SYSY Antibodies

Rudolf-Wissell-Str. 28a
37079 Göttingen, Germany
Phone: +49 551-50556-0
Fax: +49 551-50556-384
E-mail: sales@sysy.com
Web: www.sysy.com

Tyrosine hydroxylase

Cat.No. 213 111; Monoclonal mouse antibody, 100 µg purified IgG (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	100 µg purified IgG, lyophilized. Albumin was added for stabilization. For **reconstitution** add 100 µl H_2O to get a 1mg/ml solution in PBS. Then aliquot and store at -20°C to -80°C until use. Antibodies should be stored at +4°C when still lyophilized. Do not freeze! For detailed information, see back of the data sheet.
Applications	**WB**: 1 : 500 up to 1 : 1000 (AP staining) (see remarks) **IP**: yes **ICC**: 1 : 500 **IHC**: 1 : 100 up to 1 : 500 **IHC-P (FFPE)**: 1 : 500 up to 1 : 1000
Clone	43F2
Subtype	IgG2b (κ light chain)
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to residues near the amino-terminus of rat TyrH. (UniProt Id: P04177)
Epitop	AA 65 to 163 from rat TyrH (UniProt Id: P04177)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (P04177), mouse (P24529). Other species not tested yet.
Remarks	**WB**: This antibody is less sensitive than the polyclonal antibodies (cat. no. 213 102 and 213 104).

TO BE USED IN VITRO / FOR RESEARCH ONLY
NOT TOXIC, NOT HAZARDOUS, NOT INFECTIOUS, NOT CONTAGIOUS

Background

Tyrosine hydroxylase is one of the key enzymes in the synthesis pathway of catecholamines like adrenalin, noradrenalin and dopamin and is frequently used as a marker for dopaminergic neurons. This neuronal subpopulation is especially affected in Parkinson's disease.

For more information on protein expression pattern, please refer to the overview image in our SYSY Antibodies ATLAS.

Selected References for 213 111

TRPC3-Driven Calcium Microdomains Instruct Peripheral Nerve Regeneration With Protective Implications for Central Neurons.
Lu Y, Zhao J, Xie Z, Wang Y, Wang R, Wang B, Shen C, Chen Y, Yao J, Li Z, Xu H, et al.
Advanced science (Weinheim, Baden-Wurttemberg, Germany) (2026) : e77156. . **WB, ICC, IHC; tested species: human,mouse**

Auxiliary α2δ1 and α2δ3 Subunits of Calcium Channels Drive Excitatory and Inhibitory Neuronal Network Development.
Bikbaev A, Ciuraszkiewicz-Wojciech A, Heck J, Klatt O, Freund R, Mitlöhner J, Enrile Lacalle S, Sun M, Repetto D, Frischknecht R, Ablinger C, et al.
The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience (2020) 4025: 4824-4841. . **WB; tested species: mouse**

Selected General References

Mesencephalic dopamine neuron number and tyrosine hydroxylase content: Genetic control and candidate genes.
Vadasz C et al. Neuroscience (2007) PubMed:17920205

Tyrosine hydroxylase, the rate-limiting enzyme in catecholamine biosynthesis: discovery of common human genetic variants governing transcription, autonomic activity, and blood pressure in vivo.
Rao F et al. Circulation (2007) PubMed:17698732

Differential regulation of the human tyrosine hydroxylase isoforms via hierarchical phosphorylation.
Lehmann IT et al. J. Biol. Chem. (2006) PubMed:16644734

Alpha-synuclein activation of protein phosphatase 2A reduces tyrosine hydroxylase phosphorylation in dopaminergic cells.
Peng X et al. J. Cell. Sci. (2005) PubMed:16030137

Morphology of calretinin and tyrosine hydroxylase-immunoreactive neurons in the pig retina.
Jeon YK et al. Mol. Cells (2001) PubMed:11355708

Postmitotic, postmigrational expression of tyrosine hydroxylase in olfactory bulb dopaminergic neurons.
McLean JH et al. J. Neurosci. (1988) PubMed:2461434

Increase in rat brain tyrosine hydroxylase activity produced by electroconvulsive shock.
Musacchio JM et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. (1969) PubMed:5260913

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/213111 or scan the QR-code.

FAQ - How should I store my antibody?

Shipping Conditions

- All SYSY antibodies and control proteins/peptides are shipped lyophilized (vacuum freeze-dried). In this form, they remain stable without loss of quality at ambient temperatures for several weeks.

Storage of Sealed Vials after Delivery

- **Unlabeled** and **biotin-labeled antibodies** and **control proteins** should be stored at **4°C** before reconstitution. **Do not freeze lyophilized antibodies**. Temperatures below 0°C may impair performance.
- **Fluorescence-labeled antibodies** should be reconstituted immediately upon receipt. Long-term storage of lyophilized fluorophore-conjugates may cause aggregation.
- **Control peptides** should be stored at -20°C before reconstitution.

Long Term Storage after Reconstitution (General Considerations)

- **Do not use frost-free ("no-frost") freezers.** These units periodically warm to remove ice buildup, causing freeze–thaw cycles that can damage antibodies.
- Store vials in areas with minimal temperature fluctuation - preferably toward the back of the freezer, not on the door.
- Aliquot reconstituted antibodies and store at –20°C to –80°C.
- Avoid very small aliquots (<20 µL), as evaporation and adsorption to tube surfaces can reduce antibody concentration and activity.
- Use the smallest practical storage vial to minimize surface area.
- Adding glycerol to a final concentration of 50% prevents freezing at -20°C, allowing storage in liquid form and effectively avoiding freeze–thaw cycles.

Product Specific Hints for Storage

Control proteins / peptides

- Store at -20°C to -80°C

Monoclonal Antibodies

- **Ascites and hybridoma supernatant:** Store at -20°C to -80°C
  Prolonged storage at 4°C is not recommended, as proteases present in ascites may degrade antibodies.
- **Purified IgG:** Store at -20°C to -80°C
  Adding a carrier protein (e.g., BSA) enhances long-term stability.
  Many SYSY antibodies already contain carrier proteins - refer to the respective datasheet for details.

Polyclonal Antibodies

- **Crude antisera:** Can be stored at 4°C with antimicrobials added, but -20°C to -80°C is preferred
- **Affinity-purified antibodies:** Less stable than antisera; store at -20°C to -80°C
  Adding a carrier protein such as BSA improves long-term stability.
  Most SYSY antibodies already contain carrier proteins - refer to the respective datasheet for details.

Fluorescence-labeled Antibodies

- Store as a liquid with 1:1 (v/v) glycerol at -20°C, and protect from light exposure

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles for all antibodies!

FAQ - How should I reconstitute my antibody?

Reconstitution

- All purified SYSY antibodies are lyophilized from PBS. To reconstitute the antibody in PBS, add the volume of deionized water specified in the corresponding datasheet. If a larger final volume is desired, first add the recommended amount of water, then adjust with PBS and, if needed, add a stabilizing carrier protein (e.g., BSA) to a final concentration of 2%. Some SYSY antibodies already contain albumin; please take this into account before adding additional carrier protein.

For complete reconstitution, carefully remove the vial cap. After adding water, briefly vortex the solution. To collect the liquid at the bottom of the vial, place the vial inside a 50 ml centrifuge tube padded with paper and centrifuge briefly.

- If desired, small amounts of azide or thimerosal may be added to prevent microbial growth. This is particularly recommended when storing an aliquot at 4°C.
- After reconstitution of fluorescence-labeled antibodies, add glycerol 1:1 (v/v) to achieve a final concentration of 50%. This prevents freezing at –20°C and keeps the antibody in liquid form, effectively avoiding freeze–thaw cycles.
- Glycerol may also be added to unlabeled primary antibodies as a general measure to prevent freeze–thaw damage.
- For further guidance, please refer to our **storage tips** and recommendations for reconstituted antibodies, control peptides, and control proteins.