10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Parp9 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP11667b

Specification

Parp9 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession Q8CAS9

Parp9 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 80285

Other Names
Poly [ADP-ribose] polymerase 9, PARP-9, ADP-ribosyltransferase diphtheria toxin-like 9, ARTD9, B aggressive lymphoma protein homolog, Parp9, Bal

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Parp9 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name Parp9

Synonyms Bal

Function
ADP-ribosyltransferase which, in association with E3 ligase DTX3L, plays a role in DNA damage repair and in immune responses including interferon-mediated antiviral defenses (PubMed:27796300). Within the complex, enhances DTX3L E3 ligase activity which is further enhanced by PARP9 binding to poly(ADP-ribose) (By similarity). In addition, positively regulates DTXL3 protein levels (By similarity). In association with DTX3L and in presence of E1 and E2 enzymes, mediates NAD(+)-dependent mono-ADP-ribosylation of ubiquitin which prevents ubiquitin conjugation to substrates such as histones (By similarity). During DNA repair, PARP1 recruits PARP9/BAL1-DTX3L complex to DNA damage sites via PARP9 binding to ribosylated PARP1 (By similarity). Subsequent PARP1-dependent PARP9/BAL1-DTX3L-mediated ubiquitination promotes the rapid and specific recruitment of 53BP1/TP53BP1, UIMC1/RAP80, and BRCA1 to DNA damage sites (By similarity). In response to DNA damage, PARP9-DTX3L complex is required for efficient non- homologous end joining (NHEJ) but the complex function is restrained by PARP9 activity (By similarity). Dispensable for B-cell receptor (BCR) assembly through V(D)J recombination and class switch recombination (CSR) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28105679"

target="_blank">28105679). In macrophages, positively regulates pro- inflammatory cytokines production in response to IFNG stimulation by suppressing PARP14-mediated STAT1 ADP-ribosylation and thus promoting STAT1 phosphorylation (PubMed:27796300). Also suppresses PARP14- mediated STAT6 ADP-ribosylation (By similarity).

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm, cytosol {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8IXQ6}. Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8IXQ6} Note=Shuttles between the nucleus and the cytosol. Translocates to the nucleus in response to IFNG or IFNB1 stimulation. Export to the cytosol depends on the interaction with DTX3L. Localizes at sites of DNA damage in a PARP1-dependent manner. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8IXQ6}

Tissue Location
Highly expressed in the thymus and intestine (PubMed:18069692). Expressed in macrophages (PubMed:27796300)

Parp9 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

Parp9 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images

Parp9 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the EGFfamily of growth factors. It is synthesized primarily as atransmembrane precursor, which is then processed to mature moleculeby proteolytic events. This protein is a ligand for the EGFreceptor.

Parp9 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References

Stoeck, A., et al. J. Cell. Sci. 123 (PT 13), 2319-2331 (2010) :Genetos, D.C., et al. Cell Tissue Res. 340(1):81-89(2010)Nagaoka, T., et al. J. Mol. Biol. 380(1):83-94(2008)Revillion, F., et al. Ann. Oncol. 19(1):73-80(2008)Moss, M.L., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 282(49):35712-35721(2007)