

Rabbit anti-Human PINK1 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-PINK1 antibody

Anti-PINK1 Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

CATALOG # AAA256957	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry
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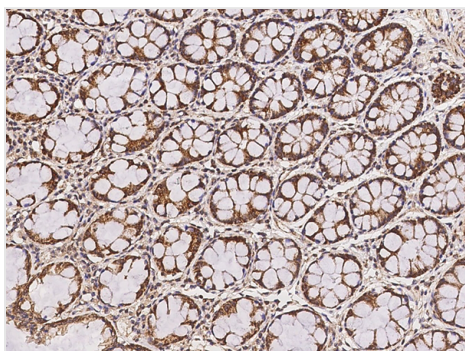
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

PINK1; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-PINK1 Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; PINK1 Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; PTEN induced putative kinase 1; Anti-BRPK Antibody; Anti-PARK6 Antibody; anti-PINK1 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

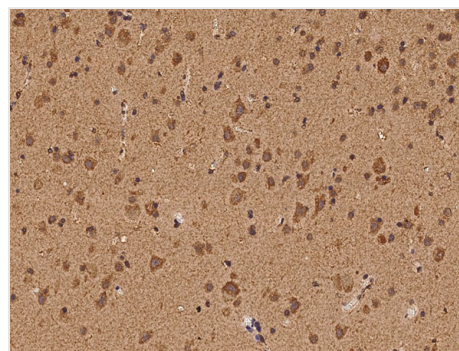
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human PINK1
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-PINK1 antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human PINK1 fragment
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human PINK1 fragment, and purified by antigen affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human PINK1 in human rectum with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human PINK1 in human brain with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-PINK1 antibody	PINK1 is a mitochondrial kinase that is involved in mitochondrial quality control and promotes cell survival. PINK1 has been shown to protect against neuronal cell death induced by oxidative stress. PINK1 deficiency is associated with mitochondrial dysfunction as well as increased oxidative cellular stress and subsequent neuronal cell death. Several mitochondrial chaperone proteins are substrates of the PINK1 kinase. PINK1, a neuroprotective protein mutated in autosomal recessive Parkinson's disease, has been implicated in the activation of mitophagy by selectively accumulating on depolarized mitochondria, and promoting PARK2/Parkin translocation to them. PINK1 acts as a sensor of mitochondrial damage and initiates Parkin-mediated clearance of the damaged organelle. PINK1 phosphorylates Ser65 in both ubiquitin and the ubiquitin-like (Ubl) domain of Parkin, which stimulates its E3 ligase activity. Autophosphorylation of PINK1 is required for Parkin activation.
References	Rasool S, et al. (2018) Pink1 autophosphorylation is required for ubiquitin recognition. EMBO Rep 19 (4): e44981. Koyano F, et al. (2014) Ubiquitin is phosphorylated by pink1 to activate parkin. Nature 510 (7503): 162-166. Kitagishi Y, et al. (2017) Pink1 signaling in mitochondrial homeostasis and in aging (review). Int J Mol Med 39 (1): 3-8. Gelmetti V, et al. (2017) Pink1 and becn1 relocalize at mitochondria-associated membranes during mitophagy and promote er-mitochondria tethering and autophagosome formation. Autophagy 13 (4): 654-669.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/pink1-antibody-immunohistochemistry-elisa/256957>