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PARP1 Human

Catalog #:ENPS-484

For research use only.

Description:PARP1 Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated,polypeptide chain containing 354 amino acids (662-1014a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 39.6 kDa. PARP1 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms:ADPRT, ADPRT1, pADPRT, pADPRT-1, PARP, PARP-1, PPOL, Poly [ADP-ribose] polymerase 1, NAD(+) ADP-ribosyltransferase 1, Poly[ADP-ribose] synthase 1, PARP1.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence:MKSKLPKPVQ DLIKMIFDVE SMKKAMVEYE IDLQKMPLGK LSKRQIQAAY SILSEVQQAV SQGSSDSQIL DLSNRFYTLI PHDFGMKKPP LLNNADSVQA KAEMLDNLLD IEVAYSLLRG GSDDSSKDPI DVNYEKLKTD IKVVDRDSEE AEIIRKYVKN THATTHNAYD LEVIDIFKIE REGECQRYKP FKQLHNRRLL WHGSRTTNFA GILSQGLRIA PPEAPVTGYM FG

Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:
PARP1 solution containing 20mM Tris pH-8, 1Mm DTT and 10% glycerol.

Stability:
PARP1 Human Recombinant althoμgh stable at 4°C for 1 week, should be stored below -18°C. Please prevent freeze thaw cycles.

Usage:
NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. They may not be used as drμgs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:
PARP1 takes part in the base excision repair pathway, by catalyzing the poly ADP-ribosyl of a restricted number of acceptor proteins involved in chromatin architecture and in DNA metabolism.. PARP1 mediates the poly ADP-ribosy of APLF and CHFR. PARP1 positively regulates the transcription of MTUS1 and negatively regulates the transcription of MTUS2/TIP150. PARP1 is a chromatin-associated enzyme, poly (ADP-ribosyl) transferase, which modifies various nuclear proteins by poly ADP-ribosyl. PARP1 takes part in the regulation of various significant cellular processes such as differentiation, proliferation, and tumor transformation and also in the regulation of the molecular events involved in the recovery of cell from DNA damage. PARP1 is a site of mutation in Fanconi anemia, and is involved in the pathophysiology of type I diabetes.

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