

Rabbit anti-Human TNKS Polyclonal Antibody | anti-TNKS antibody

Anti-TNKS Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

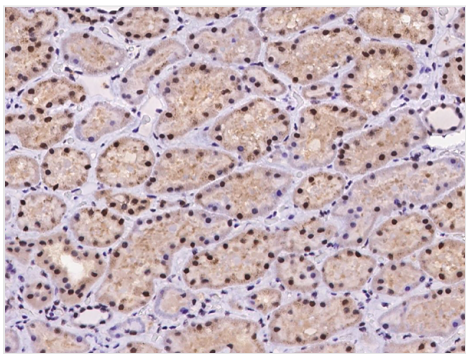
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA256768	Rabbit	Human	Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

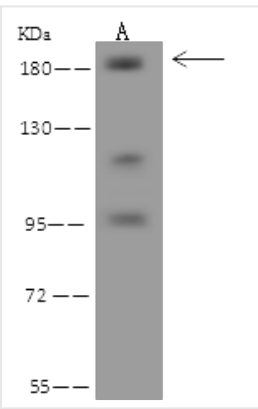
TNKS; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-TNKS Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; TNKS Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; Anti-ARTD5 Antibody; Anti-PARP-5a Antibody; Anti-PARP5A Antibody; Anti-PARPL Antibody; Anti-pART5 Antibody; Anti-TIN1 Antibody; Anti-TINF1 Antibody; Anti-TNKS1 Antibody; anti-TNKS antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human TNKS
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-TNKS antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human TNKS fragment
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human TNKS fragment, and purified by antigen affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunochemical staining of human TNKS in human kidney with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



WB (Western Blot)
Anti-TNKS rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution Lane A: HeLa Whole Cell Lysate Lysates/proteins at 30 ug per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L)/HRP at 1/10000 dilution. Developed using the ECL technique. Performed under reducing conditions. Predicted band size: 142 kDa (We are unsure as to the identity of these extra bands).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-TNKS antibody	Human tankyrase-1 (TNKS) is a member of the ADP-ribose polymerase (PARP) superfamily of proteins that posttranslationally modify themselves and target proteins with ADP-ribose (termed PARylation). The TNKS ankyrin repeat domain mediates interactions with a number of structurally and functionally diverse binding partners, linking TNKS activity to multiple critical cell processes, including Wnt signaling, Golgi trafficking, and telomere maintenance. The ADP-ribose polymerase Tankyrase (TNKS) mediates proteolysis of Axin-a negative regulator of Wnt signaling-and provides a promising therapeutic target for Wnt-driven diseases. Proteolysis of TNKS substrates is mediated through their ubiquitination by the poly-ADP-ribose (pADPr)-dependent RING-domain E3 ubiquitin ligase RNF146/Iduna. Like TNKS, RNF146 promotes Axin proteolysis and Wnt pathway activation in some cultured cell lines, but in contrast with TNKS, RNF146 is dispensable for Axin degradation in colorectal carcinoma cells. The binding partner:ankyrin repeat domain interface as a viable target for inhibition of TNKS activity.
References	Solberg NT, et al. (2019) Mek inhibition induces canonical wnt signaling through yap in kras mutated hct-15 cells, and a cancer preventive foxo3/foxm1 ratio in combination with tnks inhibition. Cancers (Basel) 11 (2): 164.Solberg NT, et al. (2018) Tankyrase inhibition enhances the antiproliferative effect of pi3k and egfr inhibition, mutually affecting beta-catenin and akt signaling in colorectal cancer. Mol Cancer Res 16 (3): 543-553.Eisemann T, et al. (2019) Structural and functional analysis of parameters governing tankyrase-1 interaction with telomeric repeat-binding factor 1 and gdp-mannose 4, 6-dehydratase. J Biol Chem 294 (40): 14574-14590.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.