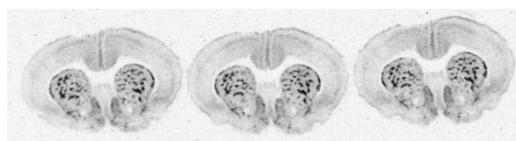


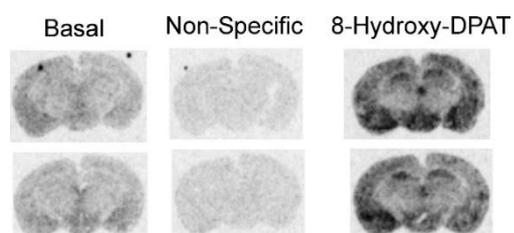
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Fig. 1



Binding of [³H]DAMGO to μ opioid receptors in coronal sections at the level of the corpus striatum in a rat brain.

Fig. 2



[³⁵S]GTP γ S binding in rat brain slices. In the presence of the 5-HT_{1a} agonist, 8-hydroxy-DPAT (10 μ M), [³⁵S]GTP γ S binding was increased relative to basal levels in the hippocampus, ventral cortex and hypothalamus, reflecting the distribution of agonist-activated receptors. Non-specific [³⁵S]GTP γ S binding was defined using unlabeled GTP γ S (10 μ M).

Fig. 3



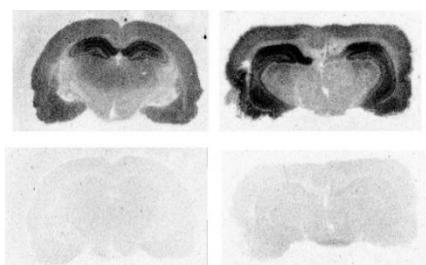
Binding of [³H]LRRK2-IN-1 to the LRRK2 enzyme in rat kidney. Sections on the left are total binding and the two sections on the right non-specific binding, defined using unlabeled LRRK2-IN-1 (10 μ M).

Fig. 4



Binding of [³⁵S]TBPS to GABA_a receptors in the dog cerebellum. The two sections on the left are total binding and the two sections on the right non-specific binding, defined using picrotoxin (30 μ M)

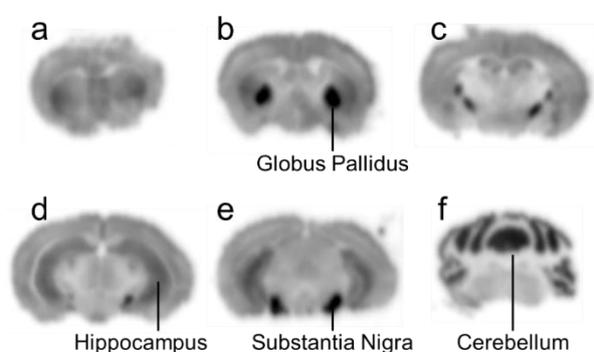
Fig. 5



[³H]MK801 binding to NMDA receptors in coronal sections in the rat brain. Upper two sections are total binding and lower two sections non-specific binding, defined using unlabeled MK801 (10 μM).

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Fig. 6



Autoradiography in brain from a mouse administered the radioiodinated cannabinoid CB1 receptor radioligand, [¹²⁵I]AM2233. Sections (coronal) imaged using phosphor imaging. Radioactivity distribution is consistent with selective binding to the CB1 receptor.