

**Anti-DRD1 Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABO10608****Specification**

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**Anti-DRD1 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P21728</a>
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 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**

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

**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 Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN<sub>3</sub>.

**Immunogen**

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human DRD1 (425-437aa DYDTDVSLEKIQP), identical to the related rat and mouse sequences.

**Purification**

Immunogen affinity purified.

**Cross Reactivity**

No cross reactivity with other proteins

**Storage**

**At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, 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}

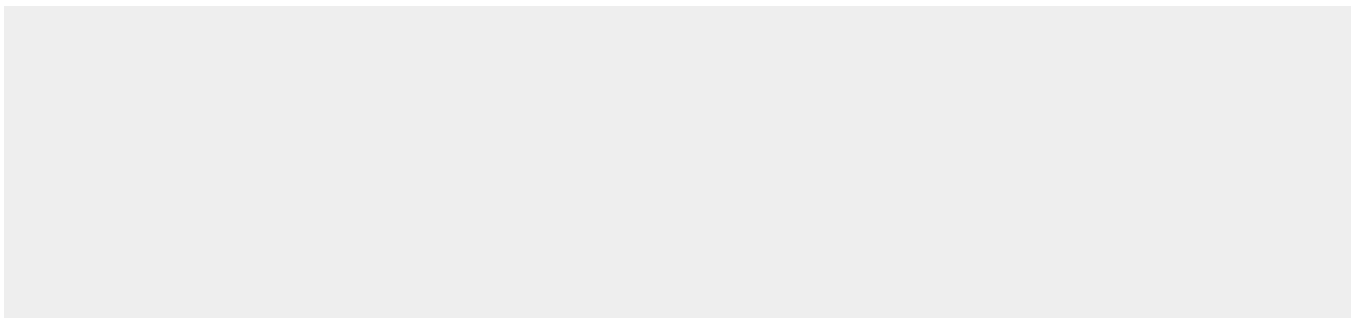
**Tissue Location**

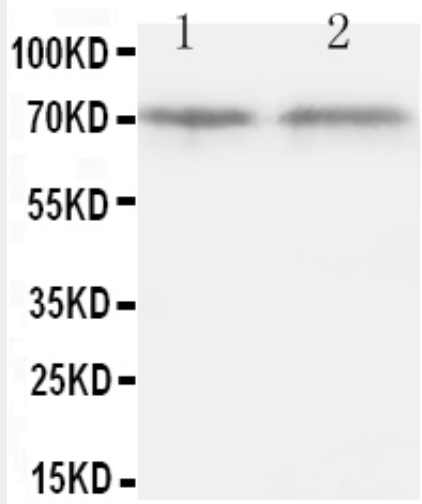
Detected in caudate, nucleus accumbens and in the olfactory tubercle.

**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 Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**Anti-DRD1 Antibody - Images**



Anti-DRD1 antibody, ABO10608, Western blotting Lane 1: Rat Brain Tissue Lysate Lane 2: Rat Brain Tissue Lysate

#### **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.