

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse/Rat
Specificity	Detects human, mouse, and rat PARK-7 in Western blots. In sandwich immunoassays, it is specific for human PARK-7.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2A} Clone # 925805R
Purification	Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human PARK-7 Ala2-Asp189 Accession # Q99497
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Knockout Validated	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
ELISA	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunocytochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Park7, also known as DJ-1, is a cytoplasmic protein that belongs to the ThiJ/Pfp1/DJ-1 superfamily of highly conserved proteins that function as protein chaperones, catalases, proteases and kinases. Park7 is widely expressed in the brain as well as in peripheral tissues. It exists as a homodimer that can be localized in the cytoplasm, nucleus and mitochondria. Park7 is a redox-sensitive protein that has been ascribed various functions including that as a redox sensor and antioxidant protein. Mutations in Park7 are associated with a small percentage of hereditary early onset Parkinson's disease. Human and mouse Park7 share 92% amino acid sequence identity.

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