

**Anti-Parkin Antibody**  
**Catalog # AN2175****Specification**

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**Anti-Parkin Antibody - Product Information**

Primary Accession	<a href="#">O60260</a>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Clonality	<b>Rabbit Polyclonal</b>
Isotype	<b>IgG</b>
Calculated MW	<b>51641</b>

**Anti-Parkin Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID **5071****Other Names**

PRKN, E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase parkin, PARK2

**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 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Shipping**

Blue Ice

**Anti-Parkin 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 Antibody - Images****Anti-Parkin Antibody - Background**

Parkinson's disease is a common neurodegenerative disease with complex clinical features. Mutations in the gene, Parkin (PARK2), appear to be responsible for the pathogenesis of autosomal recessive juvenile Parkinsonism. Parkin plays a role in the ubiquitin-mediated proteolytic pathway by removal and/or detoxification of abnormally folded or damaged protein. Loss of this ubiquitin

ligase activity appears to be the mechanism underlying pathogenesis of Parkin. Parkin may protect neurons against alpha synuclein toxicity, proteasomal dysfunction, gpr37 accumulation, and kainate-induced excitotoxicity. It may play a role in controlling neurotransmitter trafficking at the presynaptic terminal and in calcium-dependent exocytosis. Parkin also regulates cyclin e during neuronal apoptosis and may represent a tumor suppressor gene.