DRD2 Antibody (C-Term) Blocking Peptide

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	DRD2, Blocking Peptide
Full Product Name	DRD2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide
Product Gene Name	DRD2 blocking peptide
Product Synonym Names	D(2) dopamine receptor; Dopamine D2 receptor; DRD2
Form/Format	Synthetic peptide was lyophilized with 100% acetonitrile and is supplied as a powder. Reconstitute with 0.1 ml DI water for a final concentration of 1 mg/ml.
Preparation and Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8 degree C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20 degree C.
Antibody/Peptide Pairs	DRD2 peptide (MBS9221962) is used for blocking the activity of DRD2 antibody (MBS9205176)
Molecular Weight	50,847 Da
OMIM	103780
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein
Related Product Information for DRD2 blocking peptide	Dopamine receptor whose activity is mediated by G proteins which inhibit adenylyl cyclase.
Other Notes	Small volumes of DRD2 blocking peptide vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.
Searchable Terms for DRD2 purchase	MBS9221962 is a blocking peptide targeting DRD2. Also known as DRD2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for DRD2. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	118206
NCBI GeneID	1813
NCBI Accession #	P14416.2
UniProt Primary Accession #	P14416
UniProt Secondary Accession #	Q9NZR3; Q9UPA9
UniProt Related Accession #	P14416
NCBI Official Full Name	D(2) dopamine receptor
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	dopamine receptor D2
NCBI Official Symbol	DRD2
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	D2R; D2DR
UniProt Protein Name	D(2) dopamine receptor
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Dopamine D2 receptor
Protein Family	D(2) dopamine receptor
UniProt Gene Name	DRD2

UniProt Entry Name	DRD2_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	D(2) dopamine receptor
NCBI Summary for DRD2	This gene encodes the D2 subtype of the dopamine receptor. This G-protein coupled receptor inhibits adenylyl cyclase activity. A missense mutation in this gene causes myoclonus dystonia; other mutations have been associated with schizophrenia. Alternative splicing of this gene results in two transcript variants encoding different isoforms. A third variant has been described, but it has not been determined whether this form is normal or due to aberrant splicing. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
UniProt Comments for DRD2	DRD2: Dopamine receptor whose activity is mediated by G proteins which inhibit adenylyl cyclase. Defects in DRD2 are associated with dystonia type 11 (DYT11); also known as alcohol-responsive dystonia. DYT11 is a myoclonic dystonia. Dystonia is defined by the presence of sustained involuntary muscle contractions, often leading to abnormal postures. DYT11 is characterized by involuntary lightning jerks and dystonic movements and postures alleviated by alcohol. Inheritance is autosomal dominant. The age of onset, pattern of body involvement, presence of myoclonus and response to alcohol are all variable. Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family. 3 isoforms of the human protein are produced by alternative splicing. Protein type: Receptor, GPCR; GPCR, family 1; Membrane protein, multi-pass; Membrane protein, integral Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 11q23 Cellular Component: axon; dendrite; integral to plasma membrane; nonmotile primary cilium; plasma membrane; synaptic vesicle membrane Molecular Function: adrenoceptor activity; dopamine binding; dopamine D2 receptor-like receptor activity; drug binding; identical protein binding; protein binding Biological Process: adenohypophysis development; adult walking behavior; arachidonic acid secretion; associative learning; axonogenesis; behavioral response to cocaine; behavioral response to ethanol; branching morphogenesis of a nerve; cerebral cortex GABAergic interneuron migration; circadian regulation of gene expression; dopamine metabolic process; dopamine receptor, adenylate cyclase inhibiting pathway; dopamine receptor, phospholipase C activating pathway; locomotory behavior; negative regulation of blood pressure; negative regulation of cell migration; negative regulation of cell proliferation; negative regulation of dopamine receptor signaling pathway; negative regulation of protein kinase B signaling cascade; negative regulation of protein secretion; negative regulation of synaptic transmission, glutamatergic; nerve-nerve synaptic transmission; peristalsis; phosphatidylinositol metabolic process; positive regulation of cytokinesis; positive regulation of dopamine uptake; positive regulation of growth hormone secretion; positive regulation of neuroblast proliferation; prepulse inhibition; protein localization; reduction of cytosolic calcium ion concentration; regulation of cAMP metabolic process; regulation of dopamine secretion; regulation of dopamine uptake; regulation of heart rate; regulation of long-term neuronal synaptic plasticity; regulation of potassium ion transport; regulation of sodium ion transport; regulation of synaptic transmission, GABAergic; regulation of systemic arterial blood pressure by neurological process; release of sequestered calcium ion into cytosol; response to amphetamine; response to cocaine; response to drug; response to light stimulus; response to morphine; response to toxin; sensory perception of smell; synaptic transmission, dopaminergic; synaptogenesis; thermoregulation; visual learning Disease: Myoclonic Dystonia
Research Articles on DRD2	**1.** DRD2 Taq1A was positively associated with cue-induced and cognitive nicotine craving in adolescent novice smokers.
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