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Rabbit Anti-PARN/AF350 Conjugated antibody

SL19883R-AF350

Product Name	Anti-PARN/AF350
Chinese Name	AF350 标记的多聚腺苷酸特异性核糖核酸抗体
Alias	DAN; Deadenylating nuclease; Deadenylation nuclease; PARN; PARN_HUMAN; Poly A specific ribonuclease; Poly(A) specific ribonuclease; Poly(A)-specific ribonuclease PARN; Polyadenylate specific ribonuclease; Polyadenylate-specific ribonuclease.
Research Area	Cell biology Developmental biology Epigenetics
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	Human,Rat(predicted:Mouse)
Applications	IF=1:100-500 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight	71kDa
Form	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human PARN
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Product Detail	**background:** 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]

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.

Subcellular Location:
Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Nucleus > nucleolus. Some nuclear fraction is nucleolar.

Tissue Specificity:
Ubiquitous.

Similarity:
Belongs to the CAF1 family.
Contains 1 R3H domain.

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 5073 Human

Entrez Gene: 74108 Mouse

Entrez Gene: 360464 Rat

Omim: 604212 Human

SwissProt: O95453 Human

SwissProt: Q8VDG3 Mouse

Unigene: 253197 Human

Unigene: 182350 Mouse

Unigene: 98642 Rat

Important Note:
This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.