bs-19882R

## [ Primary Antibody ]

## phospho-Parkin (Ser65) Rabbit pAb



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- DATASHEET -

**Host:** Rabbit **Isotype:** IgG

Clonality: Polyclonal

**GeneID:** 5071 **SWISS:** 060260

Target: Parkin (Ser65)

Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human

Parkin around the phosphorylation site of Ser65: QQ(p-S)IV.

**Purification:** affinity purified by Protein A

Concentration: 1mg/ml

Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50%

Glycerol.

Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated

freeze/thaw cycles.

**Background:** Parkinson's Disease, the second most common neurodegenerative

disease after Alzheimer's Disease, is characterized by the loss of dopaminergic neurons and the presence of Lewy bodies (comprised of alpha synuclein and parkin inclusions). Autosomal Recessive Juvenile Parkinsonism (AR-JP) is a recently described form of Parkinson's Disease that has been linked to a gene that codes for parkin. Parkin, a 52 kDa protein, has a suggested role in the ubiquitin/proteasome pathway for protein degradation. The amino terminus bears sequence homology to ubiquitin while functionally it acts as a RING type ubiquitin protein ligase (E3) that coordinates the transfer of ubiquitin to substrate proteins, thus

targeting them for degradation by the proteasome.

Applications: WB (1:500-2000)

IHC-P (1:100-500) IHC-F (1:100-500) IF (1:100-500)

Reactivity: Human, Mouse

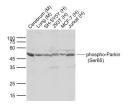
(predicted: Pig, Sheep, Cow, Horse, Monkey)

Predicted MW.: 52 kDa

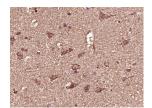
**Subcellular** Cell membrane ,Cytoplasm

Location: , Nucleus

## VALIDATION IMAGES



Sample: Lane 1: Cerebrum (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug Lane 2: Lung (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug Lane 3: SH-SY5Y (Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug Lane 4: 293T (Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug Lane 5: MCF-7 (Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug Lane 6: Jurkat (Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug Primary: Antiphospho-Parkin (Ser65) (bs-19882R) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 50 kD



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (human brain glioma); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (Parkin (Ser65)) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-19882R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructionsand DAB staining.

## - SELECTED CITATIONS -

- [IF=6.268] Yang, Jie. et al. Pitavastatin activates mitophagy to protect EPC proliferation through a calcium-dependent CAMK1-PINK1 pathway in atherosclerotic mice. Commun Biol. 2022 Feb;5(1):1-17 WB; Mouse. 35145192
- [IF=6.2] Zhidan Liu. et al. Mitochondrial transfer of α-synuclein mediates carbon disulfide-induced mitochondrial dysfunction and neurotoxicity. ECOTOX ENVIRON SAFE. 2024 Aug;281:116613 WB ;Rat. 38908057

- [IF=5.279] Jialong Chen. et al. Rotenone-Induced Neurodegeneration Is Enabled by a p38-Parkin-ROS Signaling Feedback Loop. J Agr Food Chem. 2021;69(46):13942–13952 IHC; Mouse. 34779196
- [IF=5.1] Xueyuan Li. et al. PTEN-L dephosphorylates Parkin and Ub Ser65 to aggravate mitophagy dysfunction in prion disease cell models. LIFE SCI. 2025 Jul;:123860 WB,IF; Human. 40685070
- [IF=4.032] Pan Fan. et al. Parkin-mediated mitophagy protects against TNF-α-induced stress in bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells. EXP GERONTOL. 2022 Jul;164:111829 WB; Rat. 35569704