PARN Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	PARN, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	PARN Rabbit pAb
Product Gene Name	anti-PARN antibody
Product Synonym Names	DAN; DKCB6; PFBMFT4
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Form/Format	PBS with 0.02% Sodium Azide, 50% Glycerol, pH 7.3.
Purity/Purification	Affinity Purified
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Molecular Weight	90kDa
OMIM	604212
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for O95453
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 1-280 of human PARN (NP_002573.1).
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm, Nucleus
ISO Certification	Manufactured in an ISO 9001:2015 Certified Laboratory.
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-PARN antibody	Western Blot (WB), Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Immunofluorescence (IF)
Application Notes for anti-PARN antibody	WB: 1:500-1:2000 IHC: 1:50-1:200 IF: 1:50-1:200
Related Product Information for anti-PARN antibody	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.
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-PARN antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.
Searchable Terms for PARN purchase	MBS8545320 is an antibody targeting PARN. Also known as PARN Rabbit pAb. Reactive in Human. Host: Rabbit.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for PARN. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	60390262
NCBI GeneID	5073
NCBI Accession #	O95453.1
UniProt Primary Accession #	O95453
UniProt Related Accession #	O95453
NCBI Official Full Name	Poly(A)-specific ribonuclease PARN
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	poly(A)-specific ribonuclease
NCBI Official Symbol	PARN
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	DAN; DKCB6; PFBMFT4
UniProt Protein Name	Poly(A)-specific ribonuclease PARN
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Deadenylating nuclease; Deadenylation nuclease; Polyadenylate-specific ribonuclease
Protein Family	Poly(A)-specific ribonuclease
UniProt Gene Name	PARN
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	DAN
UniProt Entry Name	PARN_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	poly(A)-specific ribonuclease PARN
NCBI Summary for PARN	The protein encoded by this gene is a 3'-exoribonuclease, with similarity to the RNase D family of 3'-exonucleases. It prefers poly(A) as the substrate, hence, efficiently degrades poly(A) tails of mRNAs. Exonucleolytic degradation of the poly(A) tail is often the first step in the decay of eukaryotic mRNAs. This protein is also involved in silencing of certain maternal mRNAs during oocyte maturation and early embryonic development, as well as in nonsense-mediated decay (NMD) of mRNAs that contain premature stop codons. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2008]
UniProt Comments for PARN	PARN: 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. Homodimer. Interacts with KHSRP and CELF1/CUGBP1. Found in a mRNA decay complex with RENT1, RENT2 and RENT3B. Ubiquitous. Belongs to the CAF1 family. 3 isoforms of the human protein are produced by alternative splicing. Protein type: Ribonuclease; RNA-binding; EC 3.1.13.4; Nucleolus Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 16p13 Cellular Component: cytoplasm; nucleolus; cytosol; nucleus Molecular Function: protein binding; poly(A)-specific ribonuclease activity; nuclease activity; mRNA 3'-UTR binding; metal ion binding; nucleotide binding; protein kinase binding Biological Process: poly(A) tail shortening; RNA modification; mRNA catabolic process, nonsense-mediated decay; female gamete generation; gene expression; mRNA catabolic process, deadenylation-dependent decay Disease: Pulmonary Fibrosis And/or Bone Marrow Failure, Telomere-related, 4; Dyskeratosis Congenita, Autosomal Recessive, 6

Research Articles on PARN	**1.** PARN-mediated shortening is pervasive across most miRNAs and appears to be a conserved mechanism contributing to the 3' end formation of vertebrate miRNAs. Our findings add miRNAs to the expanding list of noncoding RNAs whose 3' end formation depends on PARN.
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