PINK1 Antibody (Ascites)
Unpurified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM6406a

Specification

PINK1 Antibody (Ascites) - Product Information
- Application: WB, IHC-P, E
- Primary Accession: Q9BXM7
- Reactivity: Human, Mouse
- Host: Mouse
- Clonality: Monoclonal
- Isotype: IgG1
- Clone Names: 38CT20.8.5
- Calculated MW: 62769

Gene ID 65018

Other Names
- Serine/threonine-protein kinase PINK1, mitochondrial, BRPK, PTEN-induced putative kinase protein 1, PINK1

Target/Specificity
- Recombinant PINK1 protein was used to produced this monoclonal antibody.

Dilution
- WB: ~1:500–2000
- IHC-P: ~1:10–50

Format
- Mouse monoclonal antibody supplied in crude ascites with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage
- Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
- PINK1 Antibody (Ascites) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

PINK1 Antibody (Ascites) - Protein Information
- Name: PINK1
- Function: Protects against mitochondrial dysfunction during cellular stress by phosphorylating mitochondrial proteins. Involved in the

Western blot analysis of anti-PINK1 Monoclonal Antibody (AM6406a) in mouse brain tissue lysates. PINK1(arrow) was detected using the ascites Mab. (dilution 1:500)

Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human hepatocarcinoma tissue reacted with PINK1 Monoclonal Antibody (Cat.#AM6406a), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

**Cellular Location**
Mitochondrion outer membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Mitochondrion inner membrane
{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q99MQ3}; Single-pass membrane protein. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Note=Localizes mostly in mitochondrion and the 2 proteolytic processed fragments of 55 kDa and 48 kDa

**PINK1 Antibody (Ascites) - Background**
This gene encodes a serine/threonine protein kinase that localizes to mitochondria. It is thought to protect cells from stress-induced mitochondrial dysfunction. Mutations in this gene cause one form of autosomal recessive early-onset Parkinson disease.

**PINK1 Antibody (Ascites) - References**
localize mainly in cytosol

**Tissue Location**
Highly expressed in heart, skeletal muscle and testis, and at lower levels in brain, placenta, liver, kidney, pancreas, prostate, ovary and small intestine. Present in the embryonic testis from an early stage of development.

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**PINK1 Antibody (Ascites) - 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

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**PINK1 Antibody (Ascites) - Citations**

- PINK1-mediated phosphorylation of LETM1 regulates mitochondrial calcium transport and protects neurons against mitochondrial stress.
- Mitochondrially localized PKA reverses mitochondrial pathology and dysfunction in a cellular model of Parkinson’s disease.

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*Progression of subtle motor signs in PINK1 mutation carriers with mild dopaminergic deficit.*

*Structural imaging in the presymptomatic stage of genetically determined parkinsonism.*

*Clinical and demographic characteristics of PINK1 mutation carriers—a meta-analysis.*