

## Product datasheet

# Dopamine Receptor D3/DRD3 peptide ab128688

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### Description

<b>Product name</b>	Dopamine Receptor D3/DRD3 peptide
<b>Purity</b>	= 88 % HPLC. Purified on a Reversed-Phase HPLC column and quality and characterized by mass spec. The purity of these peptides is checked by analytical HPLC and calculated by considering the area under the peptide peak as a percentage of areas under all peaks.
<b>Animal free</b>	No
<b>Nature</b>	Synthetic

### Specifications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab128688** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

<b>Applications</b>	Western blot Blocking - Blocking peptide for Anti-Dopamine Receptor D3/DRD3 antibody ( <a href="#">ab42114</a> )
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Additional notes</b>	This product was previously labelled as Dopamine Receptor D3

### Preparation and Storage

<b>Stability and Storage</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.
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### General Info

<b>Function</b>	This is one of the five types (D1 to D5) of receptors for dopamine. The activity of this receptor is mediated by G proteins which inhibit adenylyl cyclase. Promotes cell proliferation.
<b>Tissue specificity</b>	Brain.
<b>Involvement in disease</b>	Genetic variation in DRD3 is associated with essential tremor hereditary type 1 (ETM1) [MIM:190300]. ETM1 is the most common movement disorder. The main feature is postural tremor of the arms. Head, legs, trunk, voice, jaw, and facial muscles also may be involved. The

condition can be aggravated by emotions, hunger, fatigue and temperature extremes, and may cause a functional disability or even incapacitation. Inheritance is autosomal dominant.

**Sequence similarities**

Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.

**Post-translational modifications**

Phosphorylated by GRK4 (GRK4-alpha and GRK4-gamma).

**Cellular localization**

Cell membrane. Both membrane-bound and scattered in the cytoplasm during basal conditions. Receptor stimulation results in the rapid internalization and sequestration of the receptors at the perinuclear area (5 and 15 minutes), followed by the dispersal of the receptors to the membrane (30 minutes). DRD3 and GRK4 co-localize in lipid rafts of renal proximal tubule cells.

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