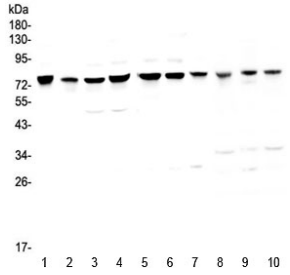
PARN Antibody (RQ4308)

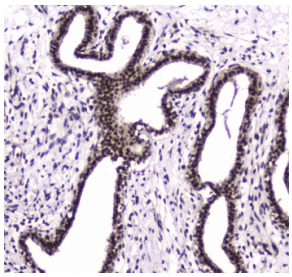
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
RQ4308	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

Bulk quote request

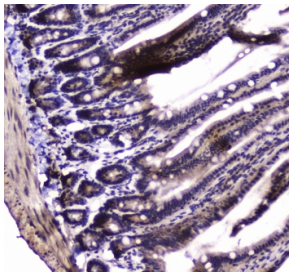
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Antigen affinity purified
Buffer	Lyophilized from 1X PBS with 2% Trehalose and 0.025% sodium azide
UniProt	O95453
Localization	Nuclear, cytoplasmic
Applications	Western Blot : 0.5-1ug/ml Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1-2ug/ml Immunofluorescence/Immunocytochemistry (FFPE) : 2-4ug/ml Flow Cytometry : 1-3ug/10^6 cells Direct ELISA : 0.1-0.5ug/ml
Limitations	This PARN antibody is available for research use only.



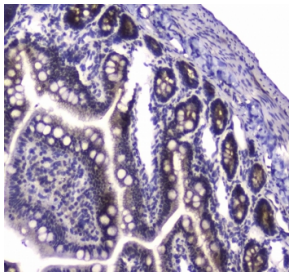
Western blot testing of human 1) HeLa, 2) placenta, 3) COLO-320, 4) HepG2, 5) PANC-1, 6) SGC-7901, 7) MBA-MD-231, 8) rat kidney, 9) mouse heart and 10) mouse kidney with PARN antibody at 0.5ug/ml. Predicted molecular weight ~73 kDa.



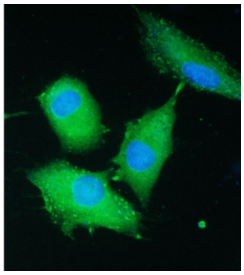
IHC testing of FFPE human breast cancer tissue with PARN antibody at 1ug/ml. Required HIER: steam section in pH6 citrate buffer for 20 min and allow to cool prior to staining.



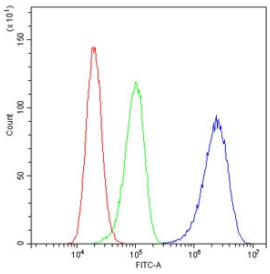
IHC testing of FFPE mouse small intestine tissue with PARN antibody at 1ug/ml. Required HIER: steam section in pH6 citrate buffer for 20 min and allow to cool prior to staining.



IHC testing of FFPE rat small intestine tissue with PARN antibody at 1ug/ml. Required HIER: steam section in pH6 citrate buffer for 20 min and allow to cool prior to staining.



IF/ICC staining of FFPE human A549 cells with PARN antibody (green) at 2ug/ml and DAPI nuclear stain (blue). Required HIER: steam section in pH6 citrate buffer for 20 min and allow to cool prior to staining.



Flow cytometry testing of human A431 cells with PARN antibody at 1ug/10^6 cells (blocked with goat sera); Red=cells alone, Green=isotype control, Blue= PARN antibody.

Description

Poly(A)-specific ribonuclease (PARN), also known as polyadenylate-specific ribonuclease or deadenylating nuclease (DAN), is an enzyme that in humans is encoded by the PARN gene. 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.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the PARN antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A recombinant human protein corresponding to amino acids M1-Y301 was used as the immunogen for the PARN antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the PARN antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4oC. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20oC. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.