Poly(A)-specific ribonuclease PARN Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: #42286

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Description

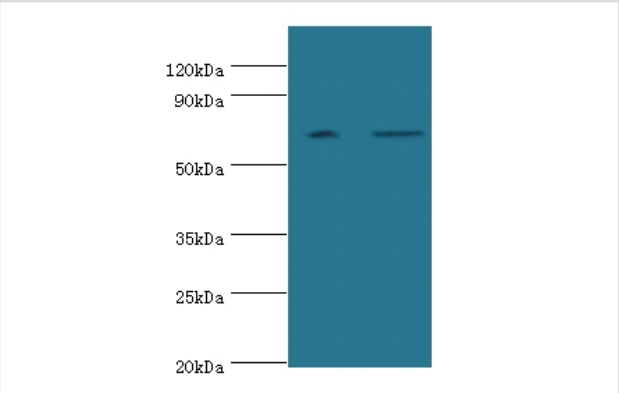
Product Name	Poly(A)-specific ribonuclease PARN Polyclonal Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Caprylic Acid Ammonium Sulfate Precipitation purified
Applications	WB IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total Poly(A)-specific ribonuclease PARN polyclonal antibody.
Immunogen Type	protein
Immunogen Description	Recombinant human Poly(A)-specific ribonuclease PARN protein
Target Name	Poly(A)-specific ribonuclease PARN
Other Names	PAM16 MAGMAS, TIM16, TIMM16 CGI-136
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#: O95453
Uniprot	O95453
GeneID	5073;
Calculated MW	73kd
Formulation	Preservative: 0.03% Proclin 300 Constituents: 50% Glycerol, 0.01M PBS, PH 7.4
Storage	Store at -20°C

Application Details

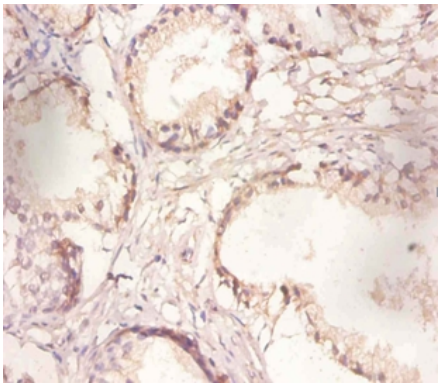
Western blotting: 1:500 - 1:1000

Immunohistochemistry: 1:20 - 1:200

Images



All lanes:Poly(A)-specific ribonuclease PARN antibody at 2ug/ml
Lane 1:Jurkat whole cell lysate
Lane 2:A431 whole cell lysate
secondary
Goat polyclonal to rabbit at 1/10000 dilution
predicted band size :73kDa
observed band size :73kDa



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embeded human prostate using #42286 at dilution of 1:50.

Background

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.

References

[1]The deadenylating nuclease (DAN) is involved in poly(A) tail removal during the meiotic maturation of Xenopus oocytes.Koerner C.G., Wormington M., Muckenthaler M., Schneider S., Dehlin E., Wahle E.EMBO J. 17:5427-5437(1998) [2]Complete sequencing and

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only