



DRD5 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYab-23564
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	DRD5 DRD1B DRD1L2
Protein Name	D(1B) dopamine receptor (D(5) dopamine receptor) (D1beta dopamine receptor) (Dopamine D5 receptor)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 150-230
Specificity	DRD5 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	52kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.
Tissue Specificity	Neuron-specific, localized primarily within limbic regions of the brain.
Function	disease:Defects in DRD5 are a cause of benign essential blepharospasm (BEB) [MIM:606798]. BEB is a primary focal dystonia affecting the orbicularis oculi muscles. Dystonia is defined by the presence of sustained involuntary muscle contraction, often leading to abnormal postures. BEB usually begins in middle age. Initial symptoms include eye irritation and frequent blinking, progressing to involuntary spasms of eyelid closure. Patients have normal eyes. The visual disturbance is due solely to the forced closure of the eyelids. In severe cases, this can lead to functional blindness.,disease:Defects in DRD5 may be a cause of schizophrenia, but no proof has yet been found.,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 activate adenylyl cyclase.,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 f

Nanjing BYabscience technology Co.,Ltd



Background	This gene encodes the D5 subtype of the dopamine receptor. The D5 subtype is a G-protein coupled receptor which stimulates adenylyl cyclase. This receptor is expressed in neurons in the limbic regions of the brain. It has a 10-fold higher affinity for dopamine than the D1 subtype. Pseudogenes related to this gene reside on chromosomes 1 and 2. [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.

Products Images