

**PAPD5 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP18427a****Specification**

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**PAPD5 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [Q8NDF8](#)**PAPD5 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 64282**Other Names**

Non-canonical poly(A) RNA polymerase PAPD5, PAP-associated domain-containing protein 5, Terminal uridylyltransferase 3, TUTase 3, Topoisomerase-related function protein 4-2, TRF4-2, PAPD5

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**PAPD5 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information****Name** TENT4B ([HGNC:30758](#))**Function**

Terminal nucleotidyltransferase that catalyzes preferentially the transfer of ATP and GTP on RNA 3' poly(A) tail creating a heterogeneous 3' poly(A) tail leading to mRNAs stabilization by protecting mRNAs from active deadenylation (PubMed: [21788334](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21788334), PubMed: [30026317](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30026317)). Also functions as a catalytic subunit of a TRAMP-like complex which has a poly(A) RNA polymerase activity and is involved in a post-transcriptional quality control mechanism. Polyadenylation with short oligo(A) tails is required for the degradative activity of the exosome on several of its nuclear RNA substrates. Doesn't need a cofactor for polyadenylation activity (in vitro) (PubMed: [21788334](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21788334), PubMed: [21855801](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21855801)). Required for cytoplasmic polyadenylation of mRNAs involved in carbohydrate metabolism, including the glucose transporter SLC2A1/GLUT1 (PubMed: [28383716](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28383716)). Plays a role in replication-dependent histone mRNA degradation, probably through terminal uridylation of mature histone mRNAs. May play a role in sister chromatid cohesion (PubMed: [18172165](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18172165)). Mediates 3'

adenylation of the microRNA MIR21 followed by its 3'-to-5' trimming by the exoribonuclease PARN leading to degradation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25049417" target="\_blank">25049417</a>). Mediates 3' adenylation of H/ACA box snoRNAs (small nucleolar RNAs) followed by its 3'-to-5' trimming by the exoribonuclease PARN which enhances snoRNA stability and maturation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22442037" target="\_blank">22442037</a>).

**Cellular Location**

Nucleus. Nucleus, nucleolus. Cytoplasm Note=Predominantly expressed in the cytoplasm (PubMed:18172165)

**PAPD5 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**PAPD5 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images****PAPD5 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

PAPD5 plays a role in replication-dependent histone mRNA degradation. May be involved in the terminal uridylation of mature histone mRNAs before their degradation is initiated. DNA polymerase, probably involved in DNA repair. May play a role in sister chromatid cohesion.

**PAPD5 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

Rose, J. Phd, et al. Mol. Med. (2010) In press :Mullen, T.E., et al. Genes Dev. 22(1):50-65(2008)Walowsky, C., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 274(11):7302-7308(1999)