

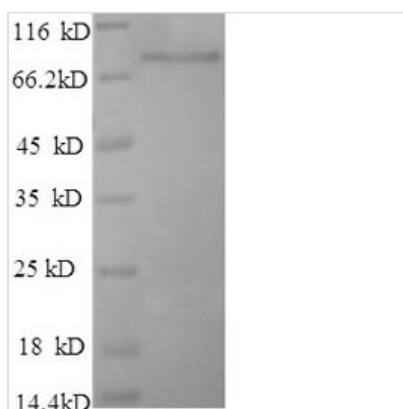


# Recombinant Human Poly (A)-specific ribonuclease PARN (PARN)

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| <b>Product Code</b>      | CSB-EP017456HU  |
| <b>Relevance</b>         | 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 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. |
| <b>Abbreviation</b>      | Recombinant Human PARN protein  |
| <b>Storage</b>           | 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.   |
| <b>Uniprot No.</b>       | O95453  |
| <b>Alias</b>             | Deadenylating nuclease<br>Deadenylation nuclease<br>Polyadenylate-specific ribonuclease   |
| <b>Product Type</b>      | Recombinant Protein   |
| <b>Immunogen Species</b> | Homo sapiens (Human)  |
| <b>Purity</b>            | ≥ 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.  |
| <b>Sequence</b>          | MEIIRSNFKSNLHKVYQAIIEADFFAIDGFEFSGISDGPVSALTNGFDTPPEERYQ<br>KLKKHSMDFLLFQFGLCTFKYDYTDSKYITKSFNFYVFPKPFNRSSPDVKFVCQ<br>SSSIDFLASQGFDFNKVFRNGIPYLNQEEERQLREQYDEKRSQANGAGALSYV<br>SPNTSKCPVTIPEDQKKFIDQVVEKIEDLLQSEENKNLDLEPCTGFQRKLIYQTL<br>SWKYPKGIHVETLETEKKERYIVISKVDEEERKRREQQKHAKEQEELNDAVGF<br>SRVIHAIANSGKLVIGHNMLLDVMHTVHQFYCPLPADLSEFKEMTTCVFPRLLD<br>TKLMASTQPFKDIINNTSLAELEKRLKETPFNPPKVESAEGFPSYDTASEQLHE<br>AGYDAYITGLCFISMANYLGSFLSPPKIHVSARSKLIPEFFNKLFLMRVMDIPYL<br>NLEGPDLPKRHDVHLHVTFPKWKTSPLYQLFSAFGNIQISWIDDTSAFVSLSQ<br>PEQVKIAVNTSKYAESYRIQTYAEYMGRKQEEKQIKRKWTEDSWKEADSKRL<br>NPQCIPYTLQNHYYRNNSFTAPSTVGKRNLSPSQEEAGLEDGVSGEISDTELE<br>QTDSCAEPLSEGRKKAKKLRMKKELSPAGSISKNSPATLFEVPDTW  |
| <b>Research Area</b>     | Transcription   |
| <b>Source</b>            | E.coli  |



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|--------------------------|---|
| <b>Target Names</b>      | PARN  |
| <b>Expression Region</b> | 1-639aa   |
| <b>Notes</b>             | Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Store working aliquots at 4°C for up to one week. |
| <b>Tag Info</b>          | N-terminal 6xHis-tagged   |
| <b>Mol. Weight</b>       | 77.5kDa   |
| <b>Protein Length</b>    | 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.