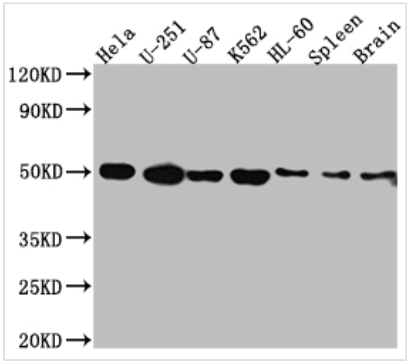
DRD3 Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA929304A0HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	P35462
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Dopamine Receptor D3
Species Reactivity	Human, Rat
Tested Applications	ELISA, WB; Recommended dilution: WB:1:500-1:5000
Relevance	Dopamine receptor whose activity is mediated by G proteins which inhibit adenylyl cyclase. Promotes cell proliferation.
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Product Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Neuroscience
Gene Names	DRD3
Clone No.	5B10

Image



Western Blot
Positive WB detected in: Hela whole cell lysate, U-251 whole cell lysate, U-87 whole cell lysate, K562 whole cell lysate, HL-60 whole cell lysate, Rat Spleen whole cell lysate, Rat Brain whole cell lysate
All lanes: Dopamine Receptor D3 antibody at 1:1000
Secondary
Goat polyclonal to rabbit IgG at 1/50000 dilution
Predicted band size: 45, 41 kDa
Observed band size: 50 kDa

Description

The process of producing a DRD3 recombinant antibody involves four key steps. Firstly, the DRD3 monoclonal antibody gene is sequenced. Secondly, the gene is cloned into a plasmid vector. Thirdly, the recombinant vector is introduced into a host cell line. Fourthly, the DRD3 recombinant monoclonal antibody is purified from the cell culture supernatant using affinity

chromatography. The DRD3 monoclonal antibody is derived from the DRD3 antibody-producing hybridomas. During its production, a synthesized peptide that is derived from human DRD3 is used as the immunogen. The resulting DRD3 recombinant monoclonal antibody is recommended for use in ELISA and WB applications to detect human and mouse DRD3 proteins.

The DRD3 protein is a member of the G protein-coupled receptor family that is activated by the neurotransmitter dopamine. When dopamine binds to DRD3, it causes a conformational change in the receptor that activates downstream signaling pathways, including the cAMP/PKA and PI3K/Akt pathways. DRD3 is primarily expressed in the brain, particularly in areas involved in reward, cognition, and movement control, and is thought to play a role in regulating these processes. Abnormalities in DRD3 signaling have been implicated in a number of psychiatric and neurological disorders, including schizophrenia, addiction, and Parkinson's disease.