



PARP-16 (m): 293T Lysate: sc-122385

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. PARP-16 is a 322 amino acid poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase protein localized to the membrane. Expressed as three isoforms produced by alternative splicing, PARP-16 contains one PARP catalytic domain.

REFERENCES

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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Parp16 (mouse) mapping to 9 C.

PRODUCT

PARP-16 (m): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of mouse PARP-16 transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

APPLICATIONS

PARP-16 (m): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for mouse reactive PARP-16 antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 µl per lane.

Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

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

PROTOCOLS

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