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**Product Name: TAT Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody****Catalog #: APRab18653**

For research use only.

**Summary**

<b>Description</b>	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Application</b>	IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Modification</b>	Unmodified
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	1mg/ml
<b>Storage</b>	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	Ice bags
<b>Buffer</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification

**Application**

**Dilution Ratio** IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:20000-1:40000

**Molecular Weight**

**Antigen Information**

<b>Gene Name</b>	TAT
<b>Alternative Names</b>	TAT; Tyrosine aminotransferase; TAT; L-tyrosine:2-oxoglutarate aminotransferase
<b>Gene ID</b>	6898.0
<b>SwissProt ID</b>	P17735
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human TAT. AA range:255-304

**Background**

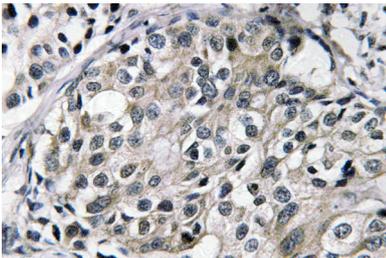
This nuclear gene encodes a mitochondrial protein tyrosine aminotransferase which is present in the liver and catalyzes the

conversion of L-tyrosine into p-hydroxyphenylpyruvate. Mutations in this gene cause tyrosinemia (type II, Richner-Hanhart syndrome), a disorder accompanied by major skin and corneal lesions, with possible mental retardation. A regulator gene for tyrosine aminotransferase is X-linked. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],catalytic activity:L-tyrosine + 2-oxoglutarate = 4-hydroxyphenylpyruvate + L-glutamate.,cofactor:Pyridoxal phosphate.,disease:Defects in TAT are the cause of tyrosinemia type 2 (TYRO2) [MIM:276600]; also known as Richner-Hanhart syndrome. TYRO2 is an inborn error of metabolism characterized by elevations of tyrosine in the blood and urine, and oculocutaneous manifestations. Typical features include palmoplantar keratosis, painful corneal ulcers, and mental retardation.,pathway:Amino-acid degradation; L-phenylalanine degradation; acetoacetic acid and fumarate from L-phenylalanine: step 2/6.,similarity:Belongs to the class-I pyridoxal-phosphate-dependent aminotransferase family.,subunit:Homodimer.,

## Research Area

Ubiquinone and other terpenoid-quinone biosynthesis;Cysteine and methionine metabolism;Tyrosine metabolism;Phenylalanine metabolism;Phenylalanine; tyrosine and tryptophan biosynthesis;

## Image Data



Immunohistochemistry analysis of TAT antibody in paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue.