

HTR1D / 5-HT1D Receptor Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain)
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS10133**Specification****HTR1D / 5-HT1D Receptor Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) - Product Information**

Application	IHC-P
Primary Accession	P28221
Reactivity	Human, Monkey
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	42kDa KDa
Dilution	IHC-P~~N/A

HTR1D / 5-HT1D Receptor Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 3352**Other Names**

5-hydroxytryptamine receptor 1D, 5-HT-1D, 5-HT1D, Serotonin 1D alpha receptor, 5-HT-1D-alpha, Serotonin receptor 1D, HTR1D, HTR1DA, HTRL

Target/Specificity

Human 5HT1D Receptor. BLAST analysis of the peptide immunogen showed no homology with other human proteins.

Reconstitution & Storage

Long term: -70°C; Short term: +4°C

Precautions

HTR1D / 5-HT1D Receptor Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

HTR1D / 5-HT1D Receptor Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) - Protein Information**Name** HTR1D ([HGNC:5289](#))**Synonyms** HTR1DA, HTRL**Function**

G-protein coupled receptor for 5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin) (PubMed:10452531, PubMed:1565658, PubMed:1652050, PubMed:33762731). Also functions as a receptor for ergot alkaloid derivatives, various anxiolytic and antidepressant drugs and other psychoactive substances (PubMed:10452531, PubMed:1565658).

target="_blank">1565658, PubMed:1652050, PubMed:33762731). Ligand binding causes a conformation change that triggers signaling via guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins) and modulates the activity of downstream effectors, such as adenylate cyclase (PubMed:10452531, PubMed:1565658, PubMed:1652050, PubMed:33762731). HTR1D is coupled to G(i)/G(o) G alpha proteins and mediates inhibitory neurotransmission by inhibiting adenylate cyclase activity (PubMed:33762731). Regulates the release of 5- hydroxytryptamine in the brain, and thereby affects neural activity (PubMed:18476671, PubMed:20945968). May also play a role in regulating the release of other neurotransmitters (PubMed:18476671, PubMed:20945968). May play a role in vasoconstriction (PubMed:18476671, PubMed:20945968).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location

Detected in brain neocortex and caudate nucleus (at protein level).

Volume

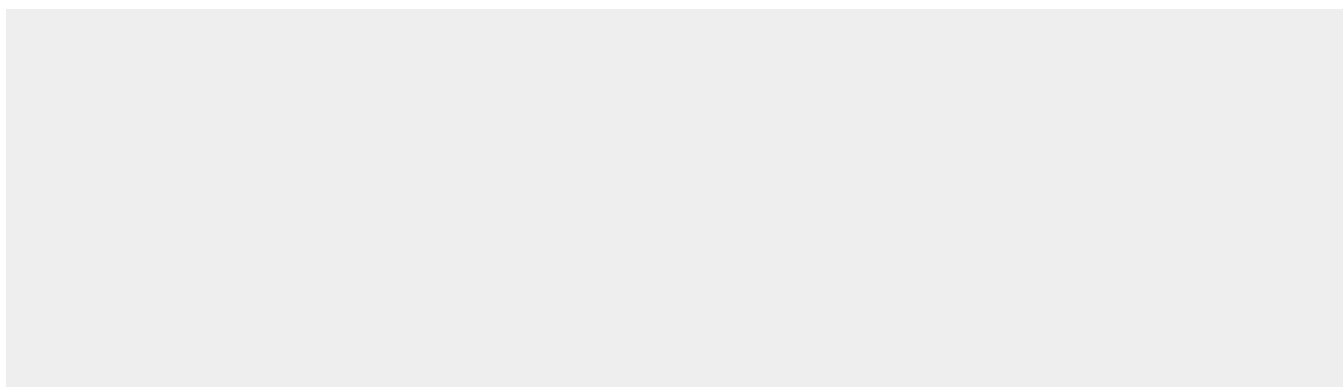
50 µl

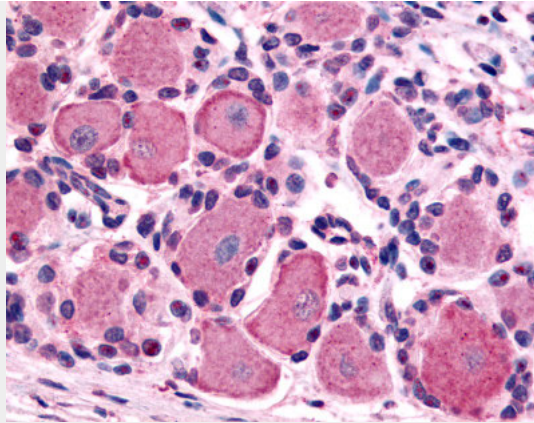
HTR1D / 5-HT1D Receptor Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

HTR1D / 5-HT1D Receptor Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) - Images





Anti-5HT1D Receptor antibody ALS10133 IHC of human spinal cord, dorsal root ganglion.

HTR1D / 5-HT1D Receptor Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) - Background

G-protein coupled receptor for 5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin). Also functions as a receptor for ergot alkaloid derivatives, various anxiolytic and antidepressant drugs and other psychoactive substances. Ligand binding causes a conformation change that triggers signaling via guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins) and modulates the activity of down-stream effectors, such as adenylate cyclase. Signaling inhibits adenylate cyclase activity. Regulates the release of 5-hydroxytryptamine in the brain, and thereby affects neural activity. May also play a role in regulating the release of other neurotransmitters. May play a role in vasoconstriction.

HTR1D / 5-HT1D Receptor Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) - References

Hamblin M.W., et al. Mol. Pharmacol. 40:143-148(1991).
Weinshank R.L., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 89:3630-3634(1992).
Puhl H.L. III, et al. Submitted (APR-2002) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Kalnina N., et al. Submitted (MAY-2003) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Gregory S.G., et al. Nature 441:315-321(2006).