

# **TYR Polyclonal Antibody**

Catalog # AP72975

# **Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<u>P14679</u>
Reactivity	Human, Monkey
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	60393

## **Additional Information**

Gene ID	7299
Other Names	TYR; Tyrosinase; LB24-AB; Monophenol monooxygenase; SK29-AB; Tumor rejection antigen AB
Dilution	WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Format	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
Storage Conditions	-20°C

#### **Protein Information**

Name	TYR ( <u>HGNC:12442</u> )
Function	This is a copper-containing oxidase that functions in the formation of pigments such as melanins and other polyphenolic compounds. Catalyzes the initial and rate limiting step in the cascade of reactions leading to melanin production from tyrosine (By similarity). In addition to hydroxylating tyrosine to DOPA (3,4- dihydroxyphenylalanine), also catalyzes the oxidation of DOPA to DOPA- quinone, and possibly the oxidation of DHI (5,6-dihydroxyindole) to indole-5,6 quinone (PubMed: <u>28661582</u> ).
Cellular Location	Melanosome membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Melanosome {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P11344}. Note=Proper trafficking to melanosome is regulated by SGSM2, ANKRD27, RAB9A, RAB32 and RAB38 {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P11344}

# Background

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polyphenolic compounds. Catalyzes the initial and rate limiting step in the cascade of reactions leading to melanin production from tyrosine. In addition to hydroxylating tyrosine to DOPA (3,4dihydroxyphenylalanine), also catalyzes the oxidation of DOPA to DOPA-quinone, and possibly the oxidation of DHI (5,6- dihydroxyindole) to indole-5,6 quinone.

## Images



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