



PARP-11 (O-24): sc-130836

BACKGROUND

Poly(ADP-ribosylation) is a method of DNA damage-dependent posttranslational modification that helps to rescue injured proliferating cells from cell death. The PARP (Poly [ADP-ribose] polymerase) proteins comprise a superfamily of enzymes that functionally modify histones and other nuclear proteins, thereby preventing cell death. PARPs use NAD⁺ as a substrate to catalytically transfer ADP-ribose residues onto protein acceptors; a process that, when repeated multiple times, leads to the formation of poly(ADP-ribose) chains on the protein. The presence of these chains alters the function of the target protein and promotes cell survival. PARP proteins are implicated in a variety of diseases, including cancer, neurodegenerative and inflammatory disorders.

REFERENCES

- Hans, M.A., Müller, M., Meyer-Ficca, M., Bürkle, A. and Küpper, J.H. 1999. Overexpression of dominant negative PARP interferes with tumor formation of HeLa cells in nude mice: evidence for increased tumor cell apoptosis *in vivo*. *Oncogene* 18: 7010-7015.
- Aguiar, R.C., Takeyama, K., He, C., Kreinbrink, K. and Shipp, M.A. 2005. B-aggressive lymphoma family proteins have unique domains that modulate transcription and exhibit poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase activity. *J. Biol. Chem.* 280: 33756-33765.
- Chou, H.Y., Chou, H.T. and Lee, S.C. 2006. CDK-dependent activation of poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase member 10 (PARP-10). *J. Biol. Chem.* 281: 15201-15207.
- Goenka, S., Cho, S.H. and Boothby, M. 2007. Collaborator of Stat6 (CoaSt6)-associated poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase activity modulates Stat6-dependent gene transcription. *J. Biol. Chem.* 282: 18732-18739.
- Elser, M., Borsig, L., Hassa, P.O., Erener, S., Messner, S., Valovka, T., Keller, S., Gassmann, M. and Hottiger, M.O. 2008. Poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase 1 promotes tumor cell survival by coactivating hypoxia-inducible factor-1-dependent gene expression. *Mol. Cancer Res.* 6: 282-290.
- Hassa, P.O. and Hottiger, M.O. 2008. The diverse biological roles of mammalian PARPs, a small but powerful family of poly-ADP-ribose polymerases. *Front. Biosci.* 13: 3046-3082.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: PARP11 (human) mapping to 12p13.32; Parp11 (mouse) mapping to 6 F3.

SOURCE

PARP-11 (O-24) is a purified rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping near the N-terminus of PARP-11 of mouse origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µg IgG in 1.0 ml PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

APPLICATIONS

PARP-11 (O-24) is recommended for detection of PARP-11 of mouse and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)] and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for PARP-11 siRNA (h): sc-76052, PARP-11 siRNA (m): sc-76053, PARP-11 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-76052-SH, PARP-11 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-76053-SH, PARP-11 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-76052-V and PARP-11 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-76053-V.

Molecular Weight of PARP-11: 39 kDa.

Positive Controls: HeLa whole cell lysate: sc-2200 or mouse spleen extract: sc-2391.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2004 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2030 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml).

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, ****DO NOT FREEZE****. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.