

Anti-Dopamine Transporter, C-Terminus Antibody

Our Anti-Dopamine Transporter, C-Terminus rabbit polyclonal primary antibody from PhosphoSolutions i
Catalog # AN1364

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	Q01959
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	68495

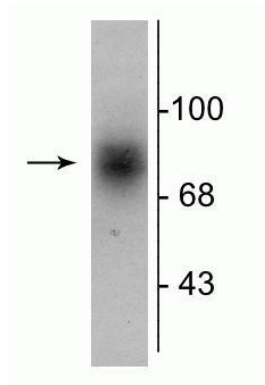
Additional Information

Gene ID	6531
Other Names	DA transporter antibody, DAT 1 antibody, DAT antibody, DAT1 antibody, Dopamine transporter 1 antibody, Dopamine transporter antibody, PKDYS antibody, SC6A3_HUMAN antibody, SLC6A3 antibody, Sodium dependent dopamine transporter antibody, Sodium-dependent dopamine transporter antibody, Solute carrier family 6 (neurotransmitter transporter dopamine) member 3 antibody, Solute carrier family 6 (neurotransmitter transporter) member 3 antibody, Solute carrier family 6 member 3 antibody, Variable number tandem repeat (VNTR) antibody
Target/Specificity	The dopamine transporter (DAT) is responsible for the reaccumulation of dopamine after it has been released. DAT antibodies and antibodies for other markers of catecholamine biosynthesis are widely used as markers for dopaminergic and noradrenergic neurons in a variety of applications including depression, schizophrenia, Parkinson's disease and drug abuse (Kish et al., 2001; Zhu et al., 2000; Zhu et al., 1999). Levels of DAT protein expression are altered by chronic drug administration (Wilson et al., 1996).
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC~~1:100~500
Format	Antigen Affinity Purified from Pooled Serum
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	Anti-Dopamine Transporter, C-Terminus Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
Shipping	Blue Ice

Background

The dopamine transporter (DAT) is responsible for the reaccumulation of dopamine after it has been released. DAT antibodies and antibodies for other markers of catecholamine biosynthesis are widely used as markers for dopaminergic and noradrenergic neurons in a variety of applications including depression, schizophrenia, Parkinson's disease and drug abuse (Kish et al., 2001; Zhu et al., 2000; Zhu et al., 1999). Levels of DAT protein expression are altered by chronic drug administration (Wilson et al., 1996).

Images



Western blot of human striatal lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~88 kDa DAT protein.

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