TRPC6 / Transient Receptor Potential Cation Channel Subfamily C Member 6 Antibody

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone TRPC6/7672]

Catalog No	Format	Size
7225-MSM2-P0	Purified Ab with BSA and Azide at 200ug/ml	20 ug
7225-MSM2-P1	Purified Ab with BSA and Azide at 200ug/ml	100 ug
7225-MSM2-P1ABX	Purified Ab WITHOUT BSA and Azide at 1.0mg/ml	100 ug

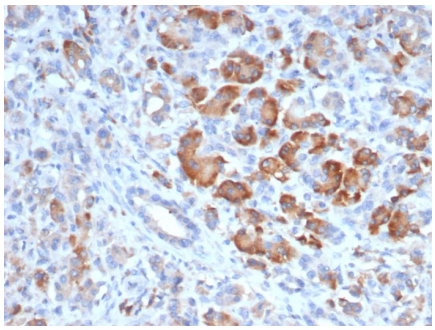
Applications	Tested Dillution	Note
Immunohistochemistry (IHC)	1-2ug/ml	30 min at RT. Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires heating tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 45 min at 95°C followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes

Product Details

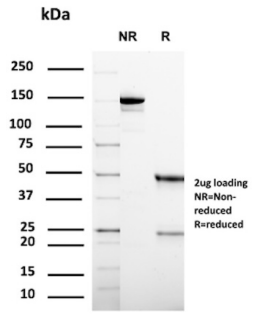
Clone	TRPC6/7672
Gene Name	TRPC6
Immunogen	Recombinant full-length human TRPC6 protein
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype / Light Chain	IgG2 / Kappa
Mol. Weight of Antigen	50.9kDa
Cellular Localization	Cell surface.
Species Reactivity	Human
Positive Control	Human adrenal cortex|pancreas or brain.

**Optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined.*

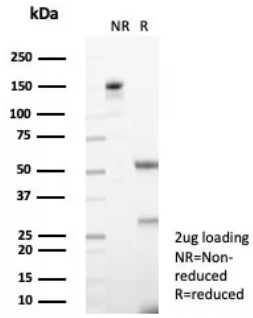
Product Images for TRPC6 / Transient Receptor Potential Cation Channel Subfamily C Member 6 Antibody



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human pancreas stained with TRPC6Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (TRPC6/7672). HIER: Tris/EDTA, pH9.0, 45min. 2°C: HRP-polymer, 30min. DAB, 5min.



SDS-PAGE Analysis of Purified Short transient receptor potential channel 6 / TRPC6 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (TRPC6/7672). Confirmation of Purity and Integrity of Antibody.



SDS-PAGE Analysis of Purified TRPC6 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (TRPC6/7672). Confirmation of Purity and Integrity of Antibody.

Specificity & Comments

Phenylalanine hydroxylase (PAH), tyrosine hydroxylase (TH) and tryptophan hydroxylase (TPH) comprise a small family of monooxygenases that use tetrahydropterine as a cofactor during the catabolism of aromatic L-amino acids. PAH, TH and TPH all contain catalytic domains with an amino-terminal regulatory domain and a short carboxy-terminal tetramerization domain. Each of these enzymes also contains a single ferrous iron atom, which is bound to two histidines and a glutamate, and is likely to be involved in the formation of the hydroxylating intermediate. TPH is both the first and rate-limiting-step in the biosynthesis of serotonin in the central nervous system and melatonin in the pineal gland. Alteration of TPH function may be a key factor in the pathology of several neuropsychiatric disorders associated with serotonin, including depression, aggression, alcoholism and schizophrenia. For instance, LDOPA, which is used as a common therapy for Parkinson s disease (PD) patients, inhibits TPH function which, subsequently, is thought to contribute to the onset of depression in PD patients.

Supplied As

200ug/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.

Storage and Stability

Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

Research Areas

Developmental Biology, Neuroscience, Signal Transduction

Limitations and Warranty

This antibody is available for research use only and is not approved for use in diagnosis.There are no warranties, expressed or implied, which extend beyond this description. Company is not liable for any personal injury or economic loss resulting from this product.