10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-DRD1 Antibody
Catalog # ABO10886

Specification

Anti-DRD1 Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC-P**
Primary Accession	P21728
Host	**Rabbit**
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Format	**Lyophilized**

Description
Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for D(1A) dopamine receptor(DRD1) 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-DRD1 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 1812

Other Names
D(1A) dopamine receptor, Dopamine D1 receptor, DRD1

Calculated MW
49293 MW KDa

Application Details
Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, Rat, Mouse, By Heat

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Rat, Mouse

Subcellular Localization
Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Endoplasmic reticulum membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Transport from the endoplasmic reticulum to the cell surface is regulated by interaction with DNAJC14. .

Tissue Specificity
Detected in caudate, nucleus accumbens and in the olfactory tubercle. .

Protein Name
D(1A) dopamine receptor

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

Immunogen
A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence in the middle region of human DRD1 (221-242aa AQKQIRRIAALERAAVHAKNCQ), different from the related rat and mouse sequences by one amino

acid.

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-DRD1 Antibody - Protein Information

Name DRD1

Function
Dopamine receptor whose activity is mediated by G proteins which activate adenylyl cyclase.

Cellular Location
Cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P18901}; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P18901}. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P18901}; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P18901}. Cell projection, cilium membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell projection, dendrite {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q61616}. Cell projection, dendritic spine {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q61616}. Note=Transport from the endoplasmic reticulum to the cell surface is regulated by interaction with DNAJC14 {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P18901}

Tissue Location
Detected in caudate, nucleus accumbens and in the olfactory tubercle.

Anti-DRD1 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-DRD1 Antibody - Images

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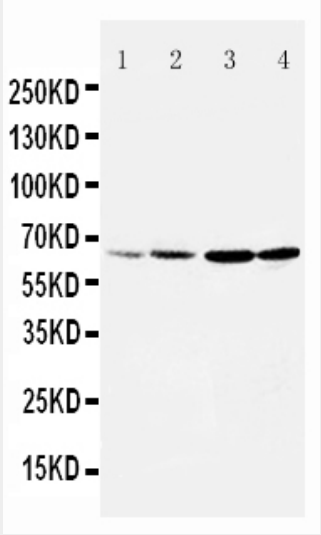
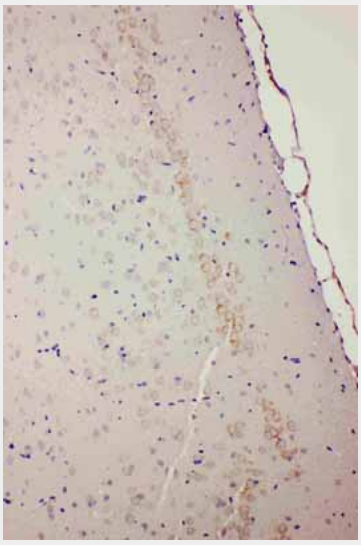


Anti-DRD1 antibody, ABO10886, Western blottingLane 1: Rat Testis Tissue LysateLane 2: Rat Brain Tissue LysateLane 3: U87 Cell LysateLane 4: HELA Cell Lysate



Anti-DRD1 antibody, ABO10886, IHC(P)IHC(P): Rat Brain Tissue

Anti-DRD1 Antibody - Background

Dopamine receptor D1, also known as DRD1, is a human gene. It is the most highly expressed DA receptor subtype among the DA receptor family. Receptors for dopamine have been classified into two functional types, D1 and D2. They belong to the family of receptors acting through G(or guanine nucleotide-binding) proteins. D2 receptors inhibit adenylyl cyclase, but D1 receptors stimulate adenylyl cyclase and activate cyclic AMP-dependent protein kinases. Dopamine D1 and D2 receptors are targets of drug therapy in many psychomotor disorders, including Parkinson's disease and schizophrenia, and may also have a role in drug addiction and alcoholism. D1 receptors regulate neuron growth and differentiation, influence behaviour and modify dopamine D2 receptor-mediated events. And the presence of a D1 receptor gene restriction fragment length polymorphism will be helpful for future disease linkage studies. DRD1 also regulates the neurochemical architecture of the striatum and is critical for the normal expression of motor activity.