10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-PARK7/Dj 1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABO13675

Specification

Anti-PARK7/Dj 1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC, IF, ICC, IP, FC**
Primary Accession	Q99497
Host	**Rabbit**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Reactivity	**Rat, Human, Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Format	**Liquid**

Description
Anti-PARK7/Dj 1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IHC, ICC/IF, IP, Flow Cytometry applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

Anti-PARK7/Dj 1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 11315

Other Names
Parkinson disease protein 7, Maillard deglycase, Oncogene DJ1, Parkinsonism-associated deglycase {ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:16369}, Protein DJ-1, DJ-1, Protein/nucleic acid deglycase DJ-1, 3.1.2.-, 3.5.1.-, 3.5.1.124, PARK7 (HGNC:16369)

Calculated MW
19891 MW KDa

Application Details
WB 1:1000-1:5000
IHC 1:50-1:200
ICC/IF 1:50-1:200
IP 1:20
FC 1:50

Subcellular Localization
Cell membrane ; Lipid-anchor. Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Membrane raft. Mitochondrion. Under normal conditions, located predominantly in the cytoplasm and, to a lesser extent, in the nucleus and mitochondrion. Translocates to the mitochondrion and subsequently to the nucleus in response to oxidative stress and exerts an increased cytoprotective effect against oxidative damage (PubMed:18711745). Detected in tau inclusions in brains from neurodegenerative disease patients (PubMed:14705119). Membrane raft localization in astrocytes and neuronal cells requires palmitoylation..

Tissue Specificity
Highly expressed in pancreas, kidney, skeletal muscle, liver, testis and heart. Detected at slightly lower levels in placenta and brain (at protein level). Detected in astrocytes, Sertoli cells, spermatogonia, spermatids and spermatozoa..

Contents
Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50%

glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

Immunogen
A synthesized peptide derived from human PARK7

Purification
Affinity-chromatography

Storage

Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Anti-PARK7/Dj 1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name PARK7 (HGNC:16369)

Function
Multifunctional protein with controversial molecular function which plays an important role in cell protection against oxidative stress and cell death acting as oxidative stress sensor and redox-sensitive chaperone and protease (PubMed:12796482, PubMed:17015834, PubMed:18711745, PubMed:19229105, PubMed:20304780, PubMed:25416785, PubMed:26995087, PubMed:28993701). It is involved in neuroprotective mechanisms like the stabilization of NFE2L2 and PINK1 proteins, male fertility as a positive regulator of androgen signaling pathway as well as cell growth and transformation through, for instance, the modulation of NF-kappa-B signaling pathway (PubMed:12612053, PubMed:14749723, PubMed:15502874, PubMed:17015834, PubMed:18711745, PubMed:21097510). Has been described as a protein and nucleotide deglycase that catalyzes the deglycation of the Maillard adducts formed between amino groups of proteins or nucleotides and reactive carbonyl groups of glyoxals (PubMed:25416785, PubMed:28596309). But this function is rebuted by other works (PubMed:27903648, PubMed:31653696). As a protein deglycase, repairs methylglyoxal- and glyoxal-glycated proteins, and releases repaired proteins and lactate or glycolate, respectively. Deglycates cysteine, arginine and lysine residues in proteins, and thus reactivates these proteins by reversing glycation by glyoxals. Acts on early glycation intermediates (hemithioacetals and aminocarbinols), preventing the formation of advanced glycation endproducts (AGE) that cause irreversible damage (PubMed:25416785, PubMed:26995087, PubMed:28013050). Also functions as a nucleotide deglycase able to repair glycated guanine in the free nucleotide pool (GTP, GDP, GMP, dGTP) and in DNA and RNA. Is thus involved in a major nucleotide repair system named guanine glycation repair (GG repair), dedicated to reversing methylglyoxal and glyoxal damage via nucleotide sanitization and direct nucleic acid

repair (PubMed:28596309). Protects histones from adduction by methylglyoxal, controls the levels of methylglyoxal- derived argininine modifications on chromatin (PubMed:30150385). Able to remove the glycations and restore histone 3, histone glycation disrupts both local and global chromatin architecture by altering histone-DNA interactions as well as histone acetylation and ubiquitination levels (PubMed:30150385, PubMed:30894531). Displays a very low glyoxalase activity that may reflect its deglycase activity (PubMed:22523093, PubMed:28993701, PubMed:31653696). Eliminates hydrogen peroxide and protects cells against hydrogen peroxide-induced cell death (PubMed:16390825). Required for correct mitochondrial morphology and function as well as for autophagy of dysfunctional mitochondria (PubMed:16632486, PubMed:19229105). Plays a role in regulating expression or stability of the mitochondrial uncoupling proteins SLC25A14 and SLC25A27 in dopaminergic neurons of the substantia nigra pars compacta and attenuates the oxidative stress induced by calcium entry into the neurons via L-type channels during pacemaking (PubMed:18711745). Regulates astrocyte inflammatory responses, may modulate lipid rafts-dependent endocytosis in astrocytes and neuronal cells (PubMed:23847046). In pancreatic islets, involved in the maintenance of mitochondrial reactive oxygen species (ROS) levels and glucose homeostasis in an age- and diet dependent manner. Protects pancreatic beta cells from cell death induced by inflammatory and cytotoxic setting (By similarity). Binds to a number of mRNAs containing multiple copies of GG or CC motifs and partially inhibits their translation but dissociates following oxidative stress (PubMed:18626009). Metal-binding protein able to bind copper as well as toxic mercury ions, enhances the cell protection mechanism against induced metal toxicity (PubMed:23792957). In macrophages, interacts with the NADPH oxidase subunit NCF1 to direct NADPH oxidase-dependent ROS production, and protects against sepsis (By similarity).

Cellular Location
Cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q99LX0}; Lipid-anchor {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q99LX0}. Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Membrane raft {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O88767}. Mitochondrion. Endoplasmic reticulum. Note=Under normal conditions, located predominantly in the cytoplasm and, to a lesser extent, in the nucleus and mitochondrion. Translocates to the mitochondrion and subsequently to the nucleus in response to oxidative stress and exerts an increased cytoprotective effect against oxidative damage (PubMed:18711745). Detected in tau inclusions in brains from neurodegenerative disease patients (PubMed:14705119). Membrane raft localization in astrocytes and neuronal cells requires palmitoylation

Tissue Location
Highly expressed in pancreas, kidney, skeletal muscle, liver, testis and heart. Detected at slightly lower levels in placenta and brain (at protein level). Detected in astrocytes, Sertoli cells, spermatogonia, spermatids and spermatozoa. Expressed by pancreatic islets at higher levels than surrounding exocrine tissues (PubMed:22611253).

Anti-PARK7/Dj 1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

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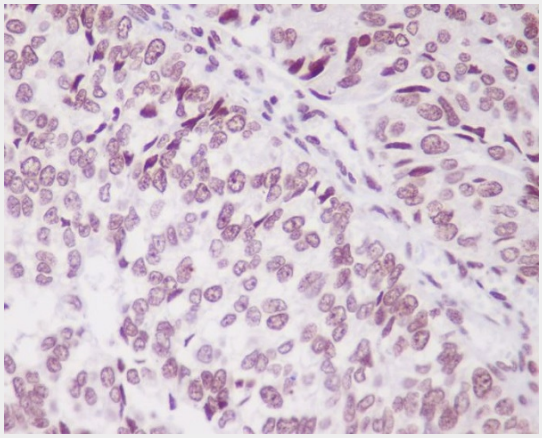
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-PARK7/Dj 1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human bladder cancer, using PARK7 Antibody.

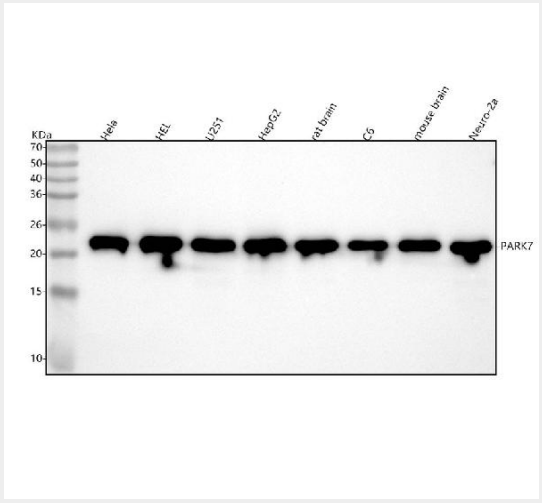


Figure 1. Western blot analysis of PARK7 using anti-PARK7 antibody (M00757).
Electrophoresis was performed on a 5-20% SDS-PAGE gel at 70V (Stacking gel) / 90V (Resolving gel) for 2-3 hours. The sample well of each lane was loaded with 30 ug of sample under reducing conditions.
Lane 1: human Hela whole cell lysates,
Lane 2: human HEL whole cell lysates,
Lane 3: human U251 whole cell lysates,
Lane 4: human HepG2 whole cell lysates,
Lane 5: rat brain tissue lysates,

Lane 6: rat C6 whole cell lysates,
Lane 7: mouse brain tissue lysates,
Lane 8: mouse Neuro-2a whole cell lysates.
After electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane at 150 mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% non-fat milk/TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with rabbit anti-PARK7 antigen affinity purified monoclonal antibody (Catalog # M00757) at 1:1000 overnight at 4°C, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:500 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal is developed using an Enhanced Chemiluminescent detection (ECL) kit (Catalog # EK1002) with Tanon 5200 system. A specific band was detected for PARK7 at approximately 20 kDa. The expected band size for PARK7 is at 20 kDa.