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.885 Store at -200

Cleaved PARP (Asp214) (D6X6X) Rabbit mAb



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3 Trask Lane | Danvers | Massachusetts | 01923 | USA

Reactivity: M R	Sensitivity: Endogenous	MW (kDa): 89	Source/Isotype: Rabbit IgG	UniProt ID: #P11103	Entrez-Gene Id 11545
Ар	Application				Dilution
We	stern Blotting				1:1000
Imr	nunoprecipitation				1:100
Imr	nunohistochemistry	(Paraffin)			1:100
Imr	nunofluorescence (mmunocytochen	nistry)		1:800
Flo	w Cytometry (Fixed	/Permeabilized)			1:100
		**	•		cerol and less than
For	a carrier free (BSA	and azide free) v	ersion of this product se	e product #96256.	
,	Cleaved PARP (Asp214) (D6X6X) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of the large fragment (89 kDa) of PARP protein only when cleaved at Asp214.				
	Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Asp214 of rodent PARP1 protein.				
to ei one Aspi carb	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).				
2. La 3. C 4. N 5. Te	 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. 				
	MR App We Imr Imr Flor Supp 0.02 For a kDa; Mon resid PAR to er one Asp; carb PAR to ex 3. Ca 4. Ni 5. Te	Application Western Blotting Immunoprecipitation Immunohistochemistry Immunofluorescence (I Flow Cytometry (Fixed, Supplied in 10 mM sodio 0.02% sodium azide. St For a carrier free (BSA a ity Cleaved PARP (Asp214 kDa) of PARP protein on Monoclonal antibody is residues surrounding As PARP, a 116 kDa nuclea to environmental stress one of the main cleavag Asp214 and Gly215, wh carboxy-terminal catalyt PARP facilitates cellular 1. Satoh, M.S. and Linda 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 Western Blotting Immunoprecipitation Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin) Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochem Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized) Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7 0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. Do For a carrier free (BSA and azide free) vi Ity Cleaved PARP (Asp214) (D6X6X) Rabbi kDa) of PARP protein only when cleaved Monoclonal antibody is produced by imm residues surrounding Asp214 of rodent F PARP, a 116 kDa nuclear poly (ADP-ribot to environmental stress (1). This protein one of the main cleavage targets of casp Asp214 and Gly215, which separates the carboxy-terminal catalytic domain (89 kD PARP facilitates cellular disassembly and 1. Satoh, M.S. and Lindahl, T. (1992) Nature 37 3. Cohen, G.M. (1997) Biochem. J. 326, 4. Nicholson, D. W. et al. (1995) Nature 35 5. Tewari, M. et al. (1995) Cell 81, 801-86	Application Western Blotting Immunoprecipitation Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin) Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry) Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized) Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody For a carrier free (BSA and azide free) version of this product se Cleaved PARP (Asp214) (D6X6X) Rabbit mAb recognizes endog kDa) of PARP protein only when cleaved at Asp214. Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a sresidues surrounding Asp214 of rodent PARP1 protein. PARP, a 116 kDa nuclear poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase, appear to environmental stress (1). This protein can be cleaved by many one of the main cleavage targets of caspase-3 <i>in vivo</i> (4,5). In hit Asp214 and Gly215, which separates the PARP amino-terminal carboxy-terminal catalytic domain (89 kDa) (2,4). PARP helps ce PARP facilitates cellular disassembly and serves as a marker of 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.	Application Western Blotting Immunoprecipitation Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry) Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized) Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μg/ml BSA, 50% glyc 0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody. For a carrier free (BSA and azide free) version of this product see product #96256. Cleaved PARP (Asp214) (D6X6X) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of the lakba) of PARP protein only when cleaved at Asp214. Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corr residues surrounding Asp214 of rodent PARP1 protein. PARP, a 116 kDa nuclear poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase, appears to be involved in DI to environmental stress (1). This protein can be cleaved by many ICE-like caspases if one of the main cleavage targets of caspase-3 in vivo (4,5). In human PARP, the clear Asp214 and Gly215, which separates the PARP amino-terminal DNA-binding domain carboxy-terminal catalytic domain (89 kDa) (2,4). PARP helps cells to maintain their v PARP facilitates cellular disassembly and serves as a marker of cells undergoing apo 1. Satoh, M.S. and Lindahl, T. (1992) Nature 356, 356-358. 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.

Western Blot Buffer IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS,

0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key WB: Western Blotting IP: Immunoprecipitation IHC-P: Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin)

IF-IC: Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry) FC-FP: Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized)

Cross-Reactivity Key H: human M: mouse R: rat Hm: hamster Mk: monkey Vir: virus Mi: mink C: chicken Dm: D. melanogaster

X: Xenopus Z: zebrafish B: bovine Dg: dog Pg: pig Sc: S. cerevisiae Ce: C. elegans Hr: horse

GP: Guinea Pig Rab: rabbit All: all species expected

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