

### **TYR Polyclonal Antibody**

**Catalog # AP72975** 

## **Specification**

## **TYR Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application WB
Primary Accession P14679

Reactivity
Host
Clonality
Human, Monkey
Rabbit
Polyclonal

# **TYR Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID 7299** 

**Other Names** 

TYR; Tyrosinase; LB24-AB; Monophenol monooxygenase; SK29-AB; Tumor rejection antigen AB

Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

**Format** 

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage Conditions** 

-20°C

## **TYR Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**

Name TYR (HGNC:12442)

#### **Function**

This is a copper-containing oxidase that functions in the formation of pigments such as melanins and other polyphenolic compounds. Catalyzes the initial and rate limiting step in the cascade of reactions leading to melanin production from tyrosine (By similarity). In addition to hydroxylating tyrosine to DOPA (3,4- dihydroxyphenylalanine), also catalyzes the oxidation of DOPA to DOPA-quinone, and possibly the oxidation of DHI (5,6-dihydroxyindole) to indole-5,6 quinone (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28661582" target="\_blank">28661582</a>).

### **Cellular Location**

Melanosome membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Melanosome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P11344}. Note=Proper trafficking to melanosome is regulated by SGSM2, ANKRD27, RAB9A, RAB32 and RAB38 {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P11344}

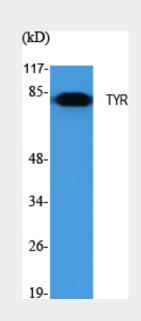
### **TYR Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols**



Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

# **TYR Polyclonal Antibody - Images**



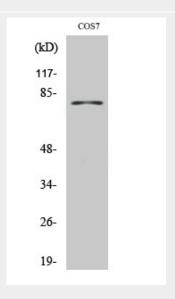
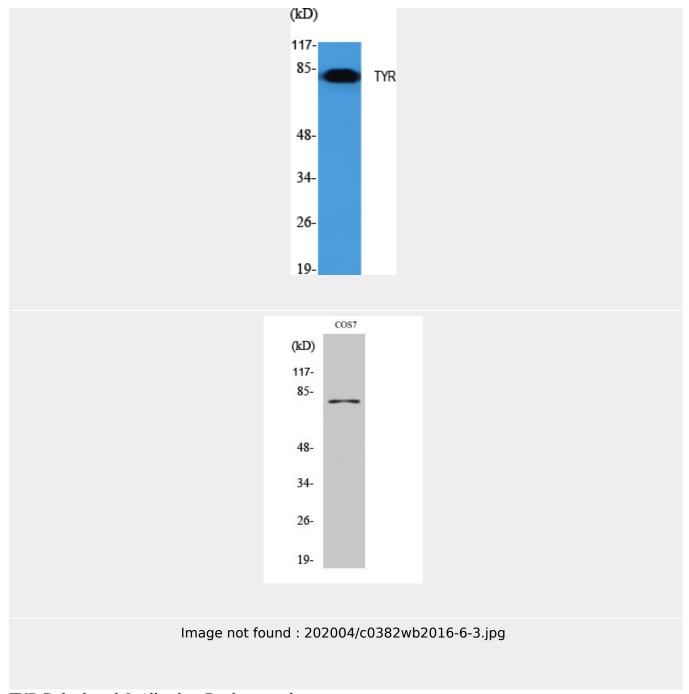


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# **TYR Polyclonal Antibody - Background**

This is a copper-containing oxidase that functions in the formation of pigments such as melanins and other polyphenolic compounds. Catalyzes the initial and rate limiting step in the cascade of reactions leading to melanin production from tyrosine. In addition to hydroxylating tyrosine to DOPA (3,4- dihydroxyphenylalanine), also catalyzes the oxidation of DOPA to DOPA-quinone, and possibly the oxidation of DHI (5,6- dihydroxyindole) to indole-5,6 quinone.