

Parp6 Antibody (C-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP6286c

Specification

Parp6 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	Q2NL67
Other Accession	Q6P6P7
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	71115
Antigen Region	553-583

Parp6 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 56965

Other Names

Poly [ADP-ribose] polymerase 6, PARP-6, ADP-ribosyltransferase diphtheria toxin-like 17, ARTD17, PARP6

Target/Specificity

This Parp6 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 553-583 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human Parp6.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Parp6 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Parp6 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name PARP6 ([HGNC:26921](#))

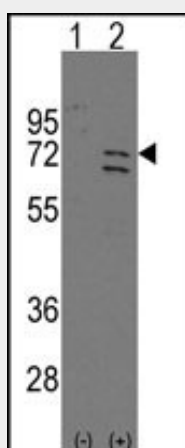
Function Mono-ADP-ribosyltransferase that mediates mono-ADP- ribosylation of target proteins.

Parp6 Antibody (C-term) - 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](#)

Parp6 Antibody (C-term) - Images



Western blot analysis of Parp6 (arrow) using rabbit polyclonal Parp6 Antibody (C-term) (Cat.#AP6286c). 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected with the Parp6 gene (Lane 2) (Origene Technologies).

Parp6 Antibody (C-term) - Background

Poly(ADP-ribosyl)ation is an immediate DNA-damage-dependent post-translational modification of histones and other nuclear proteins that contributes to the survival of injured proliferating cells. Poly(ADP-ribose) polymerases (PARPs) now constitute a large family of 18 proteins, encoded by different genes and displaying a conserved catalytic domain in which PARP-1 (113 kDa), the founding member, and PARP-2 (62 kDa) are so far the sole enzymes whose catalytic activity has been shown to be immediately stimulated by DNA strand breaks. A large repertoire of sequences encoding novel PARPs now extends considerably the field of poly(ADP-ribosyl)ation reactions to various aspects of the cell biology including cell proliferation and cell death. Some of these new members interact with each other, share common partners and common subcellular localizations suggesting possible fine tuning in the regulation of this post-translational modification of proteins.

Parp6 Antibody (C-term) - References

Ame,J.C., Bioessays 26 (8), 882-893 (2004)