

### Tankyrase (TRF1 interacting ankyrin-related ADP-ribose polymerase, TANK1) Antibodies

Cat. # TANK12-P	Human TANK1 Control/blocking Peptide #2	<b>SIZE:</b> 100 ug
Cat. # TANK12-S	Rabbit Anti-Human TANK1 antiserum #2	<b>SIZE:</b> 100 ul
Cat. # TANK12-A	Rabbit Anti-Human TANK1 IgG # 2 (aff pure)	<b>SIZE:</b> 100 ug

Poly(ADP-ribose) polymerases (**PARPs**) catalyze formation of long, branched chain of poly(ADP-ribose) onto protein acceptors using NAD<sup>+</sup> as a substrate. Poly(ADP)ribosylation is a transient posttranslational modification that can either enhance or reduce protein activity. **Tankyrase** (TRF1 interacting ankyrin-related ADP-ribose polymerase; human 1327 aa, **renamed as TNKS-1/TANK1**, chromosome 8), a modular protein with homology to ankyrin and poly(adenosine diphosphate-ribose) polymerase (PARP) has been cloned and localized to telomere. TANK1 is alternatively spliced to isoform 1 and 2 (missing 644-1327). The N-terminal **HPS domain** contains multiple run of histidine, proline, and serine residue homopolymers. TANK1 has 24 ankyrin repeats in TRF-1 interacting domain near the N-terminus. The 33-aa ANK repeat motif mediates protein-protein interactions. The ANK domain is followed another protein interaction motif called the sterile alpha-module (**SAM**). The C-terminal region of TANK1 contains the PARP activity. TANK1 uses its ANK domain to bind TRF1 and its PARP domain to ADP-ribosylate itself and TRF1, and thereby inhibiting the ability of TRF1 to bind telomere. The homology between tankyrase and PARPs is limited to catalytic domain. Tankyrase-1 is expressed in many tissues and targeted to various intracellular compartments. Tankyrase-1, devoid of NLS (nuclear localization signal), is translocated to telomere (nucleus) through binding of its ANK domain to TRF1.

**FUNCTION:** May regulate vesicle trafficking and modulate the subcellular distribution of SLC2A4/GLUT4-vesicles. Has PARP activity and can modify TERF1, and thereby contribute to the regulation of telomere length.

**SUBUNIT:** Oligomerizes and associates with TNKS2. Interacts with the cytoplasmic domain of LNPEP/Otase in SLC2A4/GLUT4-vesicles. Binds to the N-terminus of telomeric TERF1 via the ANK repeats. Found in a complex with POT1; TERF1 and TIN2.

**SUBCELLULAR LOCATION:** Cytoplasm. Golgi apparatus membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Nucleus, nuclear pore complex.

#### Source of Antigen, Antibodies, and Positive Controls

<b>Antigen</b>	A 17-aa <b>Peptide (designated as TANK12-P; Control/blocking peptide)</b> sequence within the N-terminal (after the 1 <sup>st</sup> poly-pro) domain of <b>human TANK1</b> (protein accession # O95271 TNK1, refs 1)
<b>Ab Host/type</b>	Rabbit, Polyclonal antiserum # HO22-S and IgG, purified over antigen-agarose (Cat # HO22-A)
<b>2-Ab</b>	Cat # 20320, goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP (AP, biotin, FITC conjugates also available).
<b>-ve control IgG</b>	Cat # 20009-1, Rabbit (non-immune) Serum IgG, purified, suitable for ELISA, Western, IHC as -ve control

#### Form & Storage of Antibodies/Peptide Control

##### Antiserum (unpurified)

100ul                      solution                      lyophilized powder

Supplied in Buffer: 0.05% azide  
**Reconstitute powder in 100 ul PBS**

##### Affinity pure IgG

100 ug/100ul                      solution                      lyophilized powder  
Supplied in **Buffer:** PBS+0.1% BSA  
**Reconstitute powder in PBS at 1mg/ml**

##### Control/blocking peptide

100 ug/100 ul                      solution                      lyophilized powder  
Supplied in Buffer: PBS pH 7.5,  
**Reconstitute powder in PBS at 1 mg/ml.**

##### Storage

**Short-term:** unopened, undiluted liquid vials at 20°C and powder at 4°C or -20°C..

**Long-term:** at -20°C or below in suitable aliquots after reconstitution. Do not freeze and thaw and store working, diluted solutions.

**Stability:** 6-12 months at -20°C or below.

**Shipping:** 4°C for solutions and room temp for powder

#### Recommended Usage

**Western Blotting** (1:1K-5K for neat serum and 1-10 ug/ml for affinity pure antibody using ECL technique). TANK1 ~142 kDa.

**ELISA:** Control peptide can be used to coat ELISA plates at 1 ug/ml and detected with antibodies (1:10-50K for neat serum and 0.5-1 ug/ml for affinity pure).

**Histochemistry & Immunofluorescence:** Not tested. We recommend the use of affinity purified ab at 2-20 ug/ml.

#### Specificity & Cross-reactivity

The TANK12 control peptide sequence is 100% conserved in human TANK1 isoforms 1 and 2. It has no significant homology in other species or TANK2. Antibody crossreactivity in various species is not established. Control peptide, because of its low mol. Wt (<3 kDa), is not suitable for Western. It should be used for ELISA or antibody blocking experiments (use 5-10 ug control peptide per 1 ug of aff pure IgG or 1 ul antiserum) to confirm antibody.

**General References:** (1) Smith S et al (1998) Science 282, 1484; Smith S et al (1999) J. Cell Sci. 112, 3649; Chi NW et al (2000) JBC 275, 38437; Cook BD et al (2002) Mol Cell. Biol. 22, 332-342, Meyerson M et al (1997) Cell 90, 785-795

\*This product is for In vitro research use only.

#### Related material available from ADI

Antibodies TANK1/2, TRF1-2, TP1, Est2, GRBP14, Tab182, Glut4, poly-ADP-ribose

TANK12-S-A-P                      70901A