

Rabbit PARN Polyclonal Antibody | anti-PARN antibody

Anti-PARN Picoband antibody

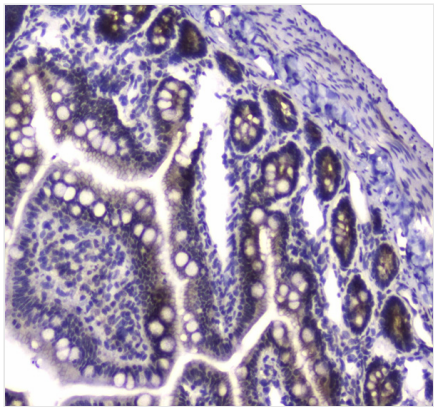
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA124651	Rabbit	Human, Mouse, Rat No cross reactivity with other proteins.	Western Blot, Immunohistochemistry, ELISA

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

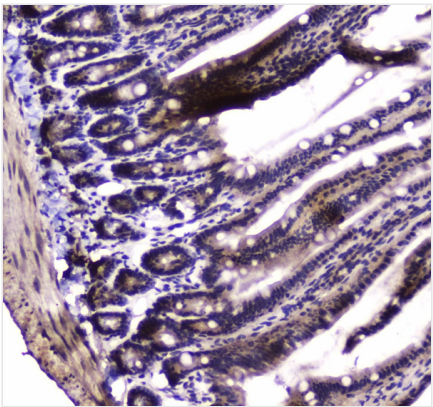
PARN; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-PARN Picoband antibody; Poly(A)-specific ribonuclease PARN; Deadenylating nuclease; Deadenylation nuclease; Polyadenylate-specific ribonuclease; DAN; anti-PARN antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

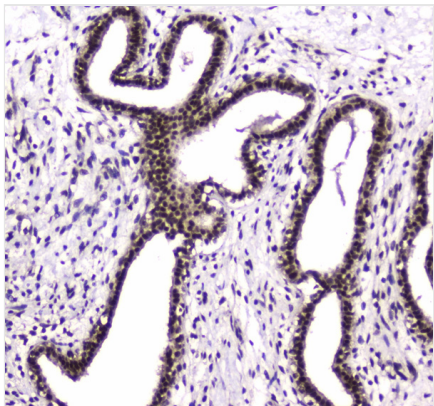
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat No cross reactivity with other proteins.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form/Format	Lyophilized
Sequence Length	464
Applicable Applications for anti-PARN antibody	WB (Western Blot), IHC (Immunohistochemistry), ELISA
Immunogen	E Coli-derived human PARN recombinant protein (Position: M1-Y301).
Subcellular Localization	Nucleus.
Tissue Specificity	Ubiquitous.
Reconstitution	Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.
Contents	Each vial contains 4mg Trehalose, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na ₂ HPO ₄ , 0.05mg Na ₃ .
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4 degree C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20 degree C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.



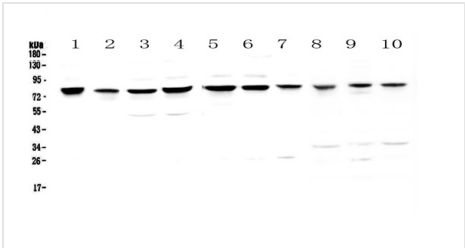
IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Figure 4. IHC analysis of PARN using anti-PARN antibody (AAA124651).PARN was detected in paraffin-embedded section of rat small intestine tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution) for 20 mins. The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 1ug/ml rabbit anti-PARN Antibody (AAA124651) overnight at 4 degree C. Biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37 degree C. The tissue section was developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) with DAB as the chromogen.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Figure 3. IHC analysis of PARN using anti-PARN antibody (AAA124651).PARN was detected in paraffin-embedded section of mouse small intestine tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution) for 20 mins. The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 1ug/ml rabbit anti-PARN Antibody (AAA124651) overnight at 4 degree C. Biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37 degree C. The tissue section was developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) with DAB as the chromogen.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Figure 2. IHC analysis of PARN using anti-PARN antibody (AAA124651).PARN was detected in paraffin-embedded section of human mammary cancer tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution) for 20 mins. The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 1ug/ml rabbit anti-PARN Antibody (AAA124651) overnight at 4 degree C. Biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37 degree C. The tissue section was developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) with DAB as the chromogen.



WB (Western Blot)
Figure 1. Western blot analysis of PARN using anti-PARN antibody (AAA124651).Electrophoresis was performed on a 5-20% SDS-PAGE gel at 70V (Stacking gel) / 90V (Resolving gel) for 2-3 hours. The sample well of each lane was loaded with 50ug of sample under reducing conditions.Lane 1: human Hela whole cell lysates,Lane 2: human placenta tissue lysates,Lane 3: human COLO-320 whole cell lysates,Lane 4: human HepG2 whole cell lysates,Lane 5: human PANC-1 whole cell lysates,Lane 6: human SGC-7901 whole cell lysates,Lane 7: human MDA-MB-231 whole cell lysates,Lane 8: rat kidney tissue lysates,Lane 9: mouse heart tissue lysates,Lane 10: mouse kidney tissue lysates.After Electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a Nitrocellulose membrane at 150mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% Non-fat Milk/ TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with rabbit anti-PARN antigen affinity purified polyclonal antibody at 0.5ug/mL overnight at 4 degree C, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:10000 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal is developed using an Enhanced Chemiluminescent detection (ECL) kit with Tanon 5200 system. A specific band was detected for PARN at approximately 78KD. The expected band size for PARN is at 73KD.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-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. Protein 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.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	197333695
NCBI GeneID	5073
NCBI Accession #	NP_001127949.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001134477.2
UniProt Accession #	O95453; B2RCB3; B4DDG8; B4DSB0; B4DWR4; B4E1H6
Molecular Weight	52,989 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	poly(A)-specific ribonuclease PARN isoform 2
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	poly(A)-specific ribonuclease
NCBI Official Symbol	PARN
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	DAN; DKCB6; PFBMFT4
NCBI Protein Information	poly(A)-specific ribonuclease PARN
UniProt Protein Name	Poly(A)-specific ribonuclease PARN
UniProt Gene Name	PARN
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	DAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/parn-antibody-western-blot-immunohistochemistry-elisa/124651>