

## Product datasheet for **TP509527**

### Parn (NM\_028761) Mouse Recombinant Protein

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Mouse poly(A)-specific ribonuclease (deadenylation nuclease) (Parn), with C-terminal MYC/DDK tag, expressed in HEK293T cells, 20ug
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>MR209527 protein sequence <b>Red</b> =Cloning site <b>Green</b> =Tags(s)

MEIIRSNFKINLHKVYQAIEEADFFAIDGEGSGISDGPSVTALTSGFDTPPEERYQKLKKHSMDFLFQFG  
LCAFKYDHTDSKHVTKSFNFYVFPKPSRSPDVKFVCQSSSIDFLASQGDFNKVFCSGIPYLNQEEER  
QLREQFDEKRSQANGALAKCPVTIPEDQKKFIDQVIEKIEDFLQSEEKRSLELDPCTGFQRKLIYQTL  
SWKYPKGIHVETLETDKKERHIVISKVDEEERKRREQEYTKQEELNDVGFSRVIAHAIANSGLVVGH  
NMLLDVMHTIHQFYCPLPADLNEFKEMAICVFPRLLDTKLMASTQPFKDIIINNTSLAELEKRLKETPFDP  
PKVESAEGFPSYDTASEQLHEAGYDAYITGLCFISMANYLGSLSPPKMCVSARSKLIEFFNKLFLMRV  
MDIPYLNLEGPDLQPKRDHVLHVTFPKEWKTSDLYQLFSAFGNIQISWIDDTSAFVLSQPEQVQIAVNT  
SKYAESYRIQTYAEYVGKKQEGKQVKRWKTEDSWKEVDRKRPMMQGPCYHSNSFTAAGVLGKRTLSPDP  
R  
EAALEDRESEEVSDSELEQTDSDTDLPEGRKSKKLRMKKELSLAGSVSDSPAVLFEVPDTW

**TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV**

Tag:	C-MYC/DDK
Predicted MW:	71.6 kDa
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C after receiving vials.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.



[View online »](#)

RefSeq:	<a href="#">NP_083037</a>
Locus ID:	74108
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q8VDG3</a>
RefSeq Size:	2902
Cytogenetics:	16 A1
RefSeq ORF:	1872
Synonyms:	1200003I18Rik; DAN
Summary:	<p>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 (By similarity). Also able to recognize poly(A) tails of microRNAs such as MIR21 and H/ACA box snoRNAs (small nucleolar RNAs) leading to leading to microRNAs degradation or snoRNA increased stability (By similarity).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]</p>