

Product datasheet for **TA328799**

Drd2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB: 1:200-1:2000
Reactivity:	Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Peptide (C)DDLERQNWSRPFNGSE, corresponding to amino acid residues 11-26 of rat D2 dopamine receptor. Extracellular, N-terminus.
Formulation:	Lyophilized. Concentration before lyophilization ~0.8mg/ml (lot dependent, please refer to CoA along with shipment for actual concentration). Buffer before lyophilization: Phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.4, 1% BSA, 0.025% NaN ₃ .
Reconstitution Method:	Add 50 ul double distilled water (DDW) to the lyophilized powder.
Purification:	Affinity purified on immobilized antigen.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Gene Name:	dopamine receptor D2
Database Link:	NP_036679 Entrez Gene 13489 Mouse Entrez Gene 24318 Rat P61169



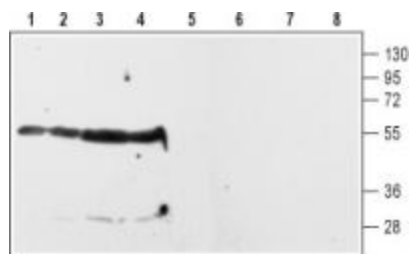
[View online »](#)

Background:

The D2 Dopamine Receptor (D2 receptor) is one of five receptors that mediate the effects of the catecholamine neurotransmitter dopamine. Dopamine regulates a variety of functions including locomotor activity, emotion, positive reinforcement, food intake, and endocrine regulation. The dopaminergic system has been extensively studied in the last thirty years mainly because its dysregulation has been linked to several neurological and neuropsychiatric diseases including Parkinson's disease and schizophrenia. All five dopamine receptors belong to the 7-transmembrane domain, G protein-coupled receptor (GPCR) superfamily. Historically, the five receptors have been divided into two subfamilies based on pharmacological and structural considerations: the D1-like subfamily (that includes the D1 and D5 subtypes) and the D2-like subfamily (that includes the D2-, D3- and D4 subtypes). The D1-like receptors are coupled to Gs-type G proteins and enhance adenylate cyclase activity while the D2-like receptors are coupled to Gi-type G proteins and inhibit adenylate cyclase activity. D2 receptor expression in the brain is largely confined to the striatum, prefrontal cortex and hypothalamus. Dysregulation of the D2 receptor function has been implicated in several disorders including schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, Parkinson's disease, and restless legs syndrome. Consistent with this, treatments that either block or activate D2 receptor have been developed to treat these diseases.

Synonyms:

D2DR; D2R

Product images:

Western blot analysis of rat striatum (lanes 1 and 5) and hippocampus (lanes 2 and 6) membranes and of rat (lanes 3 and 7) and mouse (lanes 4 and 8) whole brain lysates: 1-4. Anti-D2 Dopamine Receptor (extracellular) antibody, (1:200). 5-8. Anti-D2 Dopamine Receptor (extracellular), preincubated with the control peptide antigen.