## SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

# α<sub>1D</sub>-AR (F-10): sc-390884



#### BACKGROUND

 $\alpha_{1D}$ -adrenergic receptors ( $\alpha_{1D}$ -ARs) couple to  $G_{q/11}$  and participate directly in sympathetic regulation of systemic blood pressure by vasoconstriction.  $\alpha_{1D}$ -AR can form hetero-oligomers with  $\alpha_{1B}$  receptors.  $\alpha_{1D}$ -AR transcripts are abundant in prostate and aorta.  $\alpha_{1A}$  adrenergic receptors ( $\alpha_{1A}$ -ARs) mediate actions in the sympathetic nervous system through the binding of the catecholamines, epinephrine and norepinephrine.  $\alpha_{1A}$ -adrenergic receptors couple to  $G_{q/11}$  and regulate blood pressure due to changes in vascular tone and cardiac output. Alternative splicing of this gene generates four isoforms with distinct C-termini, and the different expression profile of these subtypes produces distinct patterns of activation.  $\alpha_{1A}$ -AR transcripts are abundant in heart, brain, liver, and prostate.  $\alpha_{1A}$ -AR transcript sizes of 6.0, 4.0, 3.0, and 2.0 kb have been detected in liver.  $\alpha_{1A}$ -AR transcript sizes of 6.0, 4.0 and 3.0 kb transcripts have been detected in heart, and the 6.0 kb and 4.0 kb transcripts have been detected in prostate.

## **CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION**

Genetic locus: ADRA1D (human) mapping to 20p13; Adra1d (mouse) mapping to 2 F1.

### SOURCE

 $\alpha_{1D}$ -AR (F-10) is a mouse monoclonal antibody specific for an epitope mapping between amino acids 542-561 at the C-terminus of  $\alpha_{1D}$ -AR of rat origin.

#### PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200  $\mu g$  IgM kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-390884 P, (100  $\mu$ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% stabilizer protein).

#### **RESEARCH USE**

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

#### **APPLICATIONS**

 $\alpha_{1D}\text{-}AR$  (F-10) is recommended for detection of  $\alpha_{1D}\text{-}AR$  of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2  $\mu$ g per 100-500  $\mu$ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for  $\alpha_{1D}$ -AR siRNA (h): sc-29620,  $\alpha_{1D}$ -AR siRNA (m): sc-29621,  $\alpha_{1D}$ -AR shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-29620-SH,  $\alpha_{1D}$ -AR shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-29621-SH,  $\alpha_{1D}$ -AR shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-29620-V and  $\alpha_{1D}$ -AR shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-29621-V.

Molecular Weight (predicted) of  $\alpha_{1D}$ -AR: 60 kDa

Molecular Weight (observed) of  $\alpha_{1D}$ -AR: 47 kDa.

Positive Controls: HL-60 whole cell lysate: sc-2209 or C3H/10T1/2 cell lysate: sc-3801.

#### **RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS**

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgGκ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgGκ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker<sup>™</sup> Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein L-Agarose: sc-2336 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use m-IgGκ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgGκ BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

## DATA





 $\alpha_{1D}\text{-}AR$  (F-10): sc-390884. Western blot analysis of  $\alpha_{1D}\text{-}AR$  expression in HL-60 whole cell lysate.

 $\alpha_{1D}\text{-}AR$  (F-10): sc-390884. Western blot analysis of  $\alpha_{1D}\text{-}AR$  expression in C3H/10T1/2 whole cell lysate.

## **SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS**

- Higashi, Y., et al. 2018. Stimulation of brain nicotinic acetylcholine receptors activates adrenomedullary outflow via brain inducible NO synthase-mediated S-nitrosylation. Br. J. Pharmacol. 175: 3758-3772.
- 2. Qin, X., et al. 2019. Discovery of environment-sensitive fluorescent agonists for  $\alpha_1$ -adrenergic receptors. Anal. Chem. 91: 12173-12180.
- 3. Li, Z., et al. 2020. First small-molecule PROTACs for G protein-coupled receptors: inducing  $\alpha_{1A}$ -adrenergic receptor degradation. Acta Pharm. Sin. B 10: 1669-1679.
- Qin, X., et al. 2021. Photoinduced electron transfer-based fluorescent agonists for α<sub>1</sub>-adrenergic receptors imaging. Anal. Chem. 93: 6034-6042.
- 5. Kitano, T., et al. 2021. Opposing functions of  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ -adrenoceptors in the formation of processes by cultured astrocytes. J. Pharmacol. Sci. 145: 228-240.
- 6. Chechekhin, V., et al. 2023.  $\alpha_{1A}$  and  $\beta_3$ -adrenoceptors interplay in adipose multipotent mesenchymal stromal cells: a novel mechanism of obesity-driven hypertension. Cells 12: 585.
- Yamakawa, W., et al. 2024. Suppression of neuropathic pain in the circadian clock-deficient Per2m/m mice involves up-regulation of endocannabinoid system. PNAS Nexus 3: pgad482.

### **STORAGE**

Store at 4° C, \*\*D0 NOT FREEZE\*\*. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.