3046 Store at -200

LRRK2 (D18E12) Rabbit mAb



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3 Trask Lane | Danvers | Massachusetts | 01923 | USA

Applications: WB, IP	Reactivity: H M R	Sensitivity: Endogenous	MW (kDa): 290	Source/Isotype: Rabbit IgG	UniProt ID: #Q5S007	Entrez-Gene Id 120892	
Product Usage Information	Ар	plication		Dilution			
	We	stern Blotting		1:1000			
	Imr	nunoprecipitation		1:50			
Storage	Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μ g/ml BSA, 50% gly 0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.					erol and less than	
Specificity / Sensitivity		LRRK2 (D18E12) recognizes endogenous levels of total LRRK2 protein.					
Source / Purification		Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Pro2080 of human LRRK2 protein.					
Background		Parkinson's disease (PD), the second most common neurodegenerative disease after Alzheimer's, is a progressive movement disorder characterized by rigidity, tremors, and postural instability. The pathological hallmarks of PD are progressive loss of dopaminergic neurons in the substantia nigra of the ventral midbrain and the presence of intracellular Lewy bodies (protein aggregates of α-synuclein, ubiquitin, and other components) in surviving neurons of the brain stem (1). Research studies have shown various genes and loci are genetically linked to PD including α-synuclein/PARK1 and 4, parkin/PARK2, UCH-L1/PARK5, PINK1/PARK6, DJ-1/PARK7, LRRK2/PARK8, synphilin-1, and NR4A2 (2). Leucine-rich repeat kinase 2 (LRRK2) contains amino-terminal leucine-rich repeats (LRR), a Ras-like small GTP binding protein-like (PDC) domain, an MLK protein kinase domain, and a carboxy sterminal WD40.					

GTP binding protein-like (ROC) domain, an MLK protein kinase domain, and a carboxy-terminal WD40 repeat domain. Research studies have linked at least 20 LRRK2 mutations to PD, with the G2019S mutation being the most prevalent (3). The G2019S mutation causes increased LRRK2 kinase activity, which induces a progressive reduction in neurite length that leads to progressive neurite loss and decreased neuronal survival (4). Researchers are currently testing the MLK inhibitor CEP-1347 in PD clinical trials, indicating the potential value of LRRK2 as a therapeutic target for treatment of PD (5).

Background References

- 1. Fahn, S. (2003) Ann. NY Acad. Sci. 991, 1-14.
- 2. Moore, D.J. et al. (2005) Annu. Rev. Neurosci. 28, 57-87.
- 3. Mata, I.F. et al. (2006) Trends Neurosci. 29, 286-293.
- 4. MacLeod, D. et al. (2006) Neuron 52, 587-593.
- 5. Parkinson Study Group. (2004) Neurology 62, 330-332.

Species Reactivity Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

Western Blot Buffer IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS,

0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key WB: Western Blotting IP: Immunoprecipitation

H: human M: mouse R: rat Hm: hamster Mk: monkey Vir: virus Mi: mink C: chicken Dm: D. melanogaster **Cross-Reactivity Key**

X: Xenopus Z: zebrafish B: bovine Dg: dog Pg: pig Sc: S. cerevisiae Ce: C. elegans Hr: horse

GP: Guinea Pig Rab: rabbit All: all species expected

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