

## Recombinant Mouse TH/Tyrosine Hydroxylase Protein (His Tag)

**Catalog Number:** PKSM040399

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

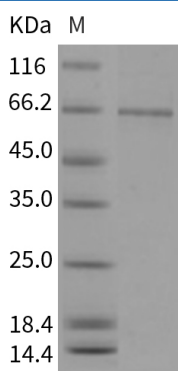
### Description

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| <b>Species</b>       | Mouse  |
| <b>Source</b>        | Baculovirus-Insect Cells-derived Mouse TH/Tyrosine Hydroxylase protein Pro 2-Ser 498, with an N-terminal His |
| <b>Calculated MW</b> | 58.0 kDa   |
| <b>Observed MW</b>   | 65 kDa   |
| <b>Accession</b>     | P24529   |
| <b>Bio-activity</b>  | Not validated for activity   |

### Properties

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| <b>Purity</b>         | > 85 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.  |
| <b>Endotoxin</b>      | < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.   |
| <b>Storage</b>        | Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.                    |
| <b>Shipping</b>       | This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.   |
| <b>Formulation</b>    | Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, pH 7.4, 10% glycerol<br>Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.<br>Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual. |
| <b>Reconstitution</b> | Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.  |

### Data



> 85 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

### For Research Use Only

Tyrosine hydroxylase (TH) is a rate-limiting enzyme in catecholamine synthesis. Tyrosine hydroxylase activity is modulated by protein-protein interactions with enzymes in the same pathway or the tetrahydrobiopterin pathway, structural proteins considered to be chaperones that mediate the neuron's oxidative state. It is phosphorylated at serine (Ser) residues Ser8, Ser19, Ser31 and Ser40 in vitro. The phosphorylation of tyrosine hydroxylase at Ser19 or Ser8 has no direct effect on tyrosine hydroxylase activity. As tyrosine hydroxylase (TH) catalyses the formation of L-DOPA, the rate-limiting step in the biosynthesis of DA, the Parkinson's disease (PD) can be considered as a TH-deficiency syndrome of the striatum. A direct pathogenetic role of TH has also been suggested, as the enzyme is a source of reactive oxygen species (ROS) in vitro and a target for radical-mediated oxidative injury. Recently, it has been demonstrated that L-DOPA is effectively oxidized by mammalian Tyrosine hydroxylase in vitro, possibly contributing to the cytotoxic effects of DOPA.