abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-NO2 Tyrosine antibody ab6471

1 References

Overview

Product name	Anti-NO2 Tyrosine antibody
Description	Rabbit polyclonal to NO2 Tyrosine
Host species	Rabbit
Specificity	Using conjugated NO2-Tyrosine-Glutaraldehyde-Protein, antibody specificity was performed with an ELISA test by competition experiments with the following compounds:Compound : Cross-reactivity ratio(a) NO2-Tyrosine-G-BSA: 1 Tyr-G-BSA: 1/>100000 NO-Tyr-G-BSA: 1/233 NO2-5HT-G-BSA: 1/>100000 NO-5HT-G-BSA: 1/>100000 NO-Cys-G-BSA: 1/>100000 NO-W-G-BSA: 1/>100000 NO-His-G-BSA: 1/>100000 (a) NO2-Tyrosine-G-BSA concentration/unconjugated or conjugated close-related compounds concentration at half displacement G = Glutaraldehyde, BSA = Bovine Serum Albumin
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** ELISA
Immunogen	Chemical/ Small Molecule by a Glutaraldehyde linker.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.
Purity	Whole antiserum
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab6471 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
ELISA		1/2000 - 1/5000. Dilute in PBS.

Target

Relevance

Tyrosine (4-hydroxyphenylalanine, or 2-amino-3(4-hydroxyphenyl)-propanoic acid) is one of the 20 amino acids that are used by cells to synthesize proteins. Tyrosine cannot be completely synthesized by animals, although it can be made by hydroxylation of phenylalanine if the latter is in abundant supply. There are three structural isomers of Tyr, namely para-Tyr (p-Tyr), meta-Tyr (m-Tyr) and ortho-Tyr (o-Tyr). Enzymatically, only the first isomer (p-Tyr) is produced from L-Phe by the Phe-hydroxylase enzyme. The other two isoforms, m-Tyr and o-Tyr can be produced as a consequence of free radical attack on Phe in states with increased oxidative stress. Tyrosine is converted to DOPA by the enzyme, tyrosine hydroxylase. It plays a key role in signal transduction, since it can be tagged with a phosphate group (phosphorylated) by protein kinases to alter the functionality and activity of certain enzymes. (In its phosphorylated state, it is sometimes referred to as phosphotyrosine.) Tyrosine is also a precursor to the thyroid hormones thyroxine and tri-iodothyronine, the pigment melanin, and the biologically-active catecholamines dopamine, norepinephrine and epinephrine.

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