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# Parp6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide

**Synthetic peptide**
**Catalog # BP6286c**

## Specification

### Parp6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession Q2NL67

### Parp6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

**Gene ID** 56965

**Other Names**
Poly [ADP-ribose] polymerase 6, PARP-6, ADP-ribosyltransferase diphtheria toxin-like 17, ARTD17, PARP6

**Target/Specificity**
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody <a href=/product/products/AP6286c>AP6286c</a> was selected from the C-term region of human Parp6 . A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

**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.

### Parp6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

**Name** PARP6 (HGNC:26921)

**Function**
Mono-ADP-ribosyltransferase that mediates mono-ADP- ribosylation of target proteins.

### Parp6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

### Parp6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

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## Parp6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

Poly(ADP-ribosyl)ation is an immediate DNA-damage-dependent post-translational modification 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-ribosyl)ation 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.

## Parp6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Ame,J.C., Bioessays 26 (8), 882-893 (2004)