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Tyrosine Hydroxylase Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP76220

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F
Primary Accession	P07101
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Isotype	IgG
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Purification	Affinity Purified
Calculated MW	58600

Additional Information

Gene ID	7054
Other Names	TH
Dilution	WB~~1:1000-1:5000 IHC-P~~N/A IHC-F~~N/A
Format	Liquid in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% sodium azide and 0.05% BSA.
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Protein Information

Name	TH (HGNC:11782)
Synonyms	TYH
Function	Catalyzes the conversion of L-tyrosine to L- dihydroxyphenylalanine (L-Dopa), the rate-limiting step in the biosynthesis of catecholamines, dopamine, noradrenaline, and adrenaline. Uses tetrahydrobiopterin and molecular oxygen to convert tyrosine to L-Dopa (PubMed:15287903, PubMed:1680128, PubMed:17391063, PubMed:24753243, PubMed:34922205, PubMed:8528210, Ref.18). In addition to tyrosine, is able to catalyze the hydroxylation of phenylalanine and tryptophan with lower specificity (By similarity). Positively regulates the regression of retinal hyaloid vessels during postnatal development (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm, perinuclear region {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P24529}. Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P04177} Cell projection, axon {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P24529}. Cytoplasm

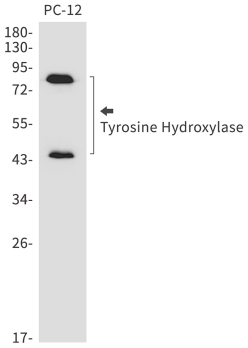
{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P04177}. Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle, synaptic vesicle {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P04177}. Note=When phosphorylated at Ser-19 shows a nuclear distribution and when phosphorylated at Ser-31 as well at Ser-40 shows a cytosolic distribution (By similarity). Expressed in dopaminergic axons and axon terminals. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P04177}

Tissue Location Mainly expressed in the brain and adrenal glands.

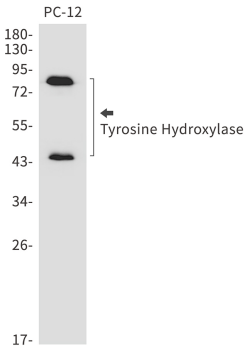
Background

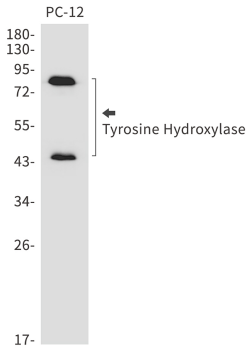
Tyrosine hydroxylase (TH) is an enzyme involved in the synthesis of catecholamine neurotransmitters dopamine, epinephrine, and norepinephrine. In all species, catecholamine synthesis is regulated by the interaction of TH with a cofactor, tetrahydrobiopterin (BH4). BH4 binds to the TH catalytic domain, resulting in enzymatic activity. Unlike TH in non-primate species, four human TH mRNA splice variants (hTH1-hTH4) have been isolated. These variants are identical in their catalytic domain, but differ in their N-terminal, regulatory domains. TH is also responsible for the conversion of L-tyrosine to L-dopa. TH plays a key role in the physiology of adrenergic neurons. The role of TH in the synthesis of catecholamine neurotransmitters suggests a correlation between the enzyme and a number of neuropathogenic diseases including: Parkinson's disease, schizophrenia, Segawa syndrome, and dystonia, as well as a variety of cardiovascular diseases.

Images



Western blot analysis of Tyrosine Hydroxylase in PC-12 lysates using Tyrosine 3 Monooxygenase antibody.





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