

**PARN Antibody**  
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ALS16473****Specification**

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**PARN Antibody - Product Information**

Application	IHC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O95453</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	73kDa KDa

**PARN Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 5073**Other Names**

Poly(A)-specific ribonuclease PARN, 3.1.13.4, Deadenylating nuclease, Deadenylation nuclease, Polyadenylate-specific ribonuclease, PARN, DAN

**Target/Specificity**

Human PARN

**Reconstitution & Storage**

Long term: -20°C; Short term: +4°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

PARN Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**PARN Antibody - Protein Information****Name** PARN**Synonyms** DAN**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 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10882133" target="\_blank">10882133</a>, PubMed:<a

[11359775](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11359775), PubMed:<[12748283](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12748283)>, PubMed:<[15175153](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15175153)>, PubMed:<[9736620](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9736620)>). Also able to recognize and trim poly(A) tails of microRNAs such as MIR21 and H/ACA box snoRNAs (small nucleolar RNAs) leading to microRNAs degradation or snoRNA increased stability (PubMed:<[25049417](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25049417)>, PubMed:<[22442037](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22442037)>).

#### Cellular Location

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Nucleus, nucleolus. Note=Some nuclear fraction is nucleolar

#### Tissue Location

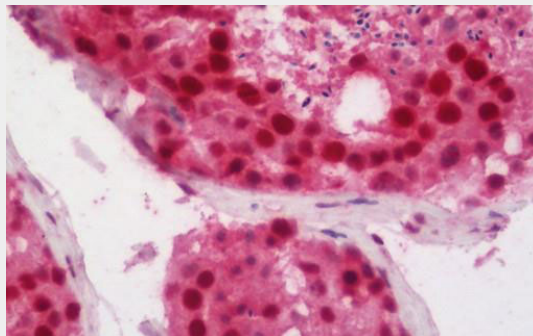
Ubiquitous.

#### PARN Antibody - Protocols

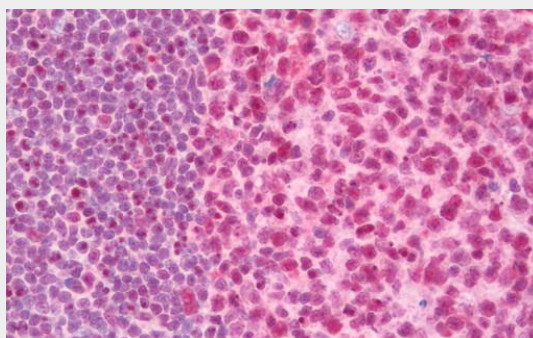
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

#### PARN Antibody - Images



Human Testis: Formalin-Fixed, Paraffin-Embedded (FFPE)



Human Tonsil: Formalin-Fixed, Paraffin-Embedded (FFPE)

### **PARN Antibody - Background**

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### **PARN Antibody - References**

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Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).  
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Buiting K.,et al.Cytogenet. Cell Genet. 87:125-131(1999).