

ADPRHL2 Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP9723a

Product Information

Application WB, FC, E **Primary Accession** Q9NX46

Other Accession <u>Q8CG72</u>, <u>Q3SYV9</u>

Reactivity Human

Predicted Bovine, Mouse

Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Isotype Rabbit IgG
Clone Names RB24239
Calculated MW 38947
Antigen Region 87-114

Additional Information

Gene ID 54936

Other Names Poly(ADP-ribose) glycohydrolase ARH3, ADP-ribosylhydrolase 3, [Protein

ADP-ribosylarginine] hydrolase-like protein 2, ADPRHL2, ARH3

Target/Specificity This ADPRHL2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH

conjugated synthetic peptide between 87-114 amino acids from the

N-terminal region of human ADPRHL2.

Dilution WB~~1:1000 FC~~1:10~50 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide

affinity purification.

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

at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions ADPRHL2 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in

diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name ADPRS (HGNC:21304)

Function ADP-ribosylhydrolase that preferentially hydrolyzes the scissile

alpha-O-linkage attached to the anomeric C1" position of ADP- ribose and acts

on different substrates, such as proteins ADP- ribosylated on serine and threonine, free poly(ADP-ribose) and O- acetyl-ADP-D-ribose (PubMed:21498885, PubMed:29907568, PubMed:30045870, PubMed:30401461, PubMed:30830864, PubMed:33186521, PubMed:33769608, PubMed:33894202, PubMed:34019811, PubMed:34321462, PubMed:34479984, PubMed:34625544). Specifically acts as a serine mono-ADP- ribosylhydrolase by mediating the removal of mono-ADP-ribose attached to serine residues on proteins, thereby playing a key role in DNA damage response (PubMed:28650317, PubMed:29234005, PubMed:30045870, PubMed:33186521, PubMed:34019811, PubMed:34625544). Serine ADP- ribosylation of proteins constitutes the primary form of ADP- ribosylation of proteins in response to DNA damage (PubMed:<u>29480802</u>, PubMed:<u>33186521</u>, PubMed:<u>34625544</u>). Does not hydrolyze ADP-ribosyl- arginine, -cysteine, -diphthamide, or -asparagine bonds (PubMed: 16278211, PubMed: 33769608). Also able to degrade protein free poly(ADP-ribose), which is synthesized in response to DNA damage: free poly(ADP-ribose) acts as a potent cell death signal and its degradation by ADPRHL2 protects cells from poly(ADP-ribose)-dependent cell death, a process named parthanatos (PubMed:16278211). Also hydrolyzes free poly(ADP-ribose) in mitochondria (PubMed:22433848). Specifically digests O-acetyl-ADP-D-ribose, a product of deacetylation reactions catalyzed by sirtuins (PubMed: 17075046, PubMed: 21498885). Specifically degrades 1"-O-acetyl-ADP-D-ribose isomer, rather than 2"-O-acetyl- ADP-D-ribose or 3"-O-acetyl-ADP-D-ribose isomers (PubMed:21498885).

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Chromosome Mitochondrion matrix Note=Recruited to DNA lesion regions following DNA damage; ADP-D- ribose-recognition is required for recruitment to DNA damage sites

Tissue Location

Ubiquitous (PubMed:16278211). Expressed in skin fibroblasts (PubMed:30830864).

Background

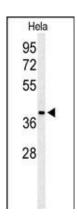
ADPRHL2 is a member of the ADP-ribosylglycohydrolase family. The enzyme catalyzes the removal of ADP-ribose from ADP-ribosylated proteins. This enzyme localizes to the mitochondria, in addition to the nucleus and cytoplasm.

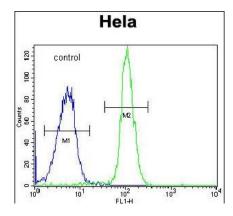
References

Niere, M., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 28(2):814-824(2008) Ono, T., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 103(45):16687-16691(2006) Mueller-Dieckmann, C., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 103(41):15026-15031(2006)

Images

Western blot analysis of ADPRHL2 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP9723a) in Hela cell line lysates (35ug/lane). ADPRHL2 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.





ADPRHL2 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP9723a) flow cytometric analysis of Hela cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram).FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.