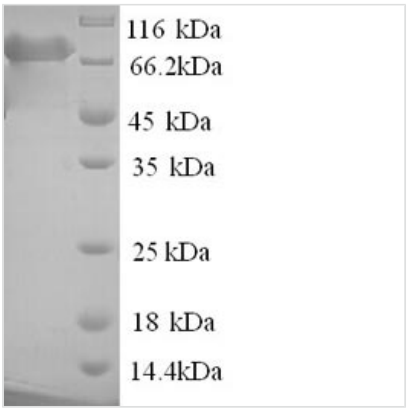
Recombinant Human Poly (A)-specific ribonuclease PARN (PARN)

Product Code	CSB-YP017456HU
Relevance	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 bryonic 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 prature stop codons. Also involved in degradation of inherently unstable mRNAs that contain AU-rich elents (AREs) in their 3'-UTR, possibly via its interaction with KHSRP. Probably mediates the roval of poly(A) tails of AREs mRNAs, which constitutes the first step of destabilization.
Abbreviation	Recombinant Human PARN protein
Storage	The shelf life is related to many factors, storage state, buffer ingredients, storage temperature and the stability of the protein itself. Generally, the shelf life of liquid form is 6 months at -20°C/-80°C. The shelf life of lyophilized form is 12 months at -20°C/-80°C.
Uniprot No.	O95453
Alias	Deadenylating nucleaseDeadenylation nucleasePolyadenylate-specific ribonuclease
Product Type	Recombinant Protein
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Purity	Greater than 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Sequence	MEIIRSNFKSNLHKVYQAIEEADFFAIDGEFSGISDGPSVSALTNGFDTPEERYQ KLKKHSMDFLLFQFGLCTFKYDYTDSKYITKSFNFYVFPKPFNRSSPDVKFVCQ SSSIDFLASQGFDFNKVFRNGIPYLNQEEERQLREQYDEKRSQANGAGALSYV SPNTSKCPVTIPEDQKKFIDQVVEKIEDLLQSEENKNLDLEPCTGFQRKLIYQTL SWKYPKGIHVETLETEKKERYIVISKVDEEERKRREQQKHAKEQEELNDAVGF SRVIHAIANSGKLVIGHNMLLDVMHTVHQFYCPLPADLSEFKEMTTCVFPRLLD TKLMASTQPFKDIINNTSLAELEKRLKETPFNPPKVESAEGFPSYDTASEQLHE AGYDAYITGLCFISMANYLGSFLSPPKIHVSARSKLIEPFFNKLFLMRVMDIPYL NLEGPDLQPKRDHVLHVTFPKEWKTSDLYQLFSAFGNIQISWIDDTSAFVSLSQ PEQVKIAVNTSKYAESYRIQTYAEYMGRKQEEKQIKRKWTEDSWKEADSKRL NPQCIPYTLQNHYYRNNSFTAPSTVGKRNLSPSQEEAGLEDGVSGEISDTELE QTDSCAEPLSEGRKKAKKLKRMKKELSPAGSISKNSPATLFEVPDTW
Research Area	Transcription
Source	Yeast

Target Names	PARN
Protein Names	Recommended name: Poly(A)-specific ribonuclease PARN EC= 3.1.13.4 Alternative name(s): Deadenylating nuclease Deadenylation nuclease Polyadenylate-specific ribonuclease
Expression Region	1-639aa
Notes	Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Store working aliquots at 4°C for up to one week.
Tag Info	N-terminal 6xHis-tagged
Mol. Weight	75.5kDa
Protein Length	Full Length
Image	 (Tris-Glycine gel) Discontinuous SDS-PAGE (reduced) with 5% enrichment gel and 15% separation gel.
Reconstitution	We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Please reconstitute protein in deionized sterile water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL.We recommend to add 5-50% of glycerol (final concentration) and aliquot for long-term storage at -20°C/-80°C. Our default final concentration of glycerol is 50%. Customers could use it as reference.
Shelf Life	The shelf life is related to many factors, storage state, buffer ingredients, storage temperature and the stability of the protein itself. Generally, the shelf life of liquid form is 6 months at -20°C/-80°C. The shelf life of lyophilized form is 12 months at -20°C/-80°C.