

Product datasheet

DOPAMINE BETA HYDROXYLASE (DBH) MOUSE MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY (DBH41)

SKU: MM-0008-P

100 µL

OVERVIEW

Clonality:

Monoclonal

Host:

Mouse

Reactivity:

Rat, It exhibits no cross-reactivity with either mouse, Human, rabbit, guinea pig, cat or bovine DBH

Application:

IHC, ICC, ELISA, WB

Target:

Dopamine Beta Hydroxylase (DBH)

Target background:

Studying the monoaminergic system has been of great interest and importance since dopamine, noradrenaline and adrenaline are the neurotransmitters involved in multiple physiological and pathophysiological conditions. DBH is the enzyme responsible for the biosynthetic hydroxylation of dopamine to noradrenaline.

Target alias:

Dopamine beta-monooxygenase Dopamine Beta Hydroxylase, Dopaminehydroxylase, DBH, oxygenase, anti-Dopamine Beta Hydroxylase, anti-Dopaminehydroxylase, anti-DBH, oxygenase

Immunogen:

Rat DBH

Specificity:

This antibody recognizes This antibody specifically recognizes two bands of molecular weight 70 and 75 kDa, corresponding to the soluble and membrane bound forms of the enzyme, respectively. Due to the high sensitivity of the DBH antibody, the presence of the enzyme can be immunologically detected even in areas where only scattered DBH-containing fibers are present. DBH antibody specifically stains DBH-containing neurons and fibers in the rat central nervous system (CNS).

Clone ID:

DBH41

Isotype:

lgG1

Preservative:

None

Format:

Lyophilized protein G purified in PBS pH7.4

Recommend starting dilution:

If reconstituted with deionized water in 100 μ L: IHC / ICC 1:1000. Optimal dilution has to be determined by the user.

Limitations:

Research Use Only

References:

- 1.-Yen LD Sympathetic sprouting and changes in nociceptive sensory innervation in the glabrous skin of the rat hind paw following partial peripheral nerve in...
- 2.-Ruocco I Skin blood vessels are simultaneously innervated by sensory, sympathetic, and parasympathetic fibers.
- Mazzoni IE Production and immunocytochemical application of a highly sensitive and specific monoclonal antibody against rat dopamine-betahydroxylase.

Storage:

Lyophilized antibodies can be kept at 4°C for up to 3 months and should be kept at -20°C for long-term storage (2 years). To avoid freeze-thaw cycles, reconstituted antibodies should be aliquoted before freezing for long-term (1 year) storage (-80°C) or kept at 4°C for short-term usage (2 months). For maximum recovery of product, centrifuge the original vial prior to removing the cap. Further dilutions can be made with the assay buffer. After the maximum long-term storage period (2 years lyophilized or 1 year reconstituted) antibodies should be tested in your assay with a standard sample to verify if you have noticed any decrease in their efficacy.

Image:

