 antibody IHC of human liver.

PARP3 Antibody (Internal) - Background

Involved in the base excision repair (BER) pathway, by catalyzing the poly(ADP-ribosyl)ation of a limited number of acceptor proteins involved in chromatin architecture and in DNA metabolism. This modification follows DNA damages and appears as an obligatory step in a detection/signaling pathway leading to the reparation of DNA strand breaks. May link the DNA damage surveillance network to the mitotic fidelity checkpoint. Negatively influences the G1/S cell cycle progression without interfering with centrosome duplication. Binds DNA. May be involved in the regulation of PRC2 and PRC3 complex-dependent gene silencing.

PARP3 Antibody (Internal) - References

Koch-Nolte F.,et al.Submitted (MAR-1998) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Johansson M.,et al.Genomics 57:442-445(1999).
Augustin A.,et al.J. Cell Sci. 116:1551-1562(2003).
Muzny D.M.,et al.Nature 440:1194-1198(2006).
Bechtel S.,et al.BMC Genomics 8:399-399(2007).