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Rabbit Anti-Phospho-Tyrosine Hydroxylase (Ser40) antibody

SL3462R

Product Name:	Phospho-Tyrosine Hydroxylase (Ser40)
Chinese Name:	磷酸化酪氨酸羟化酶抗体
Alias:	Tyrosine Hydroxylase (Phospho-Ser40); Tyrosine Hydroxylase; DYT14; DYT5b; ple; Protein Pale; TH; The; TYH; Tyrosine 3 hydroxylase; Tyrosine 3 monooxygenase; TY3H_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	58kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleuscytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from rat Tyrosine Hydroxylase around the phosphorylation site of Ser40:RQ(p-S)LI
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
Product Detail:	Neuronal Marker

Tyrosine hydroxylase is involved in the conversion of tyrosine to dopamine. As the rate-limiting enzyme in the synthesis of catecholamines, tyrosine hydroxylase has a key role in the physiology of adrenergic neurons. Tyrosine hydroxylase is regularly used as a marker for dopaminergic neurons, which is particularly relevant for research into Parkinson's disease.

Function:
Plays an important role in the physiology of adrenergic neurons.

Tissue Specificity:
Mainly expressed in the brain and adrenal glands.

DISEASE:
Segawa syndrome autosomal recessive (ARSEGS) [MIM:605407]: 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 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. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry.
Note=May play a role in the pathogenesis of Parkinson disease (PD). A genome-wide copy number variation analysis has identified a 34 kilobase deletion over the TH gene in a PD patient but not in any controls.

Similarity:
Belongs to the biopterin-dependent aromatic amino acid hydroxylase family.

SWISS:
P04177

Gene ID:
25085

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 7054Human

Entrez Gene: 21823Mouse

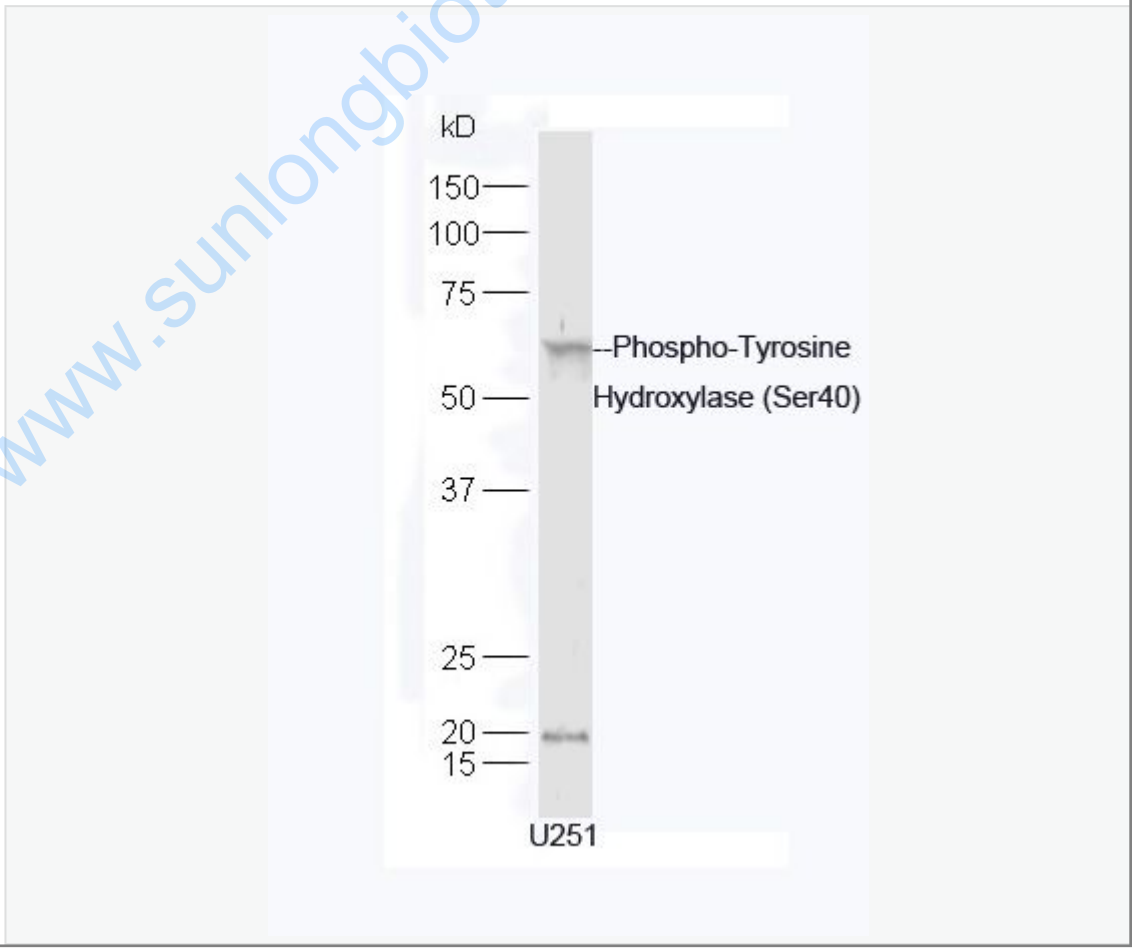
Entrez Gene: 25085Rat

Omim: 191290Human

SwissProt: P07101Human

SwissProt: P24529Mouse

SwissProt: P04177Rat

	Unigene: 435609Human Unigene: 1292Mouse Unigene: 11082Rat **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications. 神经细胞Maker 酪氨酸羟化酶(TH)是儿茶酚胺类神经递质即多巴胺、去甲肾上腺素、肾上腺素生物合成过程所需的限速酶，它以四氢生物喋呤啶(BH4)为辅酶，催化酪氨酸的羟化而生成多巴(DOPA)。 已知在患帕金森病(Parkinson disease,PD)时，脑内多巴胺(dopamine,DA)的减少与此酶活性低下有关。因此对PD模型动物来说，若将TH基因植入脑内，便可以提高脑内DA水平而达到基因治疗目的。
Picture:	

	Sample: U251 Cell lysate at 30ug; Primary: Anti-Phospho-Tyrosine Hydroxylase (Ser40) (SL3462R) at 1:300 dilution; Secondary: HRP conjugated Goat-Anti-rabbit IgG(SL3462R) at 1: 5000 dilution; Predicted band size: 60 kD Observed band size: 60 kD