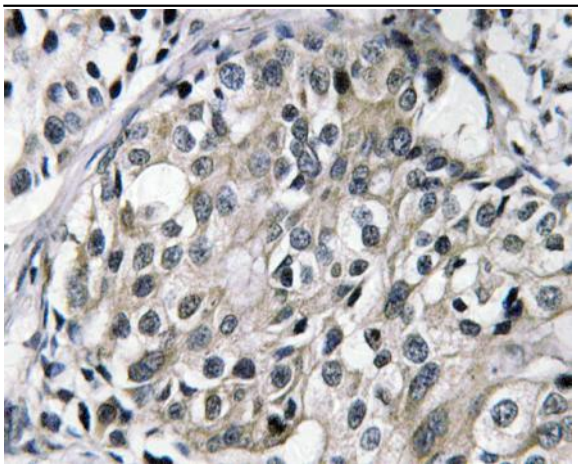
Best Tools for immunology Research

TAT Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YT4543
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	TAT
Fields :	>>Ubiquinone and other terpenoid-quinone biosynthesis;>>Cysteine and methionine metabolism;>>Tyrosine metabolism;>>Phenylalanine metabolism;>>Phenylalanine, tyrosine and tryptophan biosynthesis;>>Metabolic pathways
Gene Name :	TAT
Protein Name :	Tyrosine aminotransferase
Human Gene Id :	6898
Human Swiss Prot No :	P17735
Mouse Gene Id :	234724
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q8QZR1
Rat Gene Id :	24813
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P04694
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human TAT. AA range:255-304
Specificity :	TAT Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of TAT protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG

Dilution :	IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:40000.. IF 1:50-200
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Molecularweight :	50kD
Cell Pathway :	Ubiquinone and other terpenoid-quinone biosynthesis;Cysteine and methionine metabolism;Tyrosine metabolism;Phenylalanine metabolism;Phenylalanine; tyrosine and tryptophan biosynthesis;
Background :	This nuclear gene encodes a mitochondrial protein tyrosine aminotransferase which is present in the liver and catalyzes the conversion of L-tyrosine into p-hydroxyphenylpyruvate. Mutations in this gene cause tyrosinemia (type II, Richner-Hanhart syndrome), a disorder accompanied by major skin and corneal lesions, with possible mental retardation. A regulator gene for tyrosine aminotransferase is X-linked. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
Function :	catalytic activity:L-tyrosine + 2-oxoglutarate = 4-hydroxyphenylpyruvate + L-glutamate.,cofactor:Pyridoxal phosphate.,disease:Defects in TAT are the cause of tyrosinemia type 2 (TYRO2) [MIM:276600]; also known as Richner-Hanhart syndrome. TYRO2 is an inborn error of metabolism characterized by elevations of tyrosine in the blood and urine, and oculocutaneous manifestations. Typical features include palmoplantar keratosis, painful corneal ulcers, and mental retardation.,pathway:Amino-acid degradation; L-phenylalanine degradation; acetoacetic acid and fumarate from L-phenylalanine: step 2/6.,similarity:Belongs to the class-I pyridoxal-phosphate-dependent aminotransferase family.,subunit:Homodimer.,
Subcellular Location :	mitochondrion,cytosol,
Expression :	Liver,

Products Images



Immunohistochemistry analysis of TAT antibody in paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue.