



Tyrosine Hydroxylase Rabbit mAb

Catalog No	YP-rAb-17474
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat,Monkey
Applications	WB,IHC,IF,ELISA
Gene Name	TH TYH
Protein Name	Tyrosine 3-monooxygenase (Tyrosine 3-hydroxylase) (TH),Tyrosine Hydrolase
Purification Process	Protein A
Specificity	Endogenous
Formulation	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Source	Monoclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution	IHC 1:500-1:2000; WB 1:2000-1:10000; IF 1:200-1:1000; ELISA 1:5000-1:20000; Note: For IHC, we suggest antigen retrieval with TE buffer pH 9.0
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-15° C to -25° C/1 year(Do not lower than -25° C)
Synonyms	Tyrosine 3-monooxygenase ; Tyrosine 3-hydroxylase ; TH ;
Observed Band	59kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	59kD
Cell Pathway	
Tissue Specificity	Mainly expressed in the brain and adrenal glands.
Function	Catalytic activity:L-tyrosine + tetrahydrobiopterin + O(2) = 3,4-dihydroxy-L-phenylalanine + 4a-hydroxytetrahydrobiopterin.,cofactor:Fe(2+) ion.,Disease:Defects in TH are the cause of dystonia DOPA-responsive autosomal recessive (ARDRD) [MIM:605407]; also known as autosomal recessive Segawa syndrome. ARDRD is a form of DOPA-responsive dystonia presenting in infancy or early childhood. Dystonia is defined by the presence of sustained involuntary muscle contractions, often leading to abnormal postures. Some cases of ARDRD present with parkinsonian symptoms in infancy. Unlike all other forms of dystonia, it is an eminently treatable condition, due to a favorable response to L-DOPA.,enzyme regulation:Phosphorylation leads to an increase in the catalytic activity.,Function:Plays an important role in the physiology of adrenergic neurons.,online information:Tyrosine hydroxylase entry,pathway:Catecholamine biosynthesis; dopamine biosynthesis; dopamine





from L-tyrosine: step 1/2.,similarity:Belongs to the bioplerin-dependent aromatic amino acid hydroxylase family.,tissue specificity:Mainly expressed in the brain and adrenal glands.,

Background

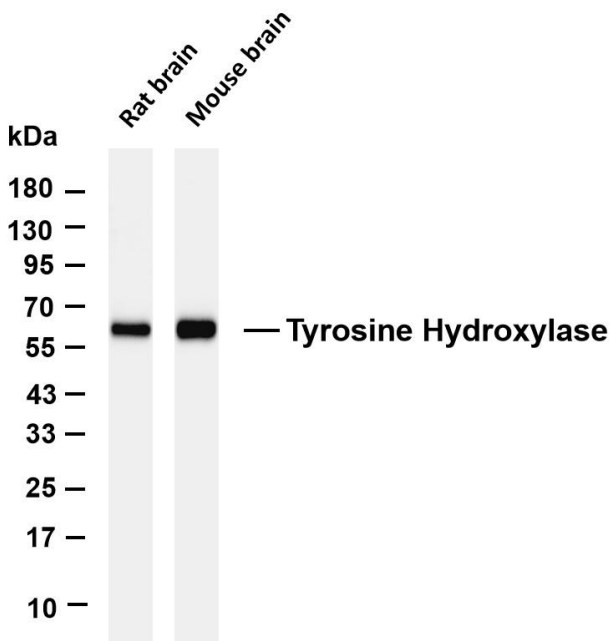
The protein encoded by this gene is involved in the conversion of tyrosine to dopamine. It is the rate-limiting enzyme in the synthesis of catecholamines, hence plays a key role in the physiology of adrenergic neurons. Mutations in this gene have been associated with autosomal recessive Segawa syndrome. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been noted for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

matters needing attention

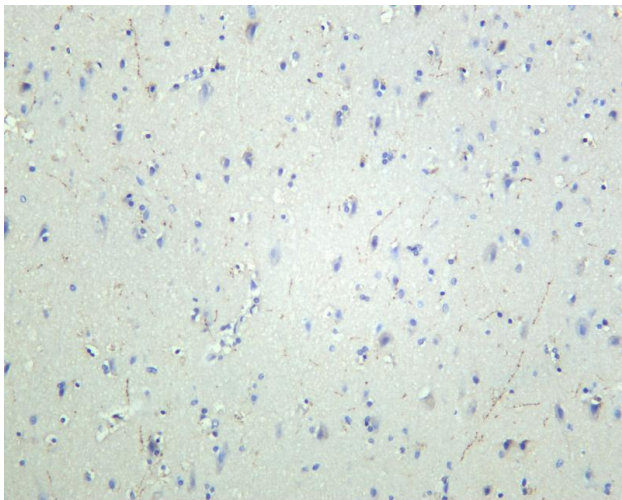
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-Tyrosine Hydroxylase antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: Rat brain Lane 2: Mouse brain
Predicted band size: 59kDa Observed band size: 59kDa



Human brain was stained with anti-Tyrosine Hydroxylase rabbit antibody

