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PARP3 Blocking Peptide (N-term)

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP20360a

Specification

PARP3 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Product Information

Primary Accession O9Y6F1

PARP3 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 10039

Other Names
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, PARP3, ADPRT3, ADPRTL3

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.

PARP3 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - 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.unip

PARP3 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Background

Involved in the base excision repair (BER) pathway, by catalyzing the poly(ADP-ribosyl)ation of a limited number of acceptor proteins involved in chromatin architecture and in DNA metabolism. This modification follows DNA damages and appears as an obligatory step in a detection/signaling pathway leading to the reparation of DNA strand breaks. May link the DNA damage surveillance network to the mitotic fidelity checkpoint. Negatively influences the G1/S cell cycle progression without interfering with centrosome duplication. Binds DNA. May be involved in the regulation of PRC2 and PRC3 complex-dependent gene silencing.

rot.org/citations/16924674"
target="_blank">16924674,
PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20064938"
target="_blank">20064938,
PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21211721"
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PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21270334"
target="_blank">21270334,
PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25043379"
target="_blank">25043379,
PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24598253"
target="_blank">24598253). 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,
PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25043379"
target="_blank">25043379). 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). 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,
PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21211721"
target="_blank">21211721,
PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21270334"
target="_blank">21270334). 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). Cooperates with the XRRC6-XRCC5 (Ku70-Ku80) heterodimer to limit end-resection thereby promoting accurate NHEJ (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24598253"
target="_blank">24598253). 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 XRRC5 and XRCC6 (PubMed:16924674, PubMed:24598253). 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:16924674, PubMed:21211721, PubMed:21270334). May link the DNA damage surveillance network to the mitotic fidelity checkpoint (PubMed:16924674). 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:29361132, PubMed:29520010). Acts as a negative regulator of immunoglobulin class switch recombination, probably by controlling the level of AICDA /AID on the chromatin (By similarity).

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). 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.

PARP3 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides