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Anti-Parkin (Ser101) Antibody

Our Anti-Parkin (Ser101) rabbit polyclonal phosphospecific primary antibody from PhosphoSolutions is
Catalog # AN1511

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	O60260
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	51641

Additional Information

Gene ID	5071
Other Names	AR JP antibody, E3 ubiquitin ligase antibody, E3 ubiquitin protein ligase parkin antibody, E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase parkin antibody, FRA6E antibody, LPRS 2 antibody, LPRS2 antibody, PARK 2 antibody, Park2 antibody, Parkin 2 antibody, Parkinson disease (autosomal recessive juvenile) 2 antibody, Parkinson disease (autosomal recessive juvenile) 2 parkin antibody, Parkinson disease protein 2 antibody, Parkinson juvenile disease protein 2 antibody, Parkinson protein 2 E3 ubiquitin protein ligase antibody, Parkinson protein 2 E3 ubiquitin protein ligase (parkin) antibody, PDJ antibody, PRKN 2 antibody, PRKN antibody, PRKN2 antibody, PRKN2_HUMAN antibody, Ubiquitin E3 ligase PRKN antibody
Target/Specificity	Parkin is an E3 ligase in the ubiquitin-proteasome system. Hereditary Parkinson's disease is most commonly caused by mutations in the parkin gene and is characterized by the progressive loss of dopaminergic neurons and the presence of Lewy bodies in the substania nigra (Jenner et al.,1992). Recent evidence suggests that phosphorylation of parkin at Ser-101 may have an important regulatory role on its E3 ubiquitin ligase activity (Yamamoto et al., 2005).
Dilution	WB~~1:1000
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-Parkin (Ser101) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
Shipping	Blue Ice

Background

Parkin is an E3 ligase in the ubiquitin-proteasome system. Hereditary Parkinson’s disease is most commonly caused by mutations in the parkin gene and is characterized by the progressive loss of dopaminergic neurons and the presence of Lewy bodies in the substania nigra (Jenner et al.,1992). Recent evidence suggests that phosphorylation of parkin at Ser-101 may have an important regulatory role on its E3 ubiquitin ligase activity (Yamamoto et al., 2005).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.