



TH (phospho Ser19) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYab-02420
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	TH
Protein Name	Tyrosine 3-monooxygenase (EC 1.14.16.2) (Tyrosine 3-hydroxylase) (TH),Tyrosine Hydrolase
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Tyrosine Hydroxylase around the phosphorylation site of Ser19. AA range:10-59
Specificity	Phospho-TH (S19) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of TH protein only when phosphorylated at S19.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	TH; TYH; Tyrosine 3-monooxygenase; Tyrosine 3-hydroxylase; TH
Observed Band	45kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm, perinuclear region . Nucleus . Cell projection, axon . Cytoplasm . Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle, synaptic vesicle . 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. .
Tissue Specificity	Mainly expressed in the brain and adrenal glands.
Function	catalytic activity:L-tyrosine + tetrahydrobiopterin + O(2) = 3,4-dihydroxy-L-phenylalanine + 4a-hydroxytetrahydrobiopterin.,cofactor:Fe(2+) ion.,disease:Defects in TH are the cause of dystonia DOPA-responsive autosomal recessive (ARDRD) [MIM:605407]; also known as autosomal recessive Segawa syndrome. ARDRD is a form of DOPA-responsive dystonia presenting in infancy or early childhood. Dystonia is defined by the presence of

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sustained involuntary muscle contractions, often leading to abnormal postures. Some cases of ARDRD 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.,enzyme regulation:Phosphorylation leads to an increase in the catalytic activity.,function:Plays an important role in the physiology of adrenergic neurons.,online information:Tyrosine hydroxylase entry,pathway:Ca

Background

The protein encoded by this gene is involved in the conversion of tyrosine to dopamine. It is the rate-limiting enzyme in the synthesis of catecholamines, hence plays a key role in the physiology of adrenergic neurons. Mutations in this gene have been associated with autosomal recessive Segawa syndrome. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been noted for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

matters needing attention

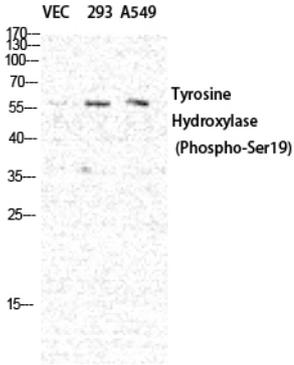
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

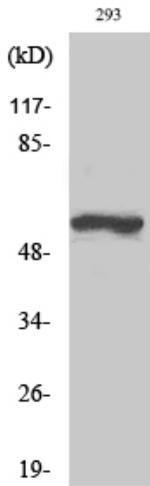
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



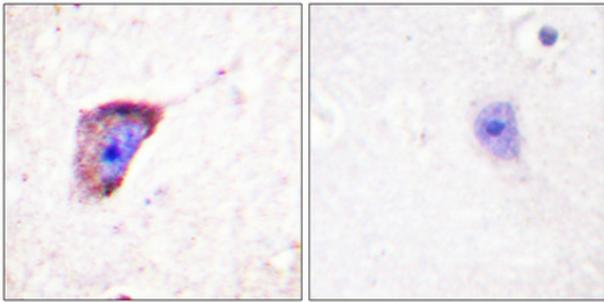
Products Images



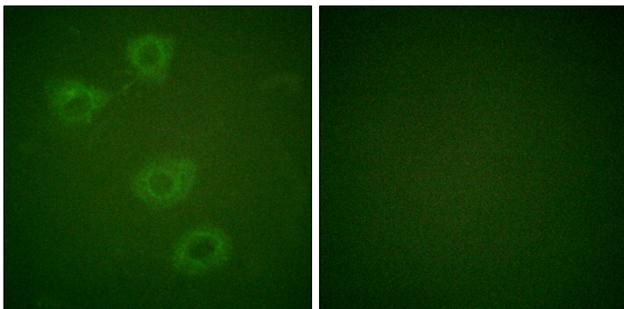
Western Blot analysis of various cells using Phospho-TH (S19) Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:1000



Western Blot analysis of 293 cells using Phospho-TH (S19) Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:1000

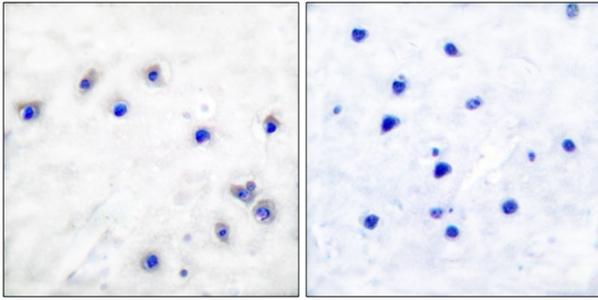


Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human brain. Antibody was diluted at 1:100 (4° overnight). High-pressure and temperature Tris-EDTA, pH 8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. Negative control (right) obtained from antibody was pre-adsorbed by immunogen peptide.



Immunofluorescence analysis of HUVEC cells, using Tyrosine Hydroxylase (Phospho-Ser19) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.

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Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain, using Tyrosine Hydroxylase (Phospho-Ser19) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.

