

Anti-PAH Picoband Antibody
Catalog # ABO12883**Specification**

Anti-PAH Picoband Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	P00439
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Phenylalanine-4-hydroxylase(PAH) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human;Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-PAH Picoband Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 5053

Other Names

Phenylalanine-4-hydroxylase, PAH, 1.14.16.1, Phe-4-monooxygenase, PAH

Calculated MW

51862 MW KDa

Application Details

Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat, By Heat
 Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat,

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg NaN₃.

Immunogen

E. coli-derived human PAH recombinant protein (Position: R71-H208). Human PAH shares 89.1% and 88.4% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with mouse and rat PAH, respectively.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After r°Constitution, at 4°C for one month. It°Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and

thawing.

Anti-PAH Picoband Antibody - Protein Information

Name PAH

Function

Catalyzes the hydroxylation of L-phenylalanine to L-tyrosine.

Anti-PAH Picoband Antibody - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-PAH Picoband Antibody - Images

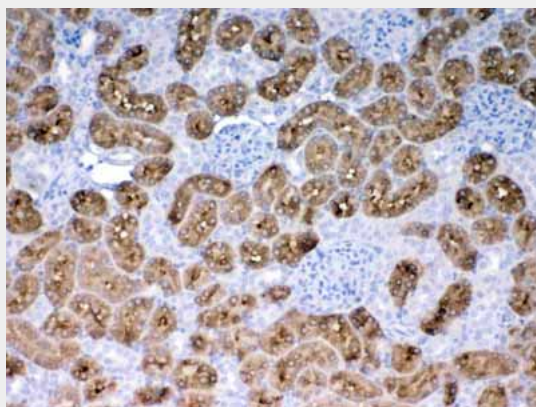
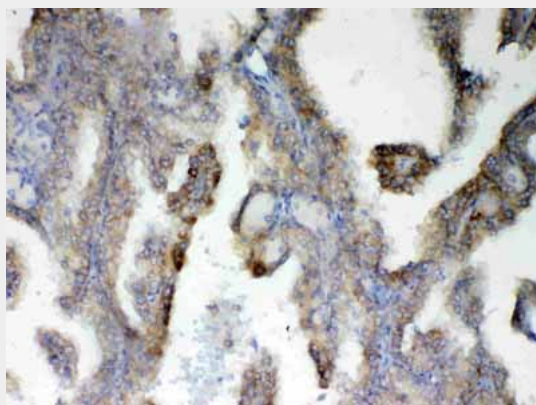
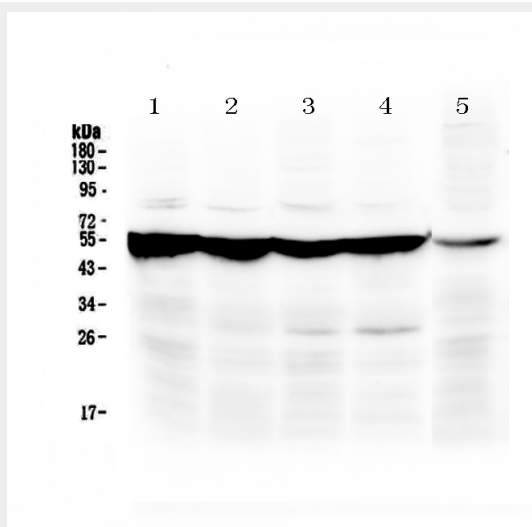
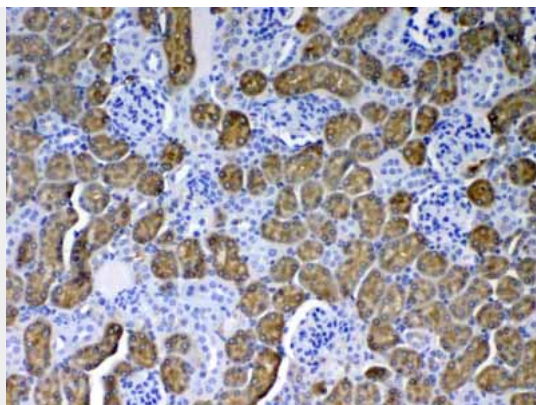


Figure 4. IHC analysis of PAH using anti-PAH antibody (ABO12883).





Anti-PAH Picoband Antibody - Background

Phenylalanine hydroxylase (PAH) is an enzyme that catalyzes the hydroxylation of the aromatic side-chain of phenylalanine to generate tyrosine. It is one of three members of the biopterin-dependent aromatic amino acid hydroxylases, a class of monooxygenase that uses tetrahydrobiopterin (BH₄, a pteridine cofactor) and a non-heme iron for catalysis. Deficiency of this enzyme activity results in the autosomal recessive disorder phenylketonuria.