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Anti-Dopamine Transporter (Thr53) Antibody

Our Anti-Dopamine Transporter (Thr53) rabbit polyclonal phosphospecific primary antibody from Phosph
Catalog # AN1366

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P23977
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	68746

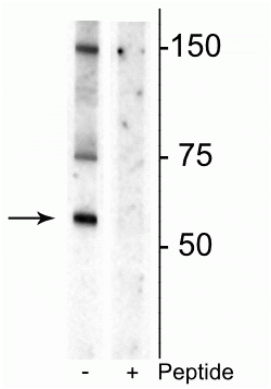
Additional Information

Gene ID	24898
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). It has been shown that phosphorylation at Thr-53 directly affects dopamine influx and amphetamine-stimulated substrate efflux, indicating that the Thr-53 residue plays a major role in transport activity (Foster et al., 2012).
Dilution	WB~~1:1000
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 (Thr53) 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). It has been shown that phosphorylation at Thr-53 directly affects dopamine influx and amphetamine-stimulated substrate efflux, indicating that the Thr-53 residue plays a major role in transport activity (Foster et al., 2012).

Images



Western blot of rat striatal lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~55 kDa glycosylated form of the DAT protein phosphorylated at Thr53 in the first lane (-). Phosphospecificity is shown in the second lane (+) where immunolabeling is blocked by preadsorption of the phosphopeptide used as the antigen, but not by the corresponding non-phosphopeptide (not shown).