

## PARG Rabbit mAb [8X8V]

Cat NO. :A21279

### Information:

Applications	Reactivity:	UniProt ID:	MW(kDa)	Host	Isotype	Size
WB	H	Q86W56	120-130 kDa	Rabbit	IgG	100ul,200ul

### Applications detail:

Application	Dilution
WB	1:1000-2000
The optimal dilutions should be determined by the end user	

### Conjugate:

UnConjugate

### Form:

Liquid

### sensitivity:

Endogenous

### Purification:

Protein A purification

### Specificity:

Antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide at the sequence of Human PARG

### Storage buffer and conditions:

Antibody store in 10 mM PBS, 0.5mg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol (buffer) .

Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C or -80°C.

Products are valid for one natural year of receipt.Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

### Tissue specificity:

Ubiquitously expressed..

### Subcellular location:

[Isoform 1]: Nucleus.

### Function:

Poly(ADP-ribose) glycohydrolase that degrades poly(ADP-ribose) by hydrolyzing the ribose-ribose bonds present in poly(ADP-ribose) (PubMed:15450800, PubMed:21892188, PubMed:23102699, PubMed:23474714, PubMed:33186521, PubMed:34321462, PubMed:34019811). PARG acts both as an endo- and exoglycosidase, releasing poly(ADP-ribose) of different length as well as ADP-ribose monomers (PubMed:23102699, PubMed:23481255). It is however unable to cleave the ester bond between the terminal ADP-ribose and ADP-ribosylated residues, leaving proteins that are mono-ADP-ribosylated (PubMed:21892188, PubMed:23474714, PubMed:33186521). Poly(ADP-ribose) is synthesized after DNA damage is only present transiently and is rapidly

**Introduction:** **WB:** Western Blot **IP:** Immunoprecipitation **IHC:** Immunohistochemistry **ChIP:** Chromatin Immunoprecipitation **ICC/IF:** Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence **F:** Flow Cytometry

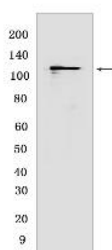
**Cross Reactivity:** **H:** human **M:** mouse **R:** rat **Hm:** hamster **Mk:** monkey **Vir:** virus **Mi:** mink **C:** chicken **Dm:** D. melanogaster **X:** Xenopus **Z:** zebrafish **B:** bovine **Dg:** dog **Pg:** pig **Hr:** horse

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degraded by PARG (PubMed:23102699, PubMed:34019811). Required to prevent detrimental accumulation of poly(ADP-ribose) upon prolonged replicative stress, while it is not required for recovery from transient replicative stress (PubMed:24906880). Responsible for the prevalence of mono-ADP-ribosylated proteins in cells, thanks to its ability to degrade poly(ADP-ribose) without cleaving the terminal protein-ribose bond (PubMed:33186521). Required for retinoid acid-dependent gene transactivation, probably by removing poly(ADP-ribose) from histone demethylase KDM4D, allowing chromatin derepression at RAR-dependent gene promoters (PubMed:23102699). Involved in the synthesis of ATP in the nucleus, together with PARP1, NMNAT1 and NUDT5 (PubMed:27257257). Nuclear ATP generation is required for extensive chromatin remodeling events that are energy-consuming (PubMed:27257257)..

## Validation Data:

### PARG Rabbit mAb [8X8V] Images



Western blot (SDS PAGE) analysis of extracts from PC-3 cells.Using PARG Rabbit mAb [8X8V] at dilution of 1:1000 incubated at 4°C over night.

View more information on <http://naturebios.com>

**IMPORTANT:** For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 1% w/v Milk, 1X TBST at 4°C overnight.