

Rabbit Anti-DOPA Decarboxylase antibody

SL0180R

Draduat Nama	DODA Decemberrylage
Froduct Name:	
Chinese Name:	多巴胺脫羧酶抗体
Alias:	AADC; DDC; Aromatic L Amino Acid Decarboxylase; DDC protein; DOPA decarboxylase; aromatic-L-amino-acid decarboxylase isoform 1; DDC_HUMAN.
文献引用	Specific References(1) SL0180R has been referenced in 1 publications.
	[IF=1.29]Hiramoto, Keiichi, Yurika Yamate, and Shosuke Kawanishi. "Detection of
Pub Med	Dopa-positive cells in mouse ovaries in response to ocular exposure to ultraviolet B
:	rays." Photodermatology, Photoimmunology & Photomedicine (2014).IHC-F;Mouse.
	PubMed:25345490
Organism Species:	Rabbit 6
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000
	not yet tested in other applications.
	optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	53kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicExtracellular matrix
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human DDC:201-300/480
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized
	antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year
	when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of
	antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

PubMed:	PubMed
	DOPA decarboxylase is an enzyme implicated in 2 metabolic pathways, synthesizing 2 important neurotransmitters: dopamine and serotonin which both play key roles in many clinical disorders, including Parkinson's disease. Following the hydroxylation of tyrosine to form L dihydroxyphenylalanine (LDOPA), catalyzed by tyrosine hydroxylase, DDC decarboxylates LDOPA to form dopamine. This neurotransmitter is found in different areas of the brain and is particularly abundant in basal ganglia. Dopamine is also produced by DDC in the sympathetic nervous system and is the precursor of the catecholaminergic hormones, noradrenaline and adrenaline in the adrenal medulla. In the nervous system, tryptophan hydroxylase produces 5 OH tryptophan, which is decarboxylated by DDC, giving rise to serotonin. DDC is a homodimeric, pyridoxal phosphate dependent enzyme.
	Function: Catalyzes the decarboxylation of L-3,4-dihydroxyphenylalanine (DOPA) to dopamine, L-5-hydroxytryptophan to serotonin and L-tryptophan to tryptamine.
	Subunit.
	Homodimer.
	DISEASE:
	(A A DCD) [MIM:608643] A DCD deficiency is an inhorn error in neurotransmitter
Product Detail:	metabolism that leads to combined serotonin and catecholamine deficiency. It causes developmental and psychomotor delay, poor feeding, lethargy, ptosis, intermittent hypothermia, gastrointestinal disturbances. The onset is early in infancy and inheritance is autosomal recessive.
	Similarity:
	Belongs to the group II decarboxylase family.
	SWISS: P20711
	Gene ID: 1644
	Database links:
	Entrez Gene: 1644Human
	Entrez Gene: 13195Mouse
	Entrez Gene: 24311Rat
	<u>Omim: 107930</u> Human
	<u>SwissProt: P20711</u> Human











