



## Product Information Sheet

### Polyclonal Anti- Dopamine receptor D<sub>1</sub>, **DRD1** (Magnetic Bead Conjugate)

<b>Catalogue No.</b> PA1231-M	<b>Immunogen</b>
<b>Lot No.</b> 09E01	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminal of human DRD1, identical to the related rat and mouse sequence.
<b>Ig type:</b> rabbit IgG1	<b>Purification</b>
<b>Size:</b> 100µg/Vial	Immunogen affinity purified
<b>Specificity</b>	<b>Contents</b>
Human, rat, mouse.	Each vial contains 1mg/ml Magnetic Bead in PBS, pH 7.2, 0.05mg NaN <sub>3</sub> .
No cross reactivity with other proteins.	<b>Storage</b>
	Store at 4°C for frequent use.
<b>Recommended application</b>	<b>Description:</b>
<i>Immunoprecipitation(IP)</i>	This Antagene antibody is immobilized by the covalent reaction of hydrazinonicotinamide-modified antibody with formylbenzamide-modified magnetic beads. It is useful for immunoprecipitation

#### BACKGROUND

Dopamine receptor D<sub>1</sub>, also known as DRD1, is a human gene. It is the most highly expressed DA receptor subtype among the DA receptor family.<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup> DRD1 also regulates the neurochemical architecture of the striatum and is critical for the normal expression of motor activity.<sup>3</sup>

#### REFERENCE

1. Zhang J, Xiong B, Zhen X, Zhang A. (2009). "Dopamine D1 receptor ligands: where are we now and where are we going." *Med Res Rev.* 29 (2): 272-294.
2. Sunahara, R. K.; Niznik, H. B.; Weiner, D. M.; Stormann, T. M.; Brann, M. R.; Kennedy, J. L.; Gelernter, J. E.; Rozmahel, R.; Yang, Y.; Israel, Y.; Seeman, P.; O'Dowd, B. F. :Human dopamine D1 receptor encoded by an intronless gene on chromosome 5. *Nature* 347: 80-83, 1990.
3. Xu, M.; Moratalla, R.; Gold, L. H.; Hiroi, N.; Koob, G. F.; Graybiel, A. M.; Tonegawa, S. : Dopamine D1 receptor mutant mice are deficient in striatal expression of dynorphin and in dopamine-mediated behavioral responses. *Cell* 79: 729-742, 1994.

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