PAR10 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-06997
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	PARP10
Protein Name	Poly [ADP-ribose] polymerase 10 (PARP-10) (EC 2.4.2.30) (ADP-ribosyltransferase diphtheria toxin-like 10) (ARTD10)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
Specificity	PAR10 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	112kD
Cell Pathway	Nucleus, nucleolus . Cytoplasm . Shuttles between the nuclear and cytoplasmic compartment (PubMed:15674325). A subpopulation concentrates in the nucleolus during late G1/S phase (PubMed:15674325). .
Tissue Specificity	Highly expressed in spleen and thymus (PubMed:15674325). Intermediate levels in liver, kidney, pancreas, prostate, testis, ovary, intestine, and leukocytes (PubMed:15674325). Low expression in heart, brain, placenta, lung, skeletal muscle, and colon (PubMed:15674325).
Function	catalytic activity:NAD(+) + (ADP-D-ribosyl)(n)-acceptor = nicotinamide + (ADP-D-ribosyl)(n+1)-acceptor.,function:May play a role in cell proliferation. May be required for the maintenance of cell cycle progression.,PTM:Stimulated through its phosphorylation by CDK2. Acquires CDK-dependent phosphorylation through late-G1 to S phase, and from prometaphase to cytokinesis in the nucleolar organizing regions. Phosphorylation is suppressed in growth-arrested cells.,similarity:Contains 1 PARP catalytic domain.,subcellular location:Shuttles between the nuclear and cytoplasmic compartment. A subpopulation concentrates in the nucleolus during late G1/S phase.,subunit:Interacts with MYC.,tissue specificity:Highly expressed in spleen and thymus. Intermediate levels in liver, kidney, pancreas, prostate, testis, ovary, intestine, and leukocytes. Low expression in heart, brain, placenta, lung, skeletal

Background	Poly(ADP-ribose) polymerases (PARPs), such as PARP10, regulate gene transcription by altering chromatin organization by adding ADP-ribose to histones. PARPs can also function as transcriptional cofactors (Yu et al., 2005 [PubMed 15674325]).[supplied by OMIM, Mar 2008],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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