

# DBH Antibody (N-term P42)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP11226A

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, IF, E
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P09172</a>
<b>Other Accession</b>	<a href="#">NP_000778</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Rat, Mouse
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	Rabbit IgG
<b>Clone Names</b>	RB19267
<b>Calculated MW</b>	69065
<b>Antigen Region</b>	27-56

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	1621
<b>Other Names</b>	Dopamine beta-hydroxylase, Dopamine beta-monooxygenase, Soluble dopamine beta-hydroxylase, DBH
<b>Target/Specificity</b>	This DBH antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 27-56 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human DBH.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB~~1:1000 IF~~1:10~50 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
<b>Format</b>	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
<b>Storage</b>	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Precautions</b>	DBH Antibody (N-term P42) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	DBH
<b>Function</b>	Catalyzes the hydroxylation of dopamine to noradrenaline (also known as norepinephrine), and is thus vital for regulation of these neurotransmitters.

## Cellular Location

[Soluble dopamine beta-hydroxylase]: Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle lumen  
Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle, chromaffin granule lumen.  
Secreted

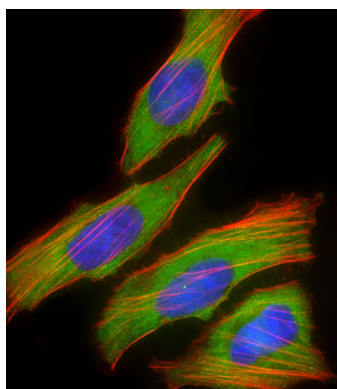
## Background

The protein encoded by this gene is an oxidoreductase belonging to the copper type II, ascorbate-dependent monooxygenase family. It is present in the synaptic vesicles of postganglionic sympathetic neurons and converts dopamine to norepinephrine. It exists in both soluble and membrane-bound forms, depending on the absence or presence, respectively, of a signal peptide. [provided by RefSeq].

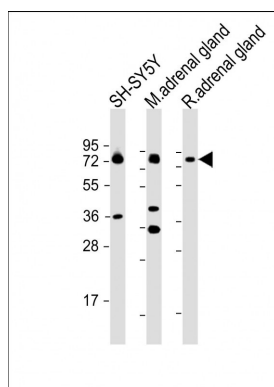
## References

Fernandez-Castillo, N., et al. Psychiatr. Genet. 20(6):317-320(2010)  
Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010)  
Ruano, G., et al. Pharmacogenomics 11(7):959-971(2010)  
Punia, S., et al. Pharmacogenet. Genomics 20(7):435-441(2010)  
Pinheiro, A.P., et al. Am. J. Med. Genet. B Neuropsychiatr. Genet. 153B (5), 1070-1080 (2010) :

## Images



Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized HeLa (human cervical epithelial adenocarcinoma cell line) cells labeling DBH with AP11226a at 1/25 dilution, followed by Dylight® 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (NK179883) secondary antibody at 1/200 dilution (green). Immunofluorescence image showing cytoplasm and weak nucleus staining on HeLa cell line. Cytoplasmic actin is detected with Dylight® 554 Phalloidin (PD18466410) at 1/100 dilution (red). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue).



All lanes : Anti-DBH Antibody (N-term P42) at 1:2000 dilution  
Lane 1: SH-SY5Y whole cell lysate  
Lane 2: mouse adrenal gland lysate  
Lane 3: rat adrenal gland lysate  
Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 69 kDa  
Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

## Citations

- [Generating trunk neural crest from human pluripotent stem cells.](#)