Product Information Sheet

**Polyclonal Anti- Dopamine receptor D₁, DRD1**

**Catalogue No.** PA1231

**Lot No.** 09E01

**Ig type** rabbit IgG

**Size** 100μg/vial

**Specificity**
- Human, rat, mouse
- No cross reactivity with other proteins.

**Immunogen**
A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminal of human DRD1, identical to the related rat and mouse sequence.

**Purity**
Immunogen affinity purified.

**Application**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Concentration</th>
<th>Tested Species</th>
<th>Concluded Species</th>
<th>Antigen Retrieval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WB</td>
<td>1μg/ml</td>
<td>Hu, Rat</td>
<td>Ms</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IHC-P</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>IHC-F</td>
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<td>ICC</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Other applications have not been tested.*

*Optimal dilutions should be determined by end user.*

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

**Reconstitution**
0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500μg/ml.

**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 longer time.

**Relative detection systems**
Boster provides a series of assays reacted with primary antibodies. Antibody can be supported by chemiluminescence kit EK1002 in WB.
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.\(^1\) 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.\(^2\) DRD1 also regulates the neurochemical architecture of the striatum and is critical for the normal expression of motor activity.\(^3\)

REFERENCE