ARG67356
anti-PINK1 Phospho (S228) antibody

Package: 100 µl, 50 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes PINK1 Phospho (S228)
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	ICC/IF, IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	PINK1
Species	Human
Immunogen	KLH-conjugated synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding S228 of human PINK1 protein. The exact sequence is proprietary.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	PARK6; BRPK; PTEN-induced putative kinase protein 1; Serine/threonine-protein kinase PINK1, mitochondrial; EC 2.7.11.1

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
ICC/IF	1:50 - 1:200
IHC-P	1:50 - 1:100
WB	1:500 - 1:1000

Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.
Observed Size	60 kDa

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen
Buffer	0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% Glycerol, and 0.01% Sodium azide
Preservative	0.01% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	30% Glycerol
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	Pink1
Gene Full Name	PTEN induced putative kinase 1
Background	PINK1 (PTEN-induced putative kinase 1) is a serine/threonine protein kinase found in mitochondria. PINK1 protects cell from .stress-induced mitochondrial dysfunction. Mutation in this gene is associated with the early onset of Parkinson's disease.
Function	Protects against mitochondrial dysfunction during cellular stress by phosphorylating mitochondrial proteins. Involved in the clearance of damaged mitochondria via selective autophagy (mitophagy) by mediating activation and translocation of PARK2. Targets PARK2 to dysfunctional depolarized mitochondria through the phosphorylation of MFN2. Activates PARK2 in 2 steps: (1) by mediating phosphorylation at 'Ser-65' of PARK2 and (2) mediating phosphorylation of ubiquitin, converting PARK2 to its fully-active form (PubMed:24784582). [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	62 kDa