

## Tyrosine hydroxylase

**Cat.No. 213 308; Recombinant Guinea pig antibody, 50 µg recombinant IgG (lyophilized)**

### Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	50 µg purified recombinant IgG, lyophilized. Albumin and azide were added for stabilization. For <b>reconstitution</b> add 50 µl H <sub>2</sub> O 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	<b>WB:</b> 1 : 1000 (AP-staining) (see remarks) <b>IP:</b> not tested yet <b>ICC:</b> 1 : 500 up to 1 : 1000 <b>IHC:</b> 1 : 10000 <b>IHC-P:</b> 1 : 5000 up to 1 : 10000
Clone	Gp103E1
Subtype	IgG2 (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	This antibody is a chimeric antibody based on the monoclonal mouse antibody clone 103E1. The constant regions of the heavy and light chains have been replaced by guinea pig specific sequences. Therefore, the antibody can be used with standard anti-guinea pig secondary reagents. The antibody has been expressed in mammalian cells. <b>WB:</b> This antibody is less sensitive than our 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.

## 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/213308> or scan the QR-code.



# FAQ - How should I store my antibody?

## Shipping Conditions

- All our antibodies and control proteins / peptides are shipped lyophilized (vacuum freeze-dried) and are stable in this form 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. **They must not be stored in the freezer when still lyophilized!** Temperatures below zero may cause loss of performance.
- **Fluorescence-labeled antibodies** should be reconstituted immediately upon receipt. Long term storage (several months) may lead to aggregation.
- **Control peptides** should be kept at -20°C before reconstitution.

## Long Term Storage after Reconstitution (General Considerations)

- The storage freezer must not be of the frost-free variety ("no-frost freezer"). This cycle between freezing and thawing (to reduce frost-build-up), which is exactly what should be avoided. For the same reason, antibody vials should be placed in an area of the freezer that has minimal temperature fluctuations, for instance towards the back rather than on a door shelf.
- Aliquot the antibody and store frozen (-20°C to -80°C). Avoid very small aliquots (below 20 µl) and use the smallest storage vial or tube possible. The smaller the aliquot, the more the stock concentration is affected by evaporation and adsorption of the antibody to the surface of the storage vial or tube. Adsorption of the antibody to the surface leads to a substantial loss of activity.
- The addition of glycerol to a final concentration of 50% lowers the freezing point of your stock and keeps your antibody at -20°C in liquid state. This efficiently avoids freeze and thaw cycles.

## Product Specific Hints for Storage

### Control proteins / peptides

- Store at -20°C to -80°C.

### Monoclonal Antibodies

- **Ascites** and **hybridoma supernatant** should be stored at -20°C up to -80°C. **Prolonged storage at 4°C is not recommended!** Unlike serum, ascites may contain proteases that will degrade the antibodies.
- **Purified IgG** should be stored at -20°C up to -80°C. Adding a carrier protein like BSA will increase long term stability. Many of our antibodies already contain carrier proteins. Please refer to the data-sheet for detailed information.

### Polyclonal Antibodies

- **Crude antisera:** With anti-microbials added, they may be stored at 4°C. However, frozen storage (-20°C up to -80°C) is preferable.
- **Affinity purified antibodies:** Less robust than antisera. Storage at -20°C up to -80°C is recommended. Adding a carrier protein like BSA will increase long term stability. Most of our antibodies already contain carrier proteins. Please refer to the data-sheet for detailed information.

### Fluorescence-labeled Antibodies

- Store as a liquid with 1 : 1 (v/v) glycerol at -20°C. Protect these antibodies from light exposure.

# Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles for all antibodies!

## FAQ - How should I reconstitute my antibody?

### Reconstitution

- All our purified antibodies are lyophilized from PBS. To reconstitute the antibody in PBS, add the amount of deionized water given in the respective datasheet. If higher volumes are preferred, add water as mentioned above and then the desired amount of PBS and a stabilizing carrier protein (e.g. BSA) to a final concentration of 2%. Some of our antibodies already contain albumin. Take this into account when adding more carrier protein. For complete reconstitution, carefully remove the lid. After adding water, briefly vortex the solution. You can spin down the liquid by placing the vial into a 50 ml centrifugation tube filled with paper.
- If desired, add small amounts of azide or thimerosal to prevent microbial growth. This is especially recommended if you want to keep an aliquot a 4°C.
- After reconstitution of fluorescence-labeled antibodies, add 1 : 1 (v/v) glycerol to a final concentration of 50%. This lowers the freezing point of your stock and keeps your antibody in liquid state at -20°C.
- Glycerol may also be added to unlabeled primary antibodies. It is a suitable way to avoid freeze-thaw cycles.
- Please refer to our **tips and hints for subsequent storage** of reconstituted antibodies and control peptides and proteins.