

Human Poly (A)-Specific Ribonuclease PARN (PARN) ELISA Kit | PARN elisa kit

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CATALOG #
AAA331469

REACTIVITY
Human

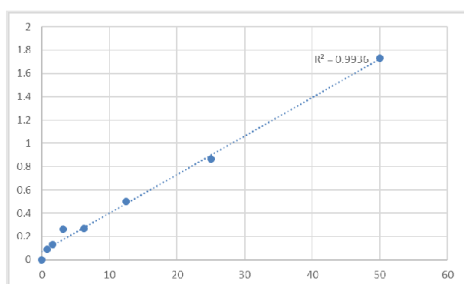
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Poly (A)-Specific Ribonuclease PARN (PARN); Human Poly (A)-Specific Ribonuclease PARN (PARN) ELISA Kit; PARN; DAN; deadenylating nuclease; PARN elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Human Poly (A)-specific ribonuclease PARN (PARN) ELISA Kit has high sensitivity and excellent specificity for detection of Human PARN. No significant cross-reactivity or interference between Human PARN and analogues was observed.
Sequence Length	639
Assay Type	Sandwich ELISA (Quantitative)
Samples	Cell Culture Supernatants, Serum, Plasma, Other Biological Fluids
Detection Method	Colorimetric
Usage Notes	* Do not mix components from different kit lots or use reagents beyond the kit expiration date. * Allow all reagents to warm to room temperature for at least 30 minutes before opening. * Pre-rinse the pipet tip with reagent, use fresh pipet tips for each sample, standard and reagent to avoid contamination. * Unused wells must be kept desiccated at 4 degree C in the sealed bag provided. * Mix Thoroughly is very important for the result. It is recommended using low frequency oscillator or slight hand shaking every 10 minutes. * It is recommended that all samples and standards be assayed in duplicate or triplicate.
Preparation and Storage	Store at 2-8 degree C.

IMAGES



Standard Curve (Sample)

Fig.1. Human Poly (A)-specific ribonuclease PARN (PARN) Standard Curve.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for PARN elisa kit	Description: This Human Poly (A)-specific ribonuclease PARN (PARN) ELISA Kit employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate PARN in samples. An antibody specific for PARN has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and any PARN present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for PARN is added to the wells. After washing, Streptavidin conjugated Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP) is added to the wells. Following a wash to remove any unbound avidin-enzyme reagent, a substrate solution is added to the wells and color develops in proportion to the amount of PARN bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured. Background: Poly A Specific Ribonuclease 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. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. Poly(A)-specific ribonuclease PARN protein appears to be localized in both the nucleus and the cytoplasm. It is not stably associated with polysomes or ribosomal subunits.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	60390262
NCBI GeneID	5073
UniProt Accession #	O95453
NCBI Official Full Name	Poly(A)-specific ribonuclease PARN
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
UniProt Entry Name	PARN_HUMAN

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.