

**Anti-Dopamine Transporter (Thr53) Antibody**  
**Our Anti-Dopamine Transporter (Thr53) rabbit polyclonal phosphospecific primary antibody from Phosph**  
**Catalog # AN1366**

## Specification

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### Anti-Dopamine Transporter (Thr53) Antibody - Product Information

Primary Accession	<a href="#">P23977</a>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Clonality	<b>Polyclonal</b>
Isotype	<b>IgG</b>
Calculated MW	<b>68746</b>

### Anti-Dopamine Transporter (Thr53) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID **24898**

#### Other Names

DA transporter antibody, DAT 1 antibody, DAT antibody, DAT1 antibody, Dopamine transporter 1 antibody, Dopamine transporter antibody, PKDYS antibody, SC6A3\_HUMAN antibody, SLC6A3 antibody, Sodium dependent dopamine transporter antibody, Sodium-dependent dopamine transporter antibody, Solute carrier family 6 (neurotransmitter transporter dopamine) member 3 antibody, Solute carrier family 6 (neurotransmitter transporter) member 3 antibody, Solute carrier family 6 member 3 antibody, Variable number tandem repeat (VNTR) antibody

#### Target/Specificity

The dopamine transporter (DAT) is responsible for the reaccumulation of dopamine after it has been released. DAT antibodies and antibodies for other markers of catecholamine biosynthesis are widely used as markers for dopaminergic and noradrenergic neurons in a variety of applications including depression, schizophrenia, Parkinson's disease and drug abuse (Kish et al., 2001; Zhu et al., 2000; Zhu et al., 1999). Levels of DAT protein expression are altered by chronic drug administration (Wilson et al., 1996). It has been shown that phosphorylation at Thr-53 directly affects dopamine influx and amphetamine-stimulated substrate efflux, indicating that the Thr-53 residue plays a major role in transport activity (Foster et al., 2012).

#### Format

Antigen Affinity Purified from Pooled Serum

#### Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

#### Precautions

Anti-Dopamine Transporter (Thr53) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

#### Shipping

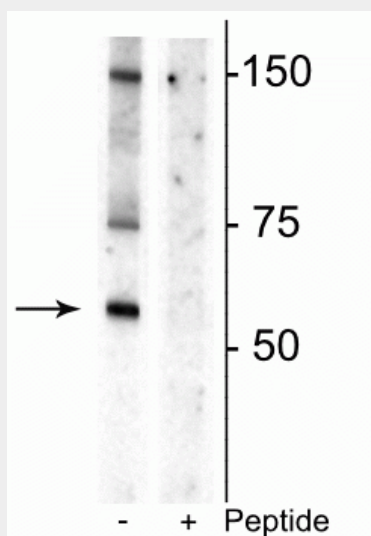
Blue Ice

## Anti-Dopamine Transporter (Thr53) 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-Dopamine Transporter (Thr53) Antibody - Images



Western blot of rat striatal lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~55 kDa glycosylated form of the DAT protein phosphorylated at Thr53 in the first lane (-). Phosphospecificity is shown in the second lane (+) where immunolabeling is blocked by preadsorption of the phosphopeptide used as the antigen, but not by the corresponding non-phosphopeptide (not shown).

## Anti-Dopamine Transporter (Thr53) Antibody - Background

The dopamine transporter (DAT) is responsible for the reaccumulation of dopamine after it has been released. DAT antibodies and antibodies for other markers of catecholamine biosynthesis are widely used as markers for dopaminergic and noradrenergic neurons in a variety of applications including depression, schizophrenia, Parkinson's disease and drug abuse (Kish et al., 2001; Zhu et al., 2000; Zhu et al., 1999). Levels of DAT protein expression are altered by chronic drug administration (Wilson et al., 1996). It has been shown that phosphorylation at Thr-53 directly affects dopamine influx and amphetamine-stimulated substrate efflux, indicating that the Thr-53 residue plays a major role in transport activity (Foster et al., 2012).