

**Rabbit Anti-Dopamine Polyclonal: RC0020, RC0020RTU7**

**Intended Use:** For Research Use Only

**Description:** Dopamine is a catecholamine neurotransmitter expressed mainly in the brain that activates dopamine receptors. Dopamine is also a neurohormone released by the hypothalamus. Its chemical name is 4-(2-aminoethyl)benzene-1,2-diol, and its main function is to inhibit the release of prolactin from the anterior lobe of the pituitary. Dopamine can be used as a sympathomimetic drug because it produces effects such as increased heart rate and blood pressure. Changes in Dopamine concentration within the brain may explain symptoms observed in individuals with Schizophrenia, and a reduction in its concentration is associated with Parkinson's disease.

**Specifications**

Clone: Polyclonal  
Source: Rabbit  
Isotype: IgG  
Reactivity: Human  
Immunogen: Dopamine-BSA-Glutaraldehyde conjugate  
Localization: Membrane, cytoplasm  
Formulation: Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and  $\leq 0.09\%$  sodium azide (NaN<sub>3</sub>)  
Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C  
Applications: IHC, ELISA  
Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Dopamine Polyclonal Concentrated	RC0020	1 ml
Dopamine Polyclonal Prediluted	RC0020RTU7	7 ml

**IHC Procedure\***

Positive Control Tissue: Breast carcinoma, GIST  
Concentrated Dilution: 10-50  
Pretreatment: Citrate pH6.0 or EDTA pH8.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C  
Incubation Time and Temp: Overnight at 4°C  
Detection: Refer to the detection system manual

\* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.

**References:**

1. Neurotoxic effect of the herbicide paraquat on ascidian larvae. Giuliana Zega, et al. Environmental toxicology and pharmacology 29 2010.
2. 7-nitroindazole attenuates 6-hydroxydopamine-induced spatial learning deficits and dopamine neuron loss in a presymptomatic animal model of Parkinson's disease. Kristi L Haik, et al. Experimental and clinical psychopharmacology 16 178-89 2008.
3. Estrogen protects against the synergistic toxicity by HIV proteins, methamphetamine and cocaine. Turchan, J; et al. BMC neuroscience 2 3 2001.
4. Neuronal release of endogenous dopamine from corpus of guinea pig stomach. K Shichijo, et al. The American journal of physiology 273 G1044-50 1997.