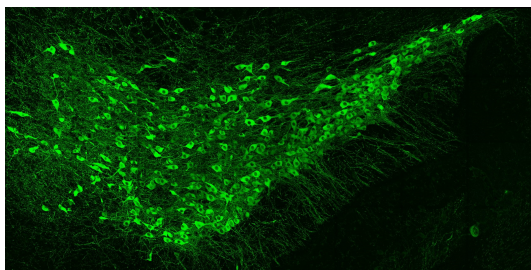
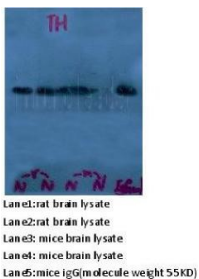


Product name:	Tyrosine Hydroxylase Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Cat number:	MAB-10263
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100 ug
Clone:	TH-100
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Ms
Isotype:	IgG1 heavy, κ light
Immunogen:	Full length human TH as expressed in and purified from E. coli
Reactivity:	Human, Rat, Mouse
Applications:	Western Blot: 1:1000 Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin Embedded tissues): 1:250 Immunohistochemistry(F) formalin or acetone fixed tissues: 1:500 Immunofluorescence:1:500 Immunocytochemistry: 1:500
Molecular Weight:	~58kDa
Purification:	Immunogen Affinity Purified.
Form:	Liquid
Buffer:	Purified antibody at 1mg/mL in 50% PBS, 50% glycerol plus 5mM NaN3
Storage:	Store at 4°C for short term, for longer term at -20°C

Background:

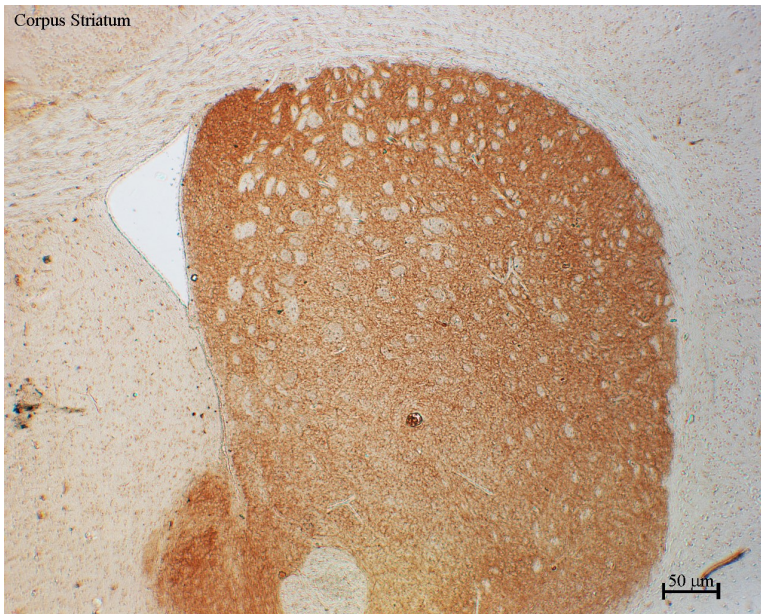
Tyrosine hydroxylase (TH) is a vital enzyme responsible for the generation of L-DOPA from the amino acid tyrosine. L-DOPA is the direct precursor of the neurotransmitter dopamine, and dopamine can itself be processed to produce the neurotransmitters adrenalin and noradrenalin (a.k.a. epinephrin and norepinephrin respectively). Neurons which use dopamine, adrenalin or noradrenaline, called collectively catecholamines, must express TH. TH has a very restricted distribution in the brain but is highly expressed in the cells in which it is found. As a result antibodies to TH are useful for the identification of catecholaminergic neurons. TH positive neurons in the rat are localized into clusters of cells most of which are in the brain stem, including notably the substantia nigra and locus ceruleus (1,2). The clusters of cells are usually referred to by a classification scheme based on that proposed by Dahlström and Fuxe, which labels cells in groups A1 - A17 and C1 to C3 (2). Subpopulations of neurons are localized in the olfactory bulb, habenula and retina. TH positive cells are also found in a subset of cells in the adrenal medulla, sympathetic ganglia, sensory ganglia and enteric ganglia (2). Numerous TH positive axons can be seen coursing through the striatum and to a much lesser degree the cortex originating from the mid brain A8, A9 and A10 nuclei. TH neurons have a huge impact on brain function and behavior but are relatively infrequent- the rat brain contains about 22,000 TH positive neurons in the A8, A9 and A10 nuclei out of a total of 200 million neurons (3). Parkinson's disease is caused by the loss of THpositive dopaminergic neurons in the substantia nigra, which are also relatively low in number (4), and perturbation of TH neurons has been implicated in Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia (5-7). There is one mammalian gene which produces one mRNA transcript and one protein in rat but four alternate mRNA transcripts produce four slightly different forms of TH proteins in humans (8)



A section of mouse midbrain stained with mouse monoclonal antibody to tyrosine hydroxylase TH-100 in green. The cytoplasm and processes of these dopaminergic neurons are revealed.



Immunohistochemical performed by: Dr. Francesca Biagioni, lab. Neurobiology of Movement Disorders, I.R.C.C.S. INM Neuromed and Dr. Maria Teresa Caliero I.R.C.C.S. INM Neuromed.



Anti-Tyrosine Hydroxylase Antibody in IHC (P) 1:100 on mouse brain tissue - (substantia nigra & striatum).