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Anti-DRD1 / Dopamine Receptor D1 Antibody (aa187-232)

Rabbit Anti Human Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS18271

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IF
Primary Accession	P21728
Predicted	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	49293

Additional Information

Gene ID	1812
Alias Symbol	DRD1
Other Names	DRD1, D(1A) dopamine receptor, D1a dopamine receptor, Dopamine d-1 receptor, Dopamine receptor d1a, DRD1A, DADR, Dopamine d1a receptor, Dopamine receptor D1, Dopamine 1 receptor, Dopamine type 1 receptor, D-1 dopamine receptor, D1 dopamine receptor, ...
Target/Specificity	Human DRD1 / Dopamine Receptor D1.
Reconstitution & Storage	Immunoaffinity purified
Precautions	Anti-DRD1 / Dopamine Receptor D1 Antibody (aa187-232) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	DRD1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:33571432, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:3020}
Function	G protein-coupled receptor for dopamine, a catecholamine neurotransmitter hormone that functions as the brain's 'reward chemical', driving motivation, reinforcement learning and pleasure (PubMed:11500503, PubMed:33571431, PubMed:33571432, PubMed:33750903, PubMed:34083522, PubMed:35676276, PubMed:35687690, PubMed:37221270). Dopamine binding causes a conformation change that triggers signaling via guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins) and modulates the activity of downstream effectors, such as adenylate cyclase (PubMed:33571431, PubMed:33571432, PubMed:33750903, PubMed:34083522, PubMed:35676276, PubMed:35687690). Dopamine receptors can be classified in two categories: (1) DRD1 (together with DRD5) is a D1-type receptor and is coupled to G(s) G proteins, mediating activation of adenylate cyclase activity, while D2-type receptors (DRD2, DRD3 and DRD4) are coupled to G(i)/G(o) G proteins and promote inhibition of adenylate cyclase activity

	(PubMed:33571431, PubMed:33571432, PubMed:33750903, PubMed:34083522, PubMed:35676276, PubMed:35687690, PubMed:7782330). D1- and D2-type dopamine receptors have antagonistic effects, particularly in the brain's striatum, where they govern voluntary movement and reward: D1-type receptors generally stimulate neural activity and promotes action, while D2-type receptors tend to inhibit neural activity and suppress movement (By similarity). DRD1 acts as an essential regulator of reward, motor activity and cognition in the central nervous system and play beneficial roles in peripheral tissues including inhibiting inflammatory reactions and maintaining cardiovascular and kidney homeostasis (PubMed:33571431, PubMed:33571432). DRD1 and DRD2 are the most abundant dopamine receptors in the central nervous system, especially in the basal ganglia and the prefrontal cortex (PubMed:33571431, PubMed:33571432). DRD1 can also couple with G(q) by forming a heteromer with the ghrelin receptor GHSR in hippocampal neurons independently of ghrelin (By similarity). Following DRD1 activation by dopamine, GHSR acts as a coreceptor promoting DRD1 coupling to G(q) at the expense of G(s), initiating hippocampal synaptic plasticity involved in memory and learning (By similarity). Forms heterotetramers with DRD3 to potentiate beta-arrestin recruitment and mediate locomotor activity (By similarity). Also acts as a receptor for D-lysergic (LSD) psychedelic drug (PubMed:39094559).
Cellular Location	Postsynaptic cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell projection, dendritic spine membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q61616}; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell projection, cilium membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P18901}; Multi-pass membrane protein Note=Transport from the endoplasmic reticulum to the cell surface is regulated by interaction with DNAJC14. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P18901}
Tissue Location	Detected in caudate, nucleus accumbens and in the olfactory tubercle.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.