

**PARN antibody - N-terminal region**  
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AI11206****Specification**

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**PARN antibody - N-terminal region - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q8VDG3</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NM_028761</a> , <a href="#">NP_083037</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Zebrafish, Horse, Bovine, Dog
Predicted	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Chicken, Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	69kDa KDa

**PARN antibody - N-terminal region - Additional Information****Gene ID** 74108**Alias Symbol** **DAN, 1200003I18Rik****Other Names**

Poly(A)-specific ribonuclease PARN, 3.1.13.4, Polyadenylate-specific ribonuclease, Parn

**Format**

Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.

**Reconstitution & Storage**

Add 100 ul of distilled water. Final anti-PARN antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

PARN antibody - N-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**PARN antibody - N-terminal region - Protein Information****Name** Parn**Function**

3'-exoribonuclease that has a preference for poly(A) tails of mRNAs, thereby efficiently degrading poly(A) tails. Exonucleolytic degradation of the poly(A) tail is often the first step in the decay of eukaryotic mRNAs and is also used to silence certain maternal mRNAs translationally during oocyte maturation and early embryonic development. Interacts with both the 3'-end poly(A) tail and the 5'-end cap structure during degradation, the interaction with the cap structure being required for an efficient degradation of poly(A) tails. Involved in nonsense-mediated mRNA decay, a critical process of selective degradation of mRNAs that contain premature stop codons. Also

involved in degradation of inherently unstable mRNAs that contain AU- rich elements (AREs) in their 3'-UTR, possibly via its interaction with KHSRP. Probably mediates the removal of poly(A) tails of AREs mRNAs, which constitutes the first step of destabilization (By similarity). Also able to recognize poly(A) tails of microRNAs such as MIR21 and H/ACA box snoRNAs (small nucleolar RNAs) leading to leading to microRNAs degradation or snoRNA increased stability (By similarity).

**Cellular Location**

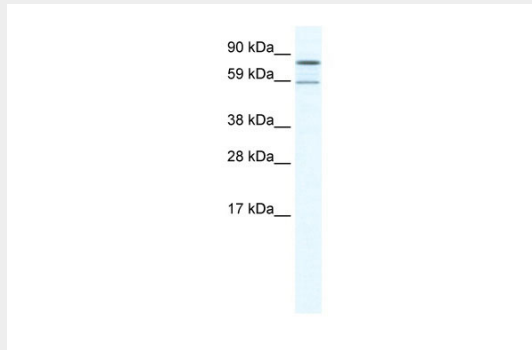
Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O95453}. Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O95453}.

Nucleus, nucleolus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O95453}. Note=Some nuclear fraction is nucleolar. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O95453}

**PARN antibody - N-terminal region - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**PARN antibody - N-terminal region - Images**

WB Suggested Anti-PARN Antibody Titration: 1.25µg/ml

ELISA Titer: 1:312500

Positive Control: SP2/0 cell lysate

**PARN antibody - N-terminal region - References**

Katayama, S., et al., (2005) Science 309 (5740), 1564-1566  
Reconstitution and Storage: For short term use, store at 2-8°C up to 1 week. For long term storage, store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.