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Drosophila PARK6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP6415b

Specification

Drosophila PARK6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession Q961J3

Drosophila PARK6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP6415b was selected from the C-term region of human Drosophila PARK6. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Drosophila PARK6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Drosophila PARK6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Blocking Peptides

Drosophila PARK6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images

Drosophila PARK6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background

Parkinson is the second most common neurodegenerative disease after Alzheimers. About 1 percent of people over the age of 65 and 3 percent of people over the age of 75 are affected by the disease. The mutation is the most common cause of Parkinson disease identified to date. Defects in PINK1 are the cause of autosomal recessive early-onset Parkinson's disease 6 (PARK6). Six novel pathogenic PINK1 mutations suggest that PINK1 may be the second most common causative gene next to parkin in parkinsonism with the recessive mode of inheritance. Strong evidence indicates that, although important in mendelian forms of Parkinson's disease (PD), PINK1 does not influence the cause of sporadic nonmendelian forms of PD.