DRD2 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYmab-07368
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	DRD2
Protein Name	D(2) dopamine receptor (Dopamine D2 receptor)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 170-250
Specificity	DRD2 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	48kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Golgi apparatus membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein .
Tissue Specificity	[Isoform 1]: Expressed in the anterior pituitary gland. ; [Isoform 2]: Expressed in the anterior pituitary gland.
Function	disease:Defects in DRD2 are associated with dystonia type 11 (DYT11) [MIM:159900]; also known as alcohol-responsive dystonia. DYT11 is a myoclonic dystonia. Dystonia is defined by the presence of sustained involuntary muscle contractions, often leading to abnormal postures. DYT11 is characterized by involuntary lightning jerks and dystonic movements and postures alleviated by alcohol. Inheritance is autosomal dominant. The age of onset, pattern of body involvement, presence of myoclonus and response to alcohol are all variable.,disease:It has been suggested that DRD2 is involved in psychiatric disorders; especially in schizophrenia.,function:This is one of the five types (D1 to D5) of receptors for dopamine. The activity of this receptor is mediated by G proteins which inhibit adenylyl cyclase.,polymorphism:Genetic variations in DRD2

	may determine the genetic susceptibility to alcoholism
Background	This gene encodes the D2 subtype of the dopamine receptor. This G-protein coupled receptor inhibits adenylyl cyclase activity. A missense mutation in this gene causes myoclonus dystonia; other mutations have been associated with schizophrenia. Alternative splicing of this gene results in two transcript variants encoding different isoforms. A third variant has been described, but it has not been determined whether this form is normal or due to aberrant splicing. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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