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HTR2C / 5-HT2C Receptor Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain)

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS10272

Specification

HTR2C / 5-HT2C Receptor Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) - Product Information

Application	**IHC-P**
Primary Accession	P28335
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Calculated MW	**52kDa KDa**
Dilution	**IHC-P~~N/A**

HTR2C / 5-HT2C Receptor Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) - Additional Information

Gene ID 3358

Other Names
5-hydroxytryptamine receptor 2C, 5-HT-2C, 5-HT2C, 5-HTR2C, 5-hydroxytryptamine receptor 1C, 5-HT-1C, 5-HT1C, Serotonin receptor 2C, HTR2C, HTR1C

Target/Specificity
Human 5HT2C Receptor. BLAST analysis of the peptide immunogen showed no homology with other human proteins, except ANKRD55 (50%).

Reconstitution & Storage
Long term: -70°C; Short term: +4°C

Precautions
HTR2C / 5-HT2C Receptor Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

HTR2C / 5-HT2C Receptor Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) - Protein Information

Name HTR2C (HGNC:5295)

Synonyms HTR1C

Function
G-protein coupled receptor for 5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin) (PubMed:12970106, PubMed:18703043, PubMed:19057895, PubMed:29398112, PubMed:7895773). Also functions as a receptor for various drugs and psychoactive substances, including ergot alkaloid derivatives, 1-2,5,-dimethoxy-4-iodophenyl-2-aminopropane (DOI) and lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD)

(PubMed:19057895, PubMed:29398112). Ligand binding causes a conformation change that triggers signaling via guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins) and modulates the activity of downstream effectors (PubMed:18703043, PubMed:29398112). HTR2C is coupled to G(q)/G(11) G alpha proteins and activates phospholipase C-beta, releasing diacylglycerol (DAG) and inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate (IP3) second messengers that modulate the activity of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase and promote the release of Ca(2+) ions from intracellular stores, respectively (PubMed:18703043, PubMed:29398112). Beta-arrestin family members inhibit signaling via G proteins and mediate activation of alternative signaling pathways (PubMed:29398112). Regulates neuronal activity via the activation of short transient receptor potential calcium channels in the brain, and thereby modulates the activation of pro-opiomelanocortin neurons and the release of CRH that then regulates the release of corticosterone (By similarity). Plays a role in the regulation of appetite and eating behavior, responses to anxiogenic stimuli and stress (By similarity). Plays a role in insulin sensitivity and glucose homeostasis (By similarity).

Cellular Location
Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location
Detected in brain..

Volume
50 µl

HTR2C / 5-HT2C 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

HTR2C / 5-HT2C Receptor Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) - Images

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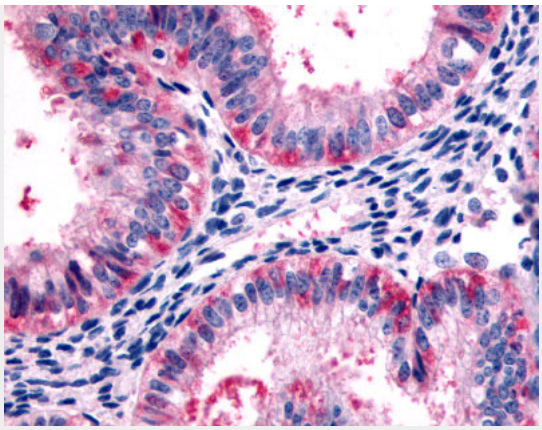

Anti-5HT2C Receptor antibody ALS10272 IHC of human uterus, glandular cells.

HTR2C / 5-HT2C Receptor Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) - Background

G-protein coupled receptor for 5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin). Also functions as a receptor for various drugs and psychoactive substances, including ergot alkaloid derivatives, 1-2,5,-dimethoxy-4-iodophenyl-2-aminopropane (DOI) and lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD). Ligand binding causes a conformation change that triggers signaling via guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins) and modulates the activity of down-stream effectors. Beta-arrestin family members inhibit signaling via G proteins and mediate activation of alternative signaling pathways. Signaling activates a phosphatidylinositol-calcium second messenger system that modulates the activity of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase and down-stream signaling cascades and promotes the release of Ca(2+) ions from intracellular stores. Regulates neuronal activity via the activation of short transient receptor potential calcium channels in the brain, and thereby modulates the activation of pro-opiomelacortin neurons and the release of CRH that then regulates the release of corticosterone. Plays a role in the regulation of appetite and eating behavior, responses to anxiogenic stimuli and stress. Plays a role in insulin sensitivity and glucose homeostasis.

HTR2C / 5-HT2C Receptor Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) - References

Saltzman A.G.,et al.Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 181:1469-1478(1991).
Stam N.J.,et al.Eur. J. Pharmacol. 269:339-348(1994).
Xie E.,et al.Genomics 35:551-561(1996).
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