

**Anti-p62 (Ser28) Antibody**

**Our Anti-p62 (Ser28) rabbit polyclonal phosphospecific primary antibody from PhosphoSolutions is pro**  
**Catalog # AN1505**

**Specification****Anti-p62 (Ser28) Antibody - Product Information**

|                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">Q13501</a> |
| Host              | <b>Rabbit</b>          |
| Clonality         | <b>Polyclonal</b>      |
| Isotype           | <b>IgG</b>             |
| Calculated MW     | <b>47687</b>           |

**Anti-p62 (Ser28) Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID **8878**

**Other Names**

A170 antibody, DMRV antibody, EBI 3 associated protein of 60 kDa antibody, EBI 3 associated protein p60 antibody, EBI3 associated protein of 60 kDa antibody, EBI3 associated protein p60 antibody, EBI3-associated protein of 60 kDa antibody, EBIAP antibody, FTDALS3 antibody, MGC127197 antibody, ORCA antibody, OSF-6 antibody, Osi antibody, OSIL antibody, Oxidative stress induced like antibody, p60 antibody, p62 antibody, p62B antibody, Paget disease of bone 3 antibody, PDB 3 antibody, PDB3 antibody, Phosphotyrosine independent ligand for the Lck SH2 domain of 62 kDa antibody, Phosphotyrosine independent ligand for the Lck SH2 domain p62 antibody, Phosphotyrosine-independent ligand for the Lck SH2 domain of 62 kDa antibody, PKC-zeta-interacting protein antibody, Protein kinase C-zeta-interacting protein antibody, Sequestosome 1 antibody, Sequestosome-1 antibody, SQSTM 1 antibody, SQSTM\_HUMAN antibody, Sqstm1 antibody, STAP antibody, STONE14 antibody, Ubiquitin binding protein p62 antibody, Ubiquitin-binding protein p62 antibody, ZIP 3 antibody, ZIP antibody, ZIP3 antibody

**Target/Specificity**

p62, also known as sequestosome1 (SQSTM1), is a shuttle protein transporting polyubiquitinated proteins for both proteasomal and lysosomal degradation. p62 is an integral component of inclusions in brains of various neurodegenerative disorders, including Alzheimer disease (AD) neurofibrillary tangles (NFTs) and Lewy bodies in Parkinson disease (Nogalaska et al., 2009). p62 plays an important role in the protection of cells from the toxicity of misfolded proteins by enhancing aggregate formation especially in the later stages (Nakaso et al., 2004). Phosphorylation of Ser-28 has recently been demonstrated to be related to the pathogenesis of Parkinson's disease.

**Format**

Antigen Affinity Purified from Pooled Serum

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

Anti-p62 (Ser28) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

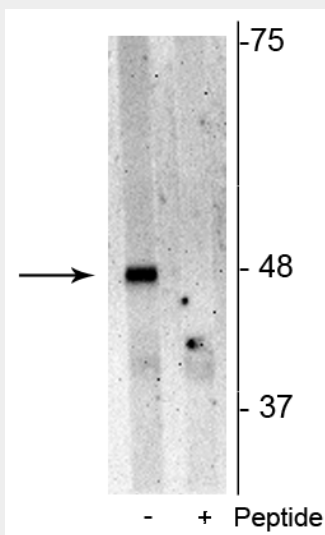
**Shipping**  
Blue Ice

### Anti-p62 (Ser28) Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### Anti-p62 (Ser28) Antibody - Images



Western blot of Jurkat cell lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~48 kDa p62 phosphorylated at Ser28 in the first lane (-). Phosphospecificity is shown in the second lane (+) where immunolabeling is blocked by preadsorption of the phosphopeptide used as antigen, but not by the corresponding non-phosphopeptide (not shown).

### Anti-p62 (Ser28) Antibody - Background

p62, also known as sequestosome1 (SQSTM1), is a shuttle protein transporting polyubiquitinated proteins for both proteasomal and lysosomal degradation. p62 is an integral component of inclusions in brains of various neurodegenerative disorders, including Alzheimer disease (AD) neurofibrillary tangles (NFTs) and Lewy bodies in Parkinson disease (Nogalaska et al., 2009). p62 plays an important role in the protection of cells from the toxicity of misfolded proteins by enhancing aggregate formation especially in the later stages (Nakaso et al., 2004). Phosphorylation of Ser-28 has recently been demonstrated to be related to the pathogenesis of Parkinson's disease.