

**Anti-PARP3 Antibody**  
Rabbit polyclonal antibody to PARP3  
Catalog # AP60358

### Specification

---

#### Anti-PARP3 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O9Y6F1</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	60089

#### Anti-PARP3 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 10039

#### Other Names

ADPRT3; ADPRTL3; Poly [ADP-ribose] polymerase 3; PARP-3; hPARP-3; ADP-ribosyltransferase diphtheria toxin-like 3; ARTD3; IRT1; NAD(+) ADP-ribosyltransferase 3; ADPRT-3; Poly[ADP-ribose] synthase 3; pADPRT-3

#### Target/Specificity

Recognizes endogenous levels of PARP3 protein.

#### Dilution

WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000), IH (1/100 - 1/200)

#### Format

Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

#### Storage

Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

#### Anti-PARP3 Antibody - Protein Information

**Name** PARP3 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:10329013, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:273}

#### Function

Mono-ADP-ribosyltransferase that mediates mono-ADP- ribosylation of target proteins and plays a key role in the response to DNA damage (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16924674" target="\_blank">16924674</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19354255" target="\_blank">19354255</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20064938" target="\_blank">20064938</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21211721" target="\_blank">21211721</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21270334" target="\_blank">21270334</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23742272" target="\_blank">23742272</a>, PubMed:<a

<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24598253> target="\_blank">24598253</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25043379" target="\_blank">25043379</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28447610" target="\_blank">28447610</a>). Mediates mono-ADP-ribosylation of glutamate, aspartate or lysine residues on target proteins (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20064938" target="\_blank">20064938</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25043379" target="\_blank">25043379</a>). In contrast to PARP1 and PARP2, it is not able to mediate poly-ADP-ribosylation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25043379" target="\_blank">25043379</a>). Involved in DNA repair by mediating mono-ADP-ribosylation of a limited number of acceptor proteins involved in chromatin architecture and in DNA metabolism, such as histone H2B, XRCC5 and XRCC6 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16924674" target="\_blank">16924674</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24598253" target="\_blank">24598253</a>). ADP-ribosylation follows DNA damage and appears as an obligatory step in a detection/signaling pathway leading to the reparation of DNA strand breaks (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16924674" target="\_blank">16924674</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21211721" target="\_blank">21211721</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21270334" target="\_blank">21270334</a>). Involved in single-strand break repair by catalyzing mono-ADP-ribosylation of histone H2B on 'Glu-2' (H2BE2ADPr) of nucleosomes containing nicked DNA (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27530147" target="\_blank">27530147</a>). Cooperates with the XRCC5-XRCC6 (Ku80-Ku70) heterodimer to limit end-resection thereby promoting accurate NHEJ (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24598253" target="\_blank">24598253</a>). Suppresses G-quadruplex (G4) structures in response to DNA damage (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28447610" target="\_blank">28447610</a>). Associates with a number of DNA repair factors and is involved in the response to exogenous and endogenous DNA strand breaks (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16924674" target="\_blank">16924674</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21211721" target="\_blank">21211721</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21270334" target="\_blank">21270334</a>). Together with APLF, promotes the retention of the LIG4-XRCC4 complex on chromatin and accelerate DNA ligation during non-homologous end-joining (NHEJ) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21211721" target="\_blank">21211721</a>). May link the DNA damage surveillance network to the mitotic fidelity checkpoint (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16924674" target="\_blank">16924674</a>). Acts as a negative regulator of immunoglobulin class switch recombination, probably by controlling the level of AICDA /AID on the chromatin (By similarity). In addition to proteins, also able to ADP-ribosylate DNA: mediates DNA mono-ADP- ribosylation of DNA strand break termini via covalent addition of a single ADP-ribose moiety to a 5'- or 3'-terminal phosphate residues in DNA containing multiple strand breaks (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29361132" target="\_blank">29361132</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29520010" target="\_blank">29520010</a>).

### Cellular Location

Nucleus. Chromosome. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome, centriole. Note=Almost exclusively localized in the nucleus and appears in numerous small foci and a small number of larger foci whereas a centrosomal location has not been detected (PubMed:16924674). In response to DNA damage, localizes to sites of double-strand break (PubMed:21270334, PubMed:28447610). Also localizes to single-strand breaks (PubMed:27530147). Preferentially localized to the daughter centriole (PubMed:10329013).

### Tissue Location

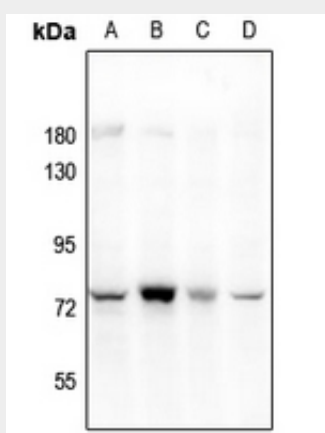
Widely expressed; the highest levels are in the kidney, skeletal muscle, liver, heart and spleen; also detected in pancreas, lung, placenta, brain, leukocytes, colon, small intestine, ovary, testis, prostate and thymus.

## Anti-PARP3 Antibody - Protocols

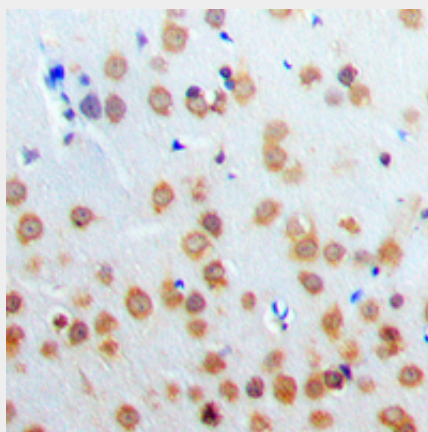
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

## Anti-PARP3 Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of PARP3 expression in HEK293T (A), LO2 (B), SGC7901 (C), mouse testis (D) whole cell lysates.



Immunohistochemical analysis of PARP3 staining in human brain formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue section. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0). The section was then incubated with the antibody at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

## Anti-PARP3 Antibody - Background

KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the N-term region of human PARP3. The exact sequence is proprietary.