

PARN 293T Cell Transient Overexpression Lysate(Denatured)

Catalog # H00005073-T01 Size 100 uL

Applications



SDS-PAGE Gel

PARN transfected lysate.

Western Blot

Lane 1: PARN transfected lysate (73.5 KDa) Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

Specification	
Transfected Cell Line	293T
Plasmid	pCMV-PARN full-length
Host	Human
Theoretical MW (kDa)	73.5
Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (87); Rat (86)



Product Information

ern Blots. SDS-PAGE Gel PARN transfected lysate. Western Blot Lane 1: PARN transfected lysate (73.5 KDa) Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.	
Storage Buffer1X Sample Buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, 2% SDS, 10% glycerol, 300 mM 2-mercaptoethar mophenol blue)	nol, 0.01% Bro
Storage InstructionStore at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.	

Applications

• Western Blot

Gene Info — PARN

Entrez GenelD	<u>5073</u>
GeneBank Accession#	<u>NM_002582.1</u>
Protein Accession#	=
Gene Name	PARN
Gene Alias	DAN
Gene Description	poly(A)-specific ribonuclease (deadenylation nuclease)
Omim ID	<u>604212</u>
Gene Ontology	<u>Hyperlink</u>
Gene Summary	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 mR NAs. 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 matur ation and early embryonic development, as well as in nonsense-mediated decay (NMD) of mRNA s that contain premature stop codons. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different is oforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	deadenylating nuclease



Pathway

• RNA degradation

Disease

• Tobacco Use Disorder