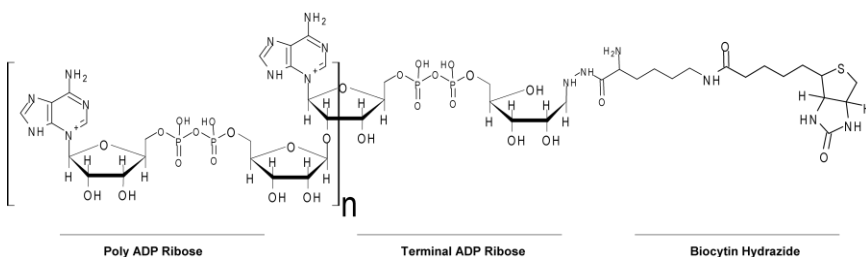


**Biotin (Terminal) – Poly ADP-ribose (PAR) Polymer**

Catalog #: 4336-100-02

Volume: 100 µl

Concentration: 10 µM



**Figure 1: Terminally biotinylated Poly ADP-ribose (PAR)**

**Description:** Biotin (Terminal)-PAR (figure 1) was synthesized by reductive amination<sup>1</sup> of pure PAR polymer. Free biotin was removed by desalting over Sephadex G25 column. The PAR chain length<sup>3</sup> ranges from 2-17 mer<sup>2</sup> (28%), 17-34 mer (34%), > 34 mer (38%). and it is recognized by Trevigen's PAR polymer monoclonal antibody (cat# 4335-MC-100) and polyclonal antibodies (cat# 4336-BPC-100). The Biotin (Terminal)-PAR concentration was determined using the following equation<sup>4</sup>.

$$[B\text{-PAR}] = \frac{(A_{258}) \text{ cm}^{-1}}{13,500 \text{ cm}^{-1} \text{ M}^{-1}}$$

**Storage Conditions:** Biotin (Terminal)- PAR is provided in 10 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0), 1 mM EDTA and should be stored at -80 °C. It may be aliquoted to avoid repeated freeze-thawing.

**Applications:** Co-precipitation assay, ELISA and Western blot analysis.

**References:**

1. Fahrner, J., Kranaster, R., Altmeyer, M., Marx, A., Bürkle, A., 2007. Quantitative analysis of the binding affinity of poly(ADP-ribose) to specific binding proteins as a function of chain length. *Nucleic Acids Res* 35, e143.
2. As the material was desalted over a Sephadex G25 column, small oligomers of ADP ribose (2-10 mer), will be absent in the final product.
3. Tan, Edwin S, Kristin A Krukenberg, and Timothy J Mitchison. 2012. "Large-scale Preparation and Characterization of poly(ADP-ribose) and Defined Length Polymers." *Analytical Biochemistry* **428**: 126–136.
4. Shah, G.M., et al. 1995. Methods for biochemical study of poly(ADP-ribose) metabolism *in vitro* and *in vivo*. *Anal Biochem* **227**:1-13.

**Biotin (Terminal)-  
Poly(ADP-ribose)  
(PAR) polymer**

Catalog#: 4336-100-01

Storage: -80 °C

**TREVIGEN®**

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