

Rabbit anti-Human DRD1 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-DRD1 antibody

Anti-DRD1 Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

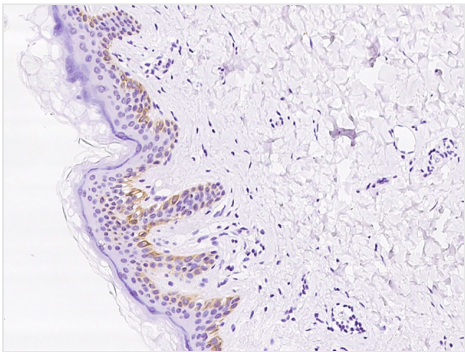
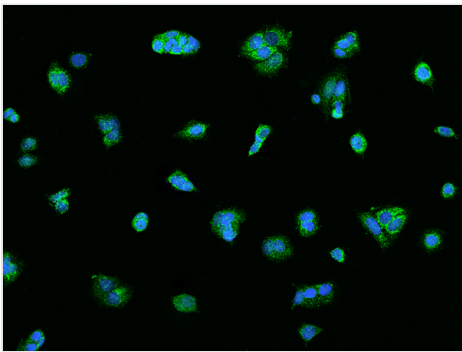
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA256288	Rabbit	Human	Immunofluorescence, Immunocytochemistry, Immunohistochemistry

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

DRD1; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-DRD1 Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; DRD1 Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; Dopamine Receptor D1; Anti-DADR Antibody; Anti-DRD1A Antibody; anti-DRD1 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human DRD1
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-DRD1 antibody	IF (Immunofluorescence), ICC (Immunocytochemistry), IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human DRD1 fragment
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human DRD1 fragment, and purified by antigen affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.



IF (Immunofluorescence)
Immunofluorescence staining of DRD1 in MCF7 cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with rabbit anti-Human DRD1 polyclonal antibody (dilution ratio 1:100) at 4 degree C overnight. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor488-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (green) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). Positive staining was localized to Cytoplasm.

IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunochemical staining of human DRD1 in human skin with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:125 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-DRD1 antibody	The dopamine 1 receptor (DRD1) is thought to mediate some of the cognitive deficits in schizophrenia (SCZ), including impairment of working memory that relies on normal dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC) function. DRD1 is a typical G protein-coupled receptor (GPCR) mainly expressed in the neurogenic area, with high constitutive activity. The receptor appears in the embryonic period before the formation of mature synaptic contacts, which indicates that the dopamine receptor and its constitutive activity play crucial roles in embryonic brain development. Cells expressing the DRD1 have significant functional roles in diverse physiological processes including locomotion and drug addiction. Neurotransmitter dopamine (DA) inhibits NLRP3 inflammasome activation via dopamine D1 receptor (DRD1). DRD1 signaling negatively regulates NLRP3 inflammasome via a second messenger cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP).
References	Yao F, et al. (2013) A tet-on system for drd1-expressing cells. PLoS One 8 (8): e72681. Yan Y, et al. (2015) Dopamine controls systemic inflammation through inhibition of nlrp3 inflammasome. Cell 160 (1-2): 62-73. Wang Q, et al. (2020) Constitutive activity of a g protein-coupled receptor, drd1, contributes to human cerebral organoid formation. Stem Cells 38 (5): 653-665. Kaalund SS, et al. (2014) Contrasting changes in drd1 and drd2 splice variant expression in schizophrenia and affective disorders, and associations with snps in postmortem brain. Mol Psychiatry 19 (12): 1258-1266.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/drd1-antibody-immunofluorescence-immunocytochemistry-immunohistochemistry-elisa/256288>