

Anti-Parkin Picoband Antibody
Catalog # ABO11998**Specification****Anti-Parkin Picoband Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC, ICC
Primary Accession	O60260
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase parkin(PARK2) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P, ICC in Human;Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-Parkin Picoband Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 5071

Other Names

E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase parkin, Parkin, 2.3.2.-, Parkinson juvenile disease protein 2, Parkinson disease protein 2, PARK2, PRKN

Calculated MW

51641 MW KDa

Application Details

Immunocytochemistry , 0.5-1 µg/ml, Mouse, -
Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat, By Heat
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat

Subcellular Localization

Cytoplasm, cytosol . Nucleus. Endoplasmic reticulum. Mitochondrion . Mainly localizes in the cytosol. Co-localizes with SYT11 in neutrites. Co-localizes with SNCAIP in brainstem Lewy bodies. Mitochondrial localization gradually increases with cellular growth. Also relocates to dysfunctional mitochondria that have lost the mitochondrial membrane potential; recruitment to mitochondria is PINK1- dependent.

Tissue Specificity

Highly expressed in the brain including the substantia nigra. Expressed in heart, testis and skeletal muscle. Expression is down-regulated or absent in tumor biopsies, and absent in the brain of PARK2 patients. Overexpression protects dopamine neurons from kainate-mediated apoptosis. Found in serum (at protein level). .

Protein Name

E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase parkin

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg Na₃N.

Immunogen

E.coli-derived human Parkin recombinant protein (Position: I23-K416). Human Parkin shares 82% and 84% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with mouse and rat Parkin, respectively.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Sequence Similarities

Belongs to the RBR family. Parkin subfamily.

Anti-Parkin Picoband Antibody - Protein Information

Name PRKN ([HGNC:8607](#))

Synonyms PARK2

Function

Functions within a multiprotein E3 ubiquitin ligase complex, catalyzing the covalent attachment of ubiquitin moieties onto substrate proteins (PubMed:[10888878](#), PubMed:[10973942](#), PubMed:[11431533](#), PubMed:[12150907](#), PubMed:[12628165](#), PubMed:[15105460](#), PubMed:[16135753](#), PubMed:[21376232](#), PubMed:[21532592](#), PubMed:[22396657](#), PubMed:[23620051](#), PubMed:[23754282](#), PubMed:[24660806](#), PubMed:[24751536](#), PubMed:[29311685](#), PubMed:[32047033](#)). Substrates include SYT11 and VDAC1 (PubMed:[29311685](#), PubMed:[32047033](#)). Other substrates are BCL2, CCNE1, GPR37, RHOT1/MIRO1, MFN1, MFN2, STUB1, SNCAIP, SEPTIN5, TOMM20, USP30, ZNF746, MIRO1 and AIMP2 (PubMed:[10888878](#), PubMed:[10973942](#), PubMed:[11431533](#), PubMed:[12150907](#), PubMed:[12628165](#), PubMed:[10888878](#), PubMed:[10973942](#), PubMed:[11431533](#), PubMed:[12150907](#), PubMed:[12628165](#)).

[10888878](#), PubMed:10973942, PubMed:11431533, PubMed:12150907, PubMed:12628165, PubMed:15105460, PubMed:16135753, PubMed:21376232, PubMed:21532592, PubMed:22396657, PubMed:23620051, PubMed:23754282, PubMed:24660806, PubMed:24751536, PubMed:29311685, PubMed:32047033). Substrates include SYT11 and VDAC1 (PubMed:29311685, PubMed:32047033). Other substrates are BCL2, CCNE1, GPR37, RHOT1/MIRO1, MFN1, MFN2, STUB1, SNCAIP, SEPTIN5, TOMM20, USP30, ZNF746, MIRO1 and AIMP2 (PubMed:10888878, PubMed:10973942, PubMed:11431533, PubMed:12150907, PubMed:12628165, PubMed:10888878, PubMed:10973942, PubMed:11431533, PubMed:12150907, PubMed:12628165).

[15105460](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15105460), PubMed: [16135753](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16135753), PubMed: [21376232](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21376232), PubMed: [21532592](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21532592), PubMed: [22396657](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22396657), PubMed: [23620051](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23620051), PubMed: [23754282](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23754282), PubMed: [24660806](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24660806), PubMed: [24751536](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24751536)). Mediates monoubiquitination as well as 'Lys-6', 'Lys-11', 'Lys-48'-linked and 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitination of substrates depending on the context (PubMed: [19229105](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19229105), PubMed: [20889974](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20889974), PubMed: [25474007](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25474007), PubMed: [25621951](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25621951), PubMed: [32047033](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32047033)). 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 (PubMed: [17846173](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17846173), PubMed: [19229105](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19229105)). Mediates 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitination of a 22 kDa O-linked glycosylated isoform of SNCAIP, possibly playing a role in Lewy-body formation (PubMed: [11431533](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11431533), PubMed: [11590439](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11590439), PubMed: [15105460](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15105460), PubMed: [15728840](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15728840), PubMed: [19229105](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19229105)). Mediates monoubiquitination of BCL2, thereby acting as a positive regulator of autophagy (PubMed: [20889974](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20889974)). Protects against mitochondrial dysfunction during cellular stress, by acting downstream of PINK1 to coordinate mitochondrial quality control mechanisms that remove and replace dysfunctional mitochondrial components (PubMed: [11439185](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11439185), PubMed: [18957282](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18957282), PubMed: [19029340](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19029340), PubMed: [19966284](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19966284), PubMed: [21376232](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21376232), PubMed: [22082830](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22082830), PubMed: [22396657](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22396657), PubMed: [23620051](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23620051), PubMed: [23933751](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23933751), PubMed: [24660806](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24660806), PubMed: [24784582](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24784582), PubMed: [24896179](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24896179), PubMed: [25474007](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25474007), PubMed: [25527291](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25527291), PubMed: [32047033](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32047033)). Depending on the severity of mitochondrial damage and/or dysfunction, activity ranges from preventing apoptosis and stimulating mitochondrial biogenesis to regulating mitochondrial dynamics and eliminating severely damaged mitochondria via mitophagy (PubMed: [11439185](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11439185), PubMed: [19029340](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19029340), PubMed: [19801972](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19801972), PubMed: [19966284](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19966284), PubMed: [21376232](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21376232), PubMed: [22082830](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22082830),

PubMed: 22396657, PubMed: 23620051, PubMed: 23685073, PubMed: 23933751, PubMed: 24896179, PubMed: 25527291, PubMed: 32047033, PubMed: 33499712). Activation and recruitment onto the outer membrane of damaged/dysfunctional mitochondria (OMM) requires PINK1-mediated phosphorylation of both PRKN and ubiquitin (PubMed: 24660806, PubMed: 24784582, PubMed: 25474007, PubMed: 25527291). After mitochondrial damage, functions with PINK1 to mediate the decision between mitophagy or preventing apoptosis by inducing either the poly- or monoubiquitination of VDAC1, respectively; polyubiquitination of VDAC1 promotes mitophagy, while monoubiquitination of VDAC1 decreases mitochondrial calcium influx which ultimately inhibits apoptosis (PubMed: 27534820, PubMed: 32047033). When cellular stress results in irreversible mitochondrial damage, promotes the autophagic degradation of dysfunctional depolarized mitochondria (mitophagy) by promoting the ubiquitination of mitochondrial proteins such as TOMM20, RHOT1/MIRO1, MFN1 and USP30 (PubMed: 19029340, PubMed: 19966284, PubMed: 21753002, PubMed: 22396657, PubMed: 23620051, PubMed: 23685073, PubMed: 23933751, PubMed: 24896179, PubMed: 25527291). Preferentially assembles 'Lys-6'-, 'Lys-11'- and 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitin chains, leading to mitophagy (PubMed: 25621951, PubMed: 32047033). The PINK1-PRKN pathway also promotes fission of damaged mitochondria by PINK1-mediated phosphorylation which promotes the PRKN-dependent degradation of mitochondrial proteins involved in fission such as MFN2 (PubMed: 23620051). This prevents the refusion of unhealthy mitochondria with the mitochondrial network or initiates mitochondrial fragmentation facilitating their later engulfment by autophagosomes (PubMed: 23620051). Regulates motility of damaged mitochondria via the ubiquitination and subsequent degradation of MIRO1 and MIRO2; in motor neurons, this likely inhibits mitochondrial intracellular anterograde transport along the axons which probably increases the chance of the mitochondria undergoing mitophagy in the soma (PubMed: 22396657). Involved in mitochondrial biogenesis via the 'Lys-48'-linked polyubiquitination of transcriptional repressor ZNF746/PARIS which leads to its subsequent proteasomal degradation and allows activation of the transcription factor PARGC1A (PubMed: 21376232). Limits the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS) (PubMed: 18541373). Regulates cyclin-E during neuronal apoptosis (PubMed: 12628165). In collaboration with CHPF isoform 2, may enhance cell viability and protect cells from oxidative stress (PubMed: 22082830). Independently of its ubiquitin ligase activity, protects from apoptosis by the transcriptional repression of p53/TP53 (PubMed: <a

<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19801972> target="_blank">19801972). May protect neurons against alpha synuclein toxicity, proteasomal dysfunction, GPR37 accumulation, and kainate-induced excitotoxicity (PubMed:11439185). May play a role in controlling neurotransmitter trafficking at the presynaptic terminal and in calcium-dependent exocytosis. May represent a tumor suppressor gene (PubMed:12719539).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, cytosol. Nucleus. Endoplasmic reticulum. Mitochondrion. Mitochondrion outer membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9WVS6}. Cell projection, neuron projection. Postsynaptic density {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9WVS6}. Presynapse {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9WVS6}. Note=Mainly localizes in the cytosol (PubMed:19029340, PubMed:19229105). Co-localizes with SYT11 in neurites (PubMed:12925569). Co-localizes with SNCAIP in brainstem Lewy bodies (PubMed:10319893, PubMed:11431533). Translocates to dysfunctional mitochondria that have lost the mitochondrial membrane potential; recruitment to mitochondria is PINK1-dependent (PubMed:18957282, PubMed:19966284, PubMed:23620051, PubMed:24898855) Mitochondrial localization also gradually increases with cellular growth (PubMed:22082830).

Tissue Location

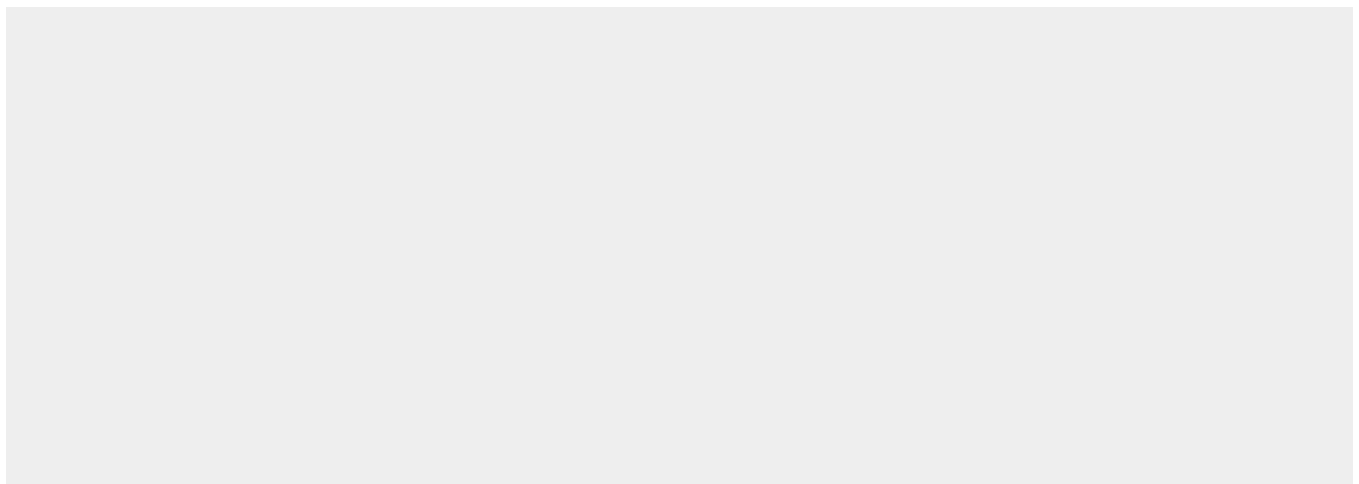
Highly expressed in the brain including the substantia nigra (PubMed:19501131, PubMed:9560156). Expressed in heart, testis and skeletal muscle (PubMed:9560156). Expression is down-regulated or absent in tumor biopsies, and absent in the brain of PARK2 patients (PubMed:12719539, PubMed:14614460). Overexpression protects dopamine neurons from kainate-mediated apoptosis (PubMed:12628165) Found in serum (at protein level) (PubMed:19501131)

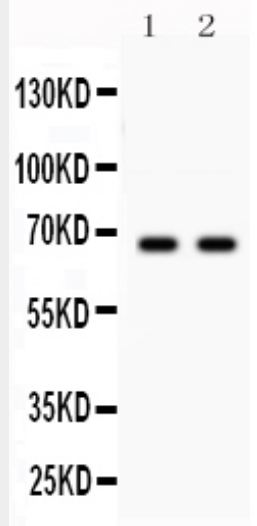
Anti-Parkin Picoband Antibody - Protocols

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

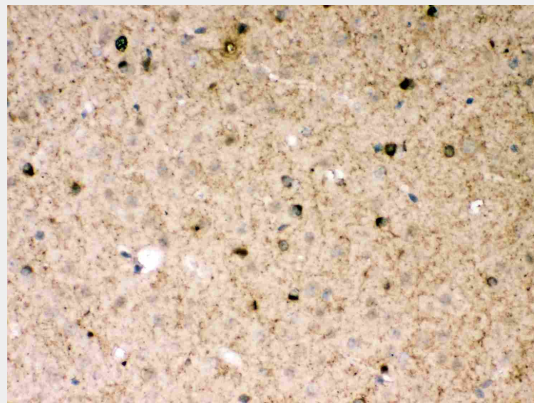
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-Parkin Picoband Antibody - Images

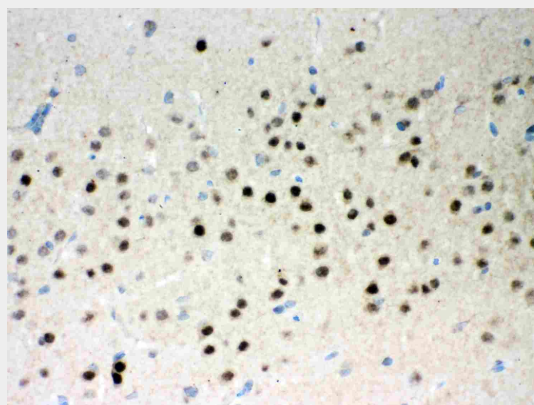




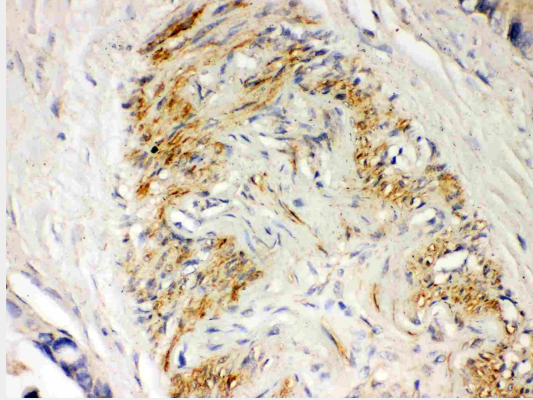
Anti- Parkin Picoband antibody, ABO11998, Western blotting All lanes: Anti Parkin (ABO11998) at 0.5ug/ml Lane 1: U87 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug Lane 2: Mouse Brain Tissue Lysate at 50ug Predicted bind size: 66KD Observed bind size: 66KD



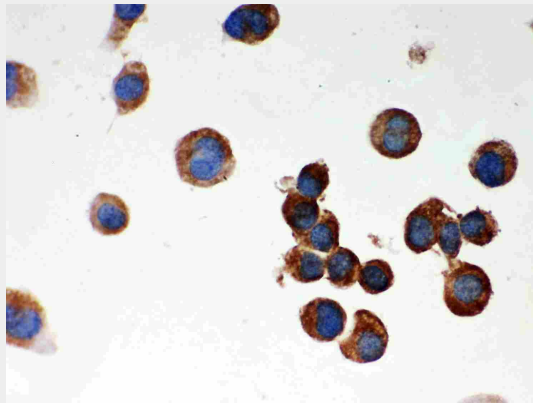
Anti- Parkin Picoband antibody, ABO11998, IHC(P) IHC(P): Mouse Brain Tissue



Anti- Parkin Picoband antibody, ABO11998, IHC(P) IHC(P): Rat Brain Tissue



Anti- Parkin Picoband antibody, ABO11998, IHC(P)IHC(P): Human Intestinal Cancer Tissue



Anti- Parkin Picoband antibody, ABO11998, ICCICC: NEURO-2± Cell

Anti-Parkin Picoband Antibody - Background

Parkin is a RING domain-containing E3 ubiquitin ligase involved in proteasome-dependent degradation of proteins. It is mapped to 6q26. This gene is important for mitochondrial quality control by lysosome-dependent degradation of damaged mitochondria through autophagy, or mitophagy. Parkin is expressed in neuronal processes and cell bodies of neurons, but not glial cells, in the midbrain, basal ganglia, cerebral cortex, and cerebellum. Parkin associated with actin filaments, suggesting that it is a cytoskeletal-associated protein. Parkin is identified as a transcriptional repressor of p53 independent of its ubiquitin ligase function. It also has been found that parkin was associated physically with mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) in proliferating as well as in differentiated SH-SY5Y neuroblastoma cells.