

**Parp16 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP6299a****Specification**

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**Parp16 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [Q7TMM8](#)**Parp16 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 214424**Other Names**

Mono [ADP-ribose] polymerase PARP16, ADP-ribosyltransferase diphtheria toxin-like 15, Poly [ADP-ribose] polymerase 16, PARP-16, Parp16 {ECO:0000312|MGI:MGI:2446133}

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP6299a](/product/products/AP6299a) was selected from the N-term region of human Parp16. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Parp16 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information****Name** Parp16 {ECO:0000312|MGI:MGI:2446133}**Function**

Intracellular mono-ADP-ribosyltransferase that plays a role in different processes, such as protein translation and unfolded protein response (UPR), through the mono-ADP-ribosylation of proteins involved in those processes. Acts as an inhibitor of protein translation by catalyzing mono-ADP-ribosylation of ribosomal subunits, such as RPL14 and RPS6, thereby inhibiting polysome assembly and mRNA loading. Mono-ADP-ribosylation of ribosomal subunits is promoted by NMNAT2. Involved in the unfolded protein response (UPR) by ADP- ribosylating and activating EIF2AK3 and ERN1, two important UPR effectors. May also mediate mono-ADP-ribosylation of karyopherin KPNB1 a nuclear import factor. May not modify proteins on arginine or cysteine residues compared to other mono-ADP-ribosyltransferases.

**Cellular Location**

Endoplasmic reticulum membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8N5Y8}; Single-pass type IV membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8N5Y8}

### **Parp16 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

### **Parp16 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**

### **Parp16 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - 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.

### **Parp16 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

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