

PARK8 (LRRK2) Antibody (K2402) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7099j**Specification**

PARK8 (LRRK2) Antibody (K2402) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession
Other Accession[Q5S007](#)
[NP_940980](#)**PARK8 (LRRK2) Antibody (K2402) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 120892**Other Names**

Leucine-rich repeat serine/threonine-protein kinase 2, Dardarin, LRRK2, PARK8

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP7099j](/product/products/AP7099j) was selected from the LRRK2 region of human PARK8 (LRRK2). 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.

PARK8 (LRRK2) Antibody (K2402) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** LRRK2**Synonyms** PARK8**Function**

Serine/threonine-protein kinase which phosphorylates a broad range of proteins involved in multiple processes such as neuronal plasticity, innate immunity, autophagy, and vesicle trafficking (PubMed: [20949042](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20949042), PubMed: [22012985](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22012985), PubMed: [26824392](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26824392), PubMed: [27830463](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27830463), PubMed: [29125462](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29125462), PubMed: [28720718](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28720718), PubMed: [29127255](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29127255),

PubMed:30398148,
PubMed:29212815,
PubMed:30635421,
PubMed:21850687,
PubMed:23395371,
PubMed:17114044,
PubMed:24687852,
PubMed:26014385,
PubMed:25201882).
Is a key regulator of RAB GTPases by regulating the GTP/GDP exchange and interaction partners of
RABs through phosphorylation (PubMed:26824392,
PubMed:28720718,
PubMed:29127255,
PubMed:30398148,
PubMed:29212815,
PubMed:29125462,
PubMed:30635421). Phosphorylates RAB3A, RAB3B, RAB3C, RAB3D, RAB5A, RAB5B,
RAB5C, RAB8A, RAB8B, RAB10, RAB12, RAB35, and RAB43 (PubMed:26824392,
PubMed:28720718,
PubMed:29127255,
PubMed:30398148,
PubMed:29212815,
PubMed:29125462,
PubMed:30635421,
PubMed:23395371). Regulates
the RAB3IP-catalyzed GDP/GTP exchange for RAB8A through the phosphorylation of 'Thr-72' on
RAB8A (PubMed:26824392). Inhibits the interaction between RAB8A and GDI1 and/or GDI2
by phosphorylating 'Thr-72' on RAB8A (PubMed:26824392). Regulates
primary ciliogenesis through phosphorylation of RAB8A and RAB10, which promotes SHH signaling
in the brain (PubMed:29125462,
PubMed:30398148). Together with RAB29, plays a role in the retrograde trafficking
pathway for recycling proteins, such as mannose-6-phosphate receptor (M6PR), between
lysosomes and the Golgi apparatus in a retromer-dependent manner (PubMed:23395371). Regulates
neuronal process morphology in the intact central nervous system (CNS) (PubMed:17114044). Plays a role
in synaptic vesicle trafficking (PubMed:24687852). Plays an important role in recruiting SEC16A to endoplasmic
reticulum exit sites (ERES) and in regulating ER to Golgi vesicle-mediated transport and ERES
organization (PubMed:25201882). Positively regulates autophagy through a calcium-dependent
activation of the CaMKK/AMPK signaling pathway (PubMed:22012985). The process
involves activation of nicotinic acid adenine dinucleotide phosphate (NAADP) receptors, increase in
lysosomal pH, and calcium release from lysosomes (PubMed:22012985).
Phosphorylates PRDX3 (PubMed:21850687). By phosphorylating APP on 'Thr-743', which promotes the
production and the nuclear translocation of the APP intracellular domain (AICD), regulates
dopaminergic neuron apoptosis (PubMed:28720718). Acts as a positive regulator of innate immunity by mediating
phosphorylation of RIPK2 downstream of NOD1 and NOD2, thereby enhancing RIPK2 activation

(PubMed:27830463). Independent of its kinase activity, inhibits the proteasomal degradation of MAPT, thus promoting MAPT oligomerization and secretion (PubMed:26014385). In addition, has GTPase activity via its Roc domain which regulates LRRK2 kinase activity (PubMed:18230735, PubMed:26824392, PubMed:29125462, PubMed:28720718, PubMed:29212815).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasmic vesicle. Perikaryon. Golgi apparatus membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Cell projection, axon. Cell projection, dendrite. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle, synaptic vesicle membrane. Endosome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q5S006}. Lysosome Mitochondrion outer membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Note=Colocalized with RAB29 along tubular structures emerging from Golgi apparatus (PubMed:23395371). Localizes to endoplasmic reticulum exit sites (ERES), also known as transitional endoplasmic reticulum (tER) (PubMed:25201882).

Tissue Location

Expressed in pyramidal neurons in all cortical laminae of the visual cortex, in neurons of the substantia nigra pars compacta and caudate putamen (at protein level). Expressed in neutrophils (at protein level) (PubMed:29127255). Expressed in the brain. Expressed throughout the adult brain, but at a lower level than in heart and liver. Also expressed in placenta, lung, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas. In the brain, expressed in the cerebellum, cerebral cortex, medulla, spinal cord occipital pole, frontal lobe, temporal lobe and putamen. Expression is particularly high in brain dopaminergic areas.

PARK8 (LRRK2) Antibody (K2402) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

PARK8 (LRRK2) Antibody (K2402) Blocking Peptide - Images

PARK8 (LRRK2) Antibody (K2402) 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's disease identified to date. LRRK2, a genetic mutation, was recently found linked to about 5 percent of inherited cases of Parkinson's disease. By high-resolution recombination mapping and candidate gene sequencing in 46 families, 6 disease-segregating mutations (5 missense and 1 putative splice site mutation). It may be central to the pathogenesis of several major neurodegenerative disorders associated with parkinsonism. LRRK2 belongs to the ROCO protein family and includes a protein kinase domain of the MAPKKK class and several other major functional domains.

PARK8 (LRRK2) Antibody (K2402) Blocking Peptide - References

Shen J. Neuron. 2004. 44:575. Paisan-Ruiz C, et al. Neuron. 2004. 44(4):595. Zimprich A, et al. Neuron. 2004. 44(4):601. Wszolek ZK, et al. Neurology. 2004. 62(9):1619. Park YJ, et al. Transplant Proc. 2004. 36(2):353. Zimprich A, et al. Am J Hum Genet. 2004. 74:11. Bonifati V. Lancet Neurol. 2002. 1:83. Funayama M, et al. Ann Neurol. 2002. 51:296.