Recombinant PAR14 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	540420
Synonyms	ADP-ribosyltransferase diphtheria toxin-like 8; ARTD8; B aggressive lymphoma protein 2; Poly [ADP-ribose] polymerase 14; PARP-14
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q460N5
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 45.15 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 46 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1427-1801
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>90%, by SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining.
Endotoxin	Not tested.
Activity	Not tested.
Stability	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70℃
Protein Construction	DNA encoding 1427-1801 aa (Q460N5) were fused with 6His tag.

Storage & Handling

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.25 μg/μl in sterile water for short-term storage. Reconstitution with 50% glycerol solution is recommended for longer term storage (see Stability and Storage for more details). If a different concentration is needed for your purposes please adjust the reconstitution volume as required (please note: the ion concentration of the final solution will vary according to the volume used). Note: Centrifuge vial before opening. When reconstituting, gently pipet and wash down the sides of the vial to ensure full recovery of the protein into solution.
Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice unless customers require otherwise.

Description

Description	Recombinant Human PARP14 (1427-1801) Fragment: A high-purity protein tool encompassing the WWE and PARP catalytic domains, designed for targeted studies of mono-ADP-ribosylation mechanisms and domain-specific interactions in immune signaling pathways. PARP14 is a mono-ADP-ribosyltransferase that modifies glutamate residues on target proteins, distinct from poly-ADP-ribosylating PARPs. It regulates cytokine responses by ADP-ribosylating STAT1 (though its role in phosphorylation inhibition may involve sumoylation) and enhances STAT6-dependent transcription and MRC1 expression in IL4-stimulated macrophages. The protein localizes to both the nucleus and cytoplasm, with cytoplasmic prevalence in macrophages, underscoring its role in immune cell signaling. This fragment enables focused investigation of its catalytic and WWE domain functions without interference from other regulatory regions.