

Dopamine, BSA-conjugated

DAG3302 chemosynthetic

Lot. No. (See product label)

PRODUCT INFORMATION

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| Product overview | Dopamine, BSA-conjugated |
| Description | Dopamine, Conjugated |
| Species | chemosynthetic |
| Specificity | Dopamine conjugated with glutaraldehyde (G) and bovine serum albumin (BSA). |
| Conjugate | BSA |
| Form | Lyophilized (1 mg); Lyophilized and reconstituted in deionized water (250 µg) |
| Applications | immunohistochemistry and immunocytochemistry |
| Usage | This antigen was used to produce two polyclonal antibodies and monoclonal antibody. |
| Quality Control Test | 250 micrograms, 1 milligram |

PACKAGING

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| Storage | Store at -20°C for one year. Reconstitute with deionized H ₂ O + 0.1% merthiolate (optional preservative). This solution is stable at +4°C for 2 months. |
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BACKGROUND

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| Introduction | Dopamin, a simple organic chemical in the catecholamine family, is a monoamine neurotransmitter which plays a number of important physiological roles in the bodies of animals. In addition to being a catecholamine and a monoamine, dopamine may be classified as a substituted phenethylamine. Its name derives from its chemical structure, which consists of an amine group (NH ₂) linked to a catechol structure called dihydroxyphenethylamine, the decarboxylated form of dihydroxyphenylalanine (acronym DOPA). In the brain, dopamine functions as a neurotransmitter-a chemical released by nerve cells to send signals to other nerve cells. The human brain uses five known types of dopamine receptors, labeled D1, D2, D3, D4, and D5. Dopamine is produced in several areas of the brain, including the substantia nigra and the ventral tegmental area. |
| Keywords | Dopamine; DA; 3-Hydroxytyramine |

REFERENCES

1. Davis, K.L., Kahn, R.S., Ko, G., Davidson, M. (1991) Dopamine in schizophrenia: a review and reconceptualization. American Journal of Psychiatry 148:1474–1486.
2. Allen, R (2004). "Dopamine and iron in the pathophysiology of restless legs syndrome (RLS)". Sleep Medicine 5 (4): 385–91.