

**Anti-PINK1 (pS228) Antibody**  
Rabbit polyclonal antibody to PINK1 (pS228)  
Catalog # AP61086

**Specification**

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**Anti-PINK1 (pS228) Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O9BXM7</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">O99MQ3</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	62769

**Anti-PINK1 (pS228) Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 65018

**Other Names**

Serine/threonine-protein kinase PINK1 mitochondrial; BRPK; PTEN-induced putative kinase protein 1

**Target/Specificity**

Recognizes endogenous levels of PINK1 (pS228) protein.

**Dilution**

WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000)

E~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000)

**Format**

Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage**

Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

**Anti-PINK1 (pS228) Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** PINK1

**Function**

Serine/threonine-protein kinase which acts as a sensor of mitochondrial damage and protects against mitochondrial dysfunction during cellular stress. It phosphorylates mitochondrial proteins to coordinate mitochondrial quality control mechanisms that remove and replace dysfunctional mitochondrial components (PubMed: [14607334](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14607334), PubMed: [15087508](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15087508), PubMed: [18443288](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18443288), PubMed: [18957282](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18957282))

target="\_blank">18957282</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19229105" target="\_blank">19229105</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19966284" target="\_blank">19966284</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20404107" target="\_blank">20404107</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20547144" target="\_blank">20547144</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20798600" target="\_blank">20798600</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22396657" target="\_blank">22396657</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23620051" target="\_blank">23620051</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23754282" target="\_blank">23754282</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23933751" target="\_blank">23933751</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24660806" target="\_blank">24660806</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24751536" target="\_blank">24751536</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24784582" target="\_blank">24784582</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24896179" target="\_blank">24896179</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24898855" target="\_blank">24898855</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25527291" target="\_blank">25527291</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32484300" target="\_blank">32484300</a>). Depending on the severity of mitochondrial damage, activity ranges from preventing apoptosis and stimulating mitochondrial biogenesis to eliminating severely damaged mitochondria via PINK1-PRKN-dependent mitophagy (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14607334" target="\_blank">14607334</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15087508" target="\_blank">15087508</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18443288" target="\_blank">18443288</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19966284" target="\_blank">19966284</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20404107" target="\_blank">20404107</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20798600" target="\_blank">20798600</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22396657" target="\_blank">22396657</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23620051" target="\_blank">23620051</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23933751" target="\_blank">23933751</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24898855" target="\_blank">24898855</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32047033" target="\_blank">32047033</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32484300" target="\_blank">32484300</a>). When cellular stress results in irreversible mitochondrial damage, PINK1 accumulates at the outer mitochondrial membrane (OMM) where it phosphorylates pre-existing polyubiquitin chains at 'Ser-65', recruits PRKN from the cytosol to the OMM and activates PRKN by phosphorylation at 'Ser-65'; activated PRKN then ubiquitinates VDAC1 and other OMM proteins to initiate mitophagy (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14607334" target="\_blank">14607334</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15087508" target="\_blank">15087508</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19966284" target="\_blank">19966284</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20404107" target="\_blank">20404107</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20798600" target="\_blank">20798600</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23754282" target="\_blank">23754282</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23933751" target="\_blank">23933751</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24660806" target="\_blank">24660806</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24751536" target="\_blank">24751536</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24784582" target="\_blank">24784582</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25474007" target="\_blank">25474007</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25527291" target="\_blank">25527291</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32047033" target="\_blank">32047033</a>). The PINK1-PRKN pathway also promotes fission of damaged mitochondria through phosphorylation and PRKN-dependent degradation of mitochondrial proteins involved in fission such as MFN2 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18443288" target="\_blank">18443288</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23620051" target="\_blank">23620051</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24898855" target="\_blank">24898855</a>). This prevents the refusion of unhealthy mitochondria with the mitochondrial network or initiates mitochondrial fragmentation facilitating their later engulfment by autophagosomes (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18443288" target="\_blank">18443288</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23620051" target="\_blank">23620051</a>). Also

promotes mitochondrial fission independently of PRKN and ATG7-mediated mitophagy, via the phosphorylation and activation of DNM1L (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18443288" target="\_blank">18443288</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32484300" target="\_blank">32484300</a>). Regulates motility of damaged mitochondria by promoting 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22396657" target="\_blank">22396657</a>). Required for ubiquinone reduction by mitochondrial complex I by mediating phosphorylation of complex I subunit NDUFA10 (By similarity). Phosphorylates LETM1, positively regulating its mitochondrial calcium transport activity (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29123128" target="\_blank">29123128</a>).

#### Cellular Location

Mitochondrion outer membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Mitochondrion inner membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q99MQ3}; Single-pass membrane protein. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Note=Localizes mostly in mitochondrion and the two smaller proteolytic processed fragments localize mainly in cytosol (PubMed:19229105). Upon mitochondrial membrane depolarization following damage, PINK1 import into the mitochondria is arrested, which induces its accumulation in the outer mitochondrial membrane, where it acquires kinase activity (PubMed:18957282)

#### Tissue Location

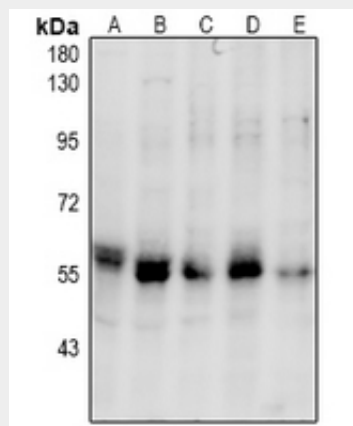
Highly expressed in heart, skeletal muscle and testis, and at lower levels in brain, placenta, liver, kidney, pancreas, prostate, ovary and small intestine. Present in the embryonic testis from an early stage of development

#### Anti-PINK1 (pS228) Antibody - Protocols

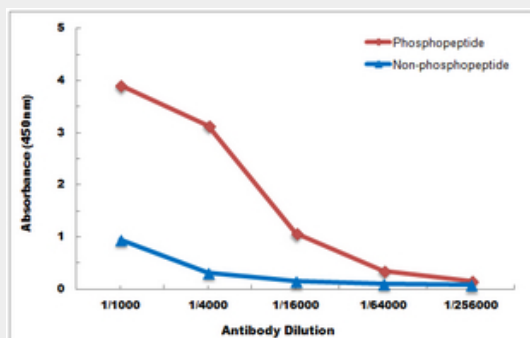
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

#### Anti-PINK1 (pS228) Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of PINK1 (pS228) expression in mouse testis (A), rat testis (B), HEK293T (C), MCF7 (D), U87MG (E) whole cell lysates.



Direct ELISA antibody dose-response curve using Anti-PINK1 (pS228) Antibody. Antigen (phosphopeptide and non-phosphopeptide) concentration is 5 ug/ml. Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H&L) - HRP was used as the secondary antibody, and signal was developed by TMB substrate.

### **Anti-PINK1 (pS228) Antibody - Background**

KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the center region of human PINK1. The exact sequence is proprietary.