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PARP2 Human

Catalog #:ENPS-701

For research use only.

Description:PARP2 Human Recombinant produced in E.coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 376 amino acids (233-583a.a) and having a molecular mass of 42.5kDa. PARP2 is fused to a 25 amino acid His-tag at N-terminus & purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms:ADPRT2, ADPRTL2, ADPRTL3, ARTD2, pADPRT-2, PARP-2, Poly [ADP-ribose] polymerase 2, hPARP-2, ADP-ribosyltransferase diphtheria toxin-like 2, NAD (+) ADP-ribosyltransferase 2, Poly [ADP-ribose] synthase 2.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence:MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MGSHMQLDLR VQELIKLICN VQAMEEMMME MKYNTKKAPL GKLTVAQIKA GYQSLKKIED CIRAGQHGRA LMEACNEFYT RIPHDFGLRT PPLIRTQKEL SEKIQLLEAL GDIEIAIKLV KTELQSPEHP LDQHYRNLHC ALRPLDHESY EFKVISQYLQ STHAPTHSDY TMTLLDLFEV EKDGEKEAFR EDLHNRMLLW HGSRMSNWVG IL

Purity: Greater than 85.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:
The PARP2 solution (1mg/ml) contains 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0), 0.4M urea and 10% glycerol.

Stability:
Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA).Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:
NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drµgs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:
Glycogenin-1 (GYG1) is an enzyme involved in glycogen biosynthesis. GYG1 is the chief enzyme involved in glycogen polymerisation. Glycogenin-1 is vital for the function of self-glucosylates, using an inter-subunit mechanism, to form an oligosaccharide primer which acts as substrate for glycogen synthase. In addition, GYG1 has a role in regulating glycogen metabolism and the achievement of maximal glycogen levels in skeletal muscle. GYG1 mRNA and protein content and activity increase in the muscle during recovery from prolonged and exhaustive exercise. GYG1 is inactivated with glycogen catabolism which concurs with an increase in glycogenin gene expression as exercise and glycogenolysis advance. Glycogenin will remain covalently attached to the reducing end of the glycogen molecule.

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