PARN Polyclonal Antibody
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP57698

Specification

PARN Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	**IHC-P, WB**
Primary Accession	**O95453**
Reactivity	**Rat**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Calculated MW	**73451**

PARN Polyclonal 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

Format
0.01M TBS(pH7.4), 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce

Storage
Store at -20 ℃ for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ℃.

PARN Polyclonal 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:10882133, PubMed:11359775, PubMed:12748283, PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15175153" target="_blank">15175153, PubMed:<a
href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9736620" target="_blank">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:<a
href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25049417" target="_blank">25049417, PubMed:<a
href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22442037" target="_blank">22442037).

Cellular Location
Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Nucleus, nucleolus. Note=Some nuclear fraction is nucleolar
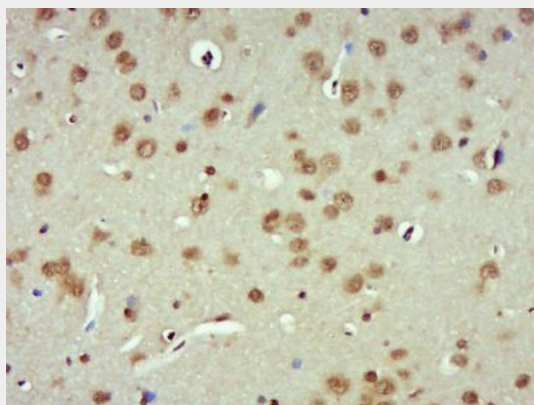
Tissue Location
Ubiquitous.

PARN Polyclonal 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

PARN Polyclonal Antibody - Images

  Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Rat brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (PARN) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-19883R) at 1:500 overnight at 4°C, followed by a conjugated secondary (sp-0023) for 20 minutes and DAB staining.
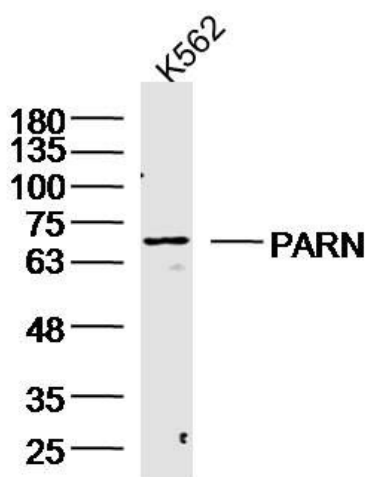
Sample: K562(human) Cell Lysate at 40 ug
Primary: Anti-PARN (bs-19883R) at 1/300 dilution
Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution
Predicted band size: 71 kD
Observed band size: 71 kD