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Datasheet for ABIN5535000  
**anti-PARP12 antibody (N-Term)**

3 Images

### Overview

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| Quantity:            | 400 µL  |
| Target:              | PARP12  |
| Binding Specificity: | AA 312-344, N-Term  |
| Reactivity:          | Human   |
| Host:                | Rabbit  |
| Clonality:           | Polyclonal  |
| Conjugate:           | This PARP12 antibody is un-conjugated   |
| Application:         | Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p)), Flow Cytometry (FACS) |

### Product Details

|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| Immunogen:    | This Parp12 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 312-344 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human Parp12. |
| Isotype:      | Ig Fraction  |
| Purification: | This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis   |

### Target Details

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Target:           | PARP12  |
| Alternative Name: | Parp12 ( <a href="#">PARP12 Products</a> )  |
| Background:       | Poly(ADP-ribosyl)ation is an immediate DNA-damage-dependent post-translational modification |

## Target Details

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of histones and other nuclear proteins that contributes to the survival of injured proliferating cells. Poly(ADP-ribose) polymerases (PARPs) now constitute a large family of 18 proteins, encoded by different genes and displaying a conserved catalytic domain in which PARP-1 (113 kDa), the founding member, and PARP-2 (62 kDa) are so far the sole enzymes whose catalytic activity has been shown to be immediately stimulated by DNA strand breaks. A large repertoire of sequences encoding novel PARPs now extends considerably the field of poly(ADP-ribosylation) reactions to various aspects of the cell biology including cell proliferation and cell death. Some of these new members interact with each other, share common partners and common subcellular localizations suggesting possible fine tuning in the regulation of this post-translational modification of proteins.

|                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Molecular Weight: | 80 kDa                 |
| Gene ID:          | 243771                 |
| UniProt:          | <a href="#">Q8BZ20</a> |

## Application Details

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|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| Application Notes: | For WB starting dilution is: 1:1000     |
|                    | For IHC-P starting dilution is: 1:10~50 |
|                    | For FACS starting dilution is: 1:10~50  |

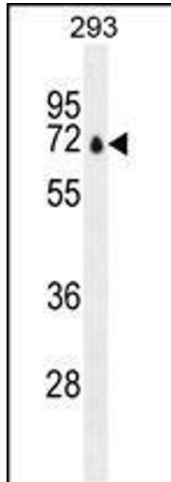
|               |                       |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| Restrictions: | For Research Use only |
|---------------|-----------------------|

## Handling

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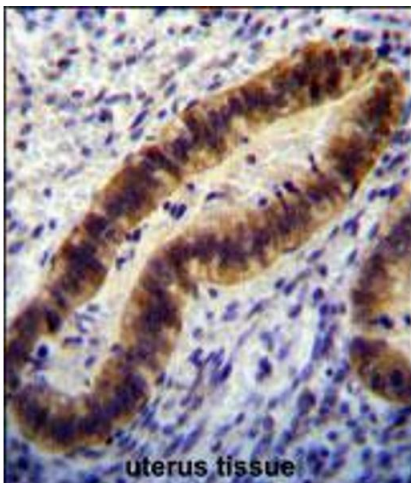
|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| Format:            | Liquid   |
| Concentration:     | 2 mg/mL  |
| Buffer:            | Supplied in PBS with 0.09 % (W/V) sodium azide.  |
| Preservative:      | Sodium azide   |
| Precaution of Use: | This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only. |
| Storage:           | 4 °C,-20 °C  |
| Storage Comment:   | Store at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care                        |

should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.



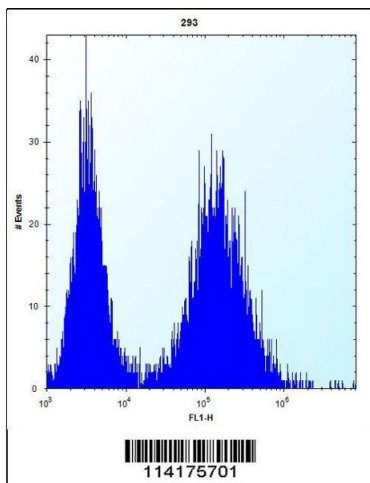
### Western Blotting

**Image 1.** Western blot analysis in 293 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).



### Immunohistochemistry

**Image 2.** Parp12 Antibody immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human uterus tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining.



### Flow Cytometry

**Image 3.** Flow cytometric analysis of 293 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.