abcam

ab201147

Anti-PARK7/DJ1 antibody [EPR19466-105]

Recombinant | RabMAb | KO Validated

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 40% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.05% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	EPR19466-105
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	0.516 - 0.552 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

IP

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/60
Notes	-

WB

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/5000
Notes	-

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/100
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/120
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information PARK7

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).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Conditional Ambient
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot

Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle

Notes

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

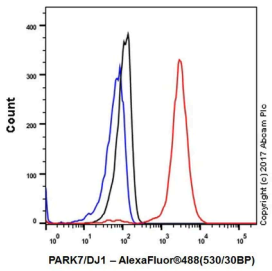
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

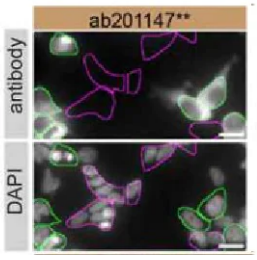
8 product images



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-PARK7/DJ1 antibody [EPR19466-105] (ab201147)

PARK7/DJ1 Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-PARK7/DJ1 antibody

Intracellular flow cytometric analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde fixed HeLa (human cervix adenocarcinoma) cell line labeling PARK7/DJ1 with ab201147 at 1/120 (red) compared with a Rabbit monoclonal IgG (ab172730) (black) and an unlabeled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody) (blue). Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluorr® 488) (ab150077), at 1/2000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.

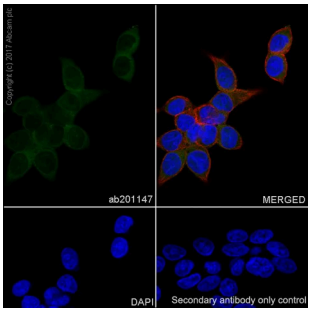


Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-PARK7/DJ1 antibody [EPR19466-105] (ab201147)

PARK7/DJ1 Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining of wild-type HEK-293T cells using rabbit Anti-PARK7/DJ1 antibody

ab201147 was shown to react with PARK7 in wild-type HEK-293T cells in immunocytochemistry with loss of signal observed in PARK7 knockout cell line ab266338. Wild-type and knockout cells were mixed and pelleted at a 1:1 ratio on coverslips. The cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde (15 min) then permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 (10min) and then blocked with 1x PBS, 0.01% Triton X-100, 5% BSA, 5% NGS. The cells were then incubated with ab201147 at 1/500 dilution overnight at 4°C followed by a further incubation at room temperature for 1h with a goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody to (Alexa Fluor® 555) at 0.5 µg/ml. Acquisition of the green (wild-type), red (antibody staining) and far-red (knockout) channels was performed. Representative grayscale images of the red channel are shown. Wild-type and knockout cells are outlined with yellow and magenta dashed line, respectively. Schematic representation of the mosaic strategy used is shown on the bottom-right panel. Image was acquired with a Zeiss(LSM-880).

This data was provided by YCharOS Inc., an open science company with the mission of characterizing commercially available antibody reagents for all human proteins. Abcam and YCharOS are working together to help address the reproducibility crisis by enabling the life science community to better evaluate commercially available antibodies.

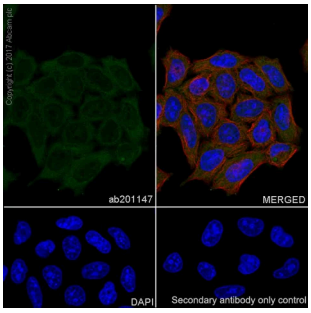


Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-PARK7/DJ1 antibody [EPR19466-105] (ab201147)

PARK7/DJ1 Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-PARK7/DJ1 antibody

Immunofluorescent analysis of 100% methanol fixed LNCaP (Human prostate cancer cell line) cells labeling PARK7/DJ1 with ab201147 at 1/100 dilution, followed by AlexaFluor®488 Goat Anti-Rabbit (ab150077) secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution (green). Confocal image showing cytoplasmic and weak nuclear staining on LNCaP cells.
The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Tubulin is detected with Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594)(ab195889) at 1/200 dilution (red).

Secondary antibody only control: Used PBS instead of primary antibody, secondary antibody is Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077) secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution.

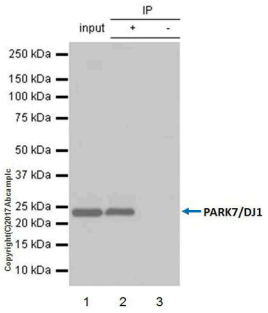


Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-PARK7/DJ1 antibody [EPR19466-105] (ab201147)

PARK7/DJ1 Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-PARK7/DJ1 antibody

Immunofluorescent analysis of 100% methanol fixed HeLa (human epithelial cell line from cervix adenocarcinoma) cells labeling PARK7/DJ1 with ab201147 at 1/100 dilution, followed by AlexaFluor®488 Goat anti-Rabbit (ab150077) secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution (green). Confocal image showing cytoplasmic and weak nuclear staining on HeLa cells.
The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Tubulin is detected with Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594)(ab195889) at 1/200 dilution (red).

Secondary antibody only control: Used PBS instead of primary antibody, secondary antibody is Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077) secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution.

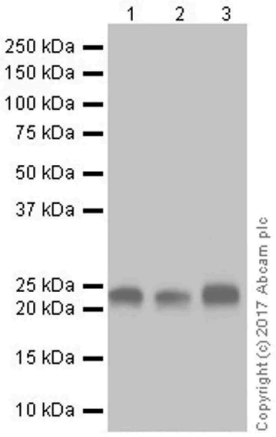


Immunoprecipitation - Anti-PARK7/DJ1 antibody [EPR19466-105] (ab201147)

PARK7/DJ1 was immunoprecipitated from 0.35 mg HEK-293T (human embryonic kidney) whole cell lysate with ab201147 at 1/60 dilution. Western blot was performed from the immunoprecipitate using ab201147 at 1/1000 dilution. VeriBlot for IP Detection Reagent (HRP) (ab131366), was used for detection at 1/10000 dilution.
Lane 1: HEK-293T (human embryonic kidney) whole cell lysate 10 µg (Input).
Lane 2: HEK-293T whole cell lysate.
Lane 3: Rabbit monoclonal IgG (ab172730) instead of ab201147 in HEK-293T whole cell lysate.
Blocking and dilution buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM/TBST.
Exposure time: 3 seconds.
All lanes:
Immunoprecipitation - Anti-PARK7/DJ1 antibody [EPR19466-105] (ab201147)

Predicted band size: 20 kDa

Observed band size: 23 kDa



Western blot - Anti-PARK7/DJ1 antibody [EPR19466-105] (ab201147)

Blocking and dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.
All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-PARK7/DJ1 antibody [EPR19466-105] (ab201147) at 1/5000 dilution

Lane 1:
HeLa (human cervix adenocarcinoma) whole cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 2:
HEK-293T (human embryonic kidney) whole cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 3:
LNCaP (human prostate carcinoma) whole cell lysate at 20 µg

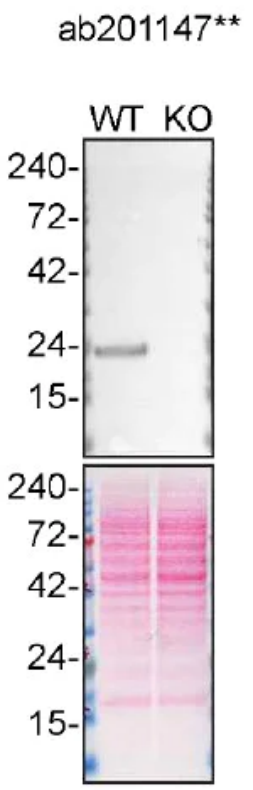
Secondary

All lanes:
Western blot - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/100000 dilution

Predicted band size: 20 kDa

Observed band size: 23 kDa

Exposure time: 5s



Western blot - Anti-PARK7/DJ1 antibody [EPR19466-105] (ab201147)

PARK7/DJ1 Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-PARK7/DJ1 antibody

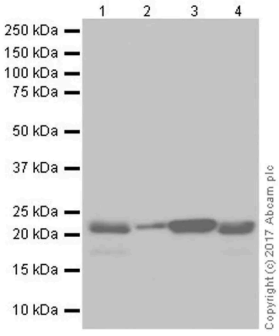
ab201147 was shown to react with PARK7 in wild-type HEK-293T cells in Western blot with loss of signal observed in PARK7 knockout cell line ab266338. Wild-type HEK-293T and PARK7 knockout cell lysates were subjected to SDS-PAGE. Membranes were blocked in 5% milk in TBST for 1 hr before incubation with ab201147 overnight at 4 °C at a 1/5000 dilution. Blots were incubated with secondary antibodies at 0.2 µg/mL before imaging.

This data was provided by YCharOS Inc., an open science company with the mission of characterizing commercially available antibody reagents for all human proteins. Abcam and YCharOS are working together to help address the reproducibility crisis by enabling the life science community to better evaluate commercially available antibodies.
All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-PARK7/DJ1 antibody [EPR19466-105] (ab201147) at 1/5000 dilution

Lane 1:
Wild-type HEK-293T lysate at 30 µg

Lane 2:
PARK7 knock-out HEK-293T lysate at 30 µg

Lane 2:
Western blot - Anti-PARK7/DJ1 antibody [EPR19466-105] (ab201147) at 30 µg



Western blot - Anti-PARK7/DJ1 antibody [EPR19466-105] (ab201147)

PARK7/DJ1 Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-PARK7/DJ1 antibody

Blocking and dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.
All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-PARK7/DJ1 antibody [EPR19466-105] (ab201147) at 1/5000 dilution

Lane 1:
Human brain lysate at 10 µg

Lane 2:
Human fetal heart lysate at 10 µg

Lane 3:
Human fetal kidney lysate at 10 µg

Lane 4:
Human fetal spleen lysate at 10 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
Western blot - VeriBlot for IP Detection Reagent (HRP) (ab131366) at 1/4000 dilution

Predicted band size: 20 kDa

Observed band size: 23 kDa

Exposure time: 5s

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.