Tyrosine Hydroxylase Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YT4640

Key Features

Host Species	Reactivity	Applications
• Rabbit	• Human,Mouse,Rat,Monkey	• WB,IHC,IF,ELISA

MW	Isotype
• 60kD (Observed)	• IgG

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-1:2000
IHC 1:100-1:300
ELISA 1:20000
IF 1:50-200

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Basic Information

Clonality	Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Tyrosine Hydroxylase. AA range:1-50
Specificity	TH Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of TH protein.

Target Information

Gene name	TH
Protein Name	Tyrosine 3-monooxygenase (Tyrosine 3-hydroxylase) (TH),Tyrosine Hydrolase

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	7054;	P07101;
Mouse	21823;	P24529;
Rat	25085;	P04177;

Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm, perinuclear region . Nucleus . Cell projection, axon . Cytoplasm . Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle, synaptic vesicle . When phosphorylated at Ser-19 shows a nuclear distribution and when phosphorylated at Ser-31 as well at Ser-40 shows a cytosolic distribution (By similarity). Expressed in dopaminergic axons and axon terminals. .
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 biopterin-dependent aromatic amino acid hydroxylase family.,tissue specificity:Mainly expressed in the brain and adrenal glands.,

Validation Data

Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information: **Tyrosine Hydroxylase Rabbit pAb**