SYSY Antibodies

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DOPA decarboxylase

Cat.No. 369 008; Recombinant rabbit antibody, 50 µg recombinant IgG (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	50 µg purified recombinant IgG, lyophilized. Albumin and azide were added for stabilization. For **reconstitution** add 50 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 : 1000 **IP**: not tested yet **ICC**: not tested yet **IHC**: 1 : 500 **IHC-P (FFPE)**: 1 : 4000
Clone	Rb126F10
Subtype	IgG1 (κ light chain)
Immunogen	Full-length recombinant mouse DOPA decarboxylase (UniProt Id: O88533)
Reactivity	Reacts with: mouse (O88533), rat (P14173). Other species not tested yet.
Remarks	This antibody is a chimeric antibody based on the monoclonal mouse antibody clone 126F1. The constant regions of the heavy and light chains have been replaced with rabbit specific sequences. Therefore, the antibody can be used with standard anti-rabbit secondary reagents. The antibody has been expressed in mammalian cells.

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

Background

DOPA decarboxylase (DDC), also known as aromatic L-amino acid decarboxylase (AADC), is the final enzyme in the biosynthesis of dopamine and serotonin. It catalyzes the decarboxylation of L-DOPA to dopamine and 5-hydroxytryptophan to serotonin [1,2]. In addition, it is responsible for the synthesis of the trace amines phenylethylamine, p-tyramine, and tryptamine, which are considered to act as neuromodulators [3].
DDC is expressed in both neuronal and non-neuronal tissues, including the brain, liver, kidney, small intestine, ovary, and peripheral blood vessels. Tissue-specific expression is regulated by distinct neuronal and non-neuronal promoters, producing transcript isoforms with differences in their 5′ untranslated regions and alternative exons [1,4].
DDC has a central role in neurotransmitter biosynthesis and is therefore essential for dopaminergic and serotonergic signaling. In Parkinson's disease, DDC is particularly important by mediating parts of the therapeutic effect of L-DOPA treatment [2,5]. Alterations in DDC activity or expression may influence the response to therapy and disease-associated neurotransmitter metabolism [2,6]. Evidence also suggests that altered circulating DDC activity may have potential as a biomarker for Parkinson's disease [7].

Selected General References

Distinct promoters direct neuronal and nonneuronal expression of rat aromatic L-amino acid decarboxylase.
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Beckers M et al. EBioMedicine (2026) PubMed:42424702

Expression of Human L-Dopa Decarboxylase (DDC) under Conditions of Oxidative Stress.
Lotsios NS et al. Curr Issues Mol Biol (2023) PubMed:38132481

Mammalian Dopa decarboxylase: structure, catalytic activity and inhibition.
Bertoldi M et al. Arch Biochem Biophys (2014) PubMed:24407024

Enhancing aromatic L-amino acid decarboxylase activity: implications for L-DOPA treatment in Parkinson's disease.
Hadjiconstantinou M et al. CNS Neurosci Ther (2008) PubMed:19040557

Mammalian central nervous system trace amines. Pharmacologic amphetamines, physiologic neuromodulators.
Berry MD et al. J Neurochem (2004) PubMed:15228583

Structural insight into Parkinson's disease treatment from drug-inhibited DOPA decarboxylase.
Burkhard P et al. Nat. Struct. Biol. (2001) PubMed:11685243

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/369008 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.