



PARK2 Antibody

Product Code	CSB-PA076233
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	O60260
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from Human Parkin antibody.
Raised In	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of total Parkin protein.
Tested Applications	ELISA, WB, IHC; WB: 1:500-1:3000, IHC: 1:50-1:100
Relevance	Functions within a multiprotein E3 ubiquitin ligase complex, catalyzing the covalent attachment of ubiquitin moieties onto substrate proteins, such as BCL2, SYT11, CCNE1, GPR37, STUB1, a 22 kDa O-linked glycosylated isoform of SNCAIP, SEPT5, ZNF746 and AIMP2. Mediates monoubiquitination as well as 'Lys-48'-linked and 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitination of substrates depending on the context. Participates in the removal and/or detoxification of abnormally folded or damaged protein by mediating 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitination of misfolded proteins such as PARK7: 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitinated misfolded proteins are then recognized by HDAC6, leading to their recruitment to aggresomes, followed by degradation. Mediates 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitination of SNCAIP, possibly playing a role in Lewy-body formation. Mediates monoubiquitination of BCL2, thereby acting as a positive regulator of autophagy. Promotes the autophagic degradation of dysfunctional depolarized mitochondria (mitophagy), potentially by the ubiquitination of mitochondrial proteins. Mediates 'Lys-48'-linked polyubiquitination of ZNF746, followed by degradation of ZNF746 by the proteasome; possibly playing a role in the regulation of neuron death. Limits the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS). Regulates cyclin-E during neuronal apoptosis. In collaboration with CHPF isoform 2, may enhance cell viability and protect cells from oxidative stress. Independently of its ubiquitin ligase activity, protects from apoptosis by the transcriptional repression of p53/TP53. May protect neurons against alpha synuclein toxicity, proteasomal dysfunction, GPR37 accumulation, and kainate-induced excitotoxicity. May play a role in controlling neurotransmitter trafficking at the presynaptic terminal and in calcium-dependent exocytosis. May represent a tumor suppressor gene. Fang Yang, J. Biol. Chem., Apr 2005; 280: 17154 - 17162. Yukiko Kuroda, Hum. Mol. Genet., Mar 2006; 15: 883 - 895. Iris H. Henn, J. Neurosci., Feb 2007; 27: 1868 - 1878. Monica Joch, Mol. Biol. Cell, Jun 2007; 10.1091/mbc.E05-11-1027.
Form	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg ²⁺ and Ca ²⁺), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.

Purification Method

The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Clonality

Polyclonal

Alias

PARK2; PRKN; PRKN2; Parkinson disease protein 2; Parkinson juvenile disease protein 2

Product Type

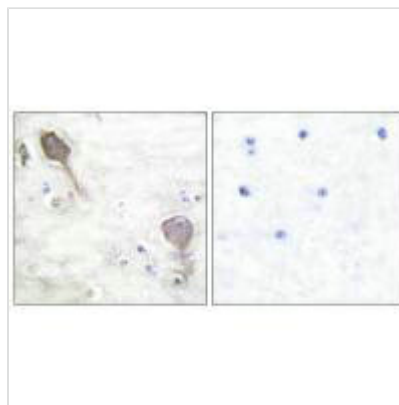
Polyclonal Antibody

Species

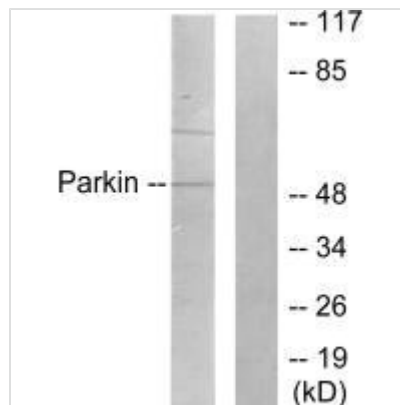
Homo sapiens (Human)

Target Names

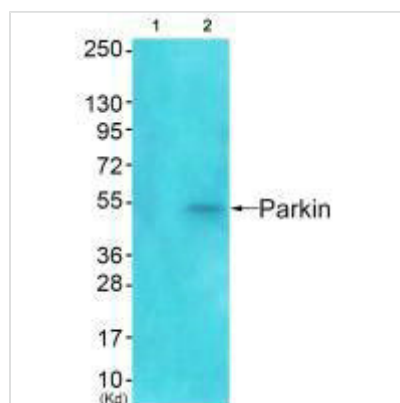
PRKN

Image


Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue using Parkin antibody.



Western blot analysis of extracts from Jurkat cells, using Parkin antibody.



Western blot analysis of extracts from Jurkat cells using Parkin antibody. The lane on the left is treated with synthesized peptide.