

[37935377](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37935377), PubMed: [37963465](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37963465), PubMed: [38168118](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/38168118)). Also functions as a receptor for various drugs and psychoactive substances, such as amphetamine and methamphetamine (PubMed: [31399635](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31399635), PubMed: [37935376](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37935376), PubMed: [37935377](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37935377)). Unresponsive to classical biogenic amines, such as epinephrine and histamine and only partially activated by dopamine and serotonin (PubMed: [11459929](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11459929), PubMed: [11723224](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11723224)). Expressed in both the central and peripheral nervous system: TAAR1 activation regulates the activity of several neurotransmitter signaling pathways by (1) decreasing the basal firing rates of the neurons involved and by (2) lowering the sensitivity of receptors to neurotransmitters (PubMed: [37935376](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37935376), PubMed: [37935377](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37935377), PubMed: [37963465](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37963465), PubMed: [38168118](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/38168118)). Ligand binding causes a conformation change that triggers signaling via guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins) and modulates the activity of downstream effectors (PubMed: [31399635](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31399635), PubMed: [37935376](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37935376), PubMed: [37963465](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37963465)). TAAR1 is coupled with different G(i)/G(o)-, G(s)- or G(q)/G(11) classes of G alpha proteins depending on the ligand (PubMed: [31399635](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31399635), PubMed: [37935376](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37935376), PubMed: [37963465](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37963465)). CAD-binding is coupled to G(i)/G(o) G alpha proteins and mediates inhibition of adenylate cyclase activity (PubMed: [37935376](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37935376), PubMed: [37963465](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37963465)). T1AM- or beta-PEA-binding is coupled to G(s) G alpha proteins and mediates activation of adenylate cyclase activity (PubMed: [37935376](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37935376), PubMed: [37963465](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37963465)). CHA- or IAA-binding 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 (PubMed: [37935376](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37935376), PubMed: [37963465](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37963465)). TMA-binding is coupled with all three G(i)/G(o)-, G(s)- or G(q)/G(11) G alpha protein subtypes (PubMed: [37935376](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37935376), PubMed: [37963465](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37963465)). Amphetamine-binding is coupled with G(s)- or G(12)/G(13) G alpha protein subtypes (PubMed: [31399635](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31399635)).

Cellular Location

Endomembrane system. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein Note=Localizes mainly intracellularly (PubMed:11723224, PubMed:31399635, PubMed:36100653). Partially colocalizes with the endoplasmic reticulum; also found at lower level at the plasma membrane (PubMed:36100653).

Tissue Location

Expressed at low level in both the central and peripheral nervous system (PubMed:11459929). Moderately expressed in stomach (PubMed:11459929). Low levels in amygdala, kidney, and lung, and small intestine (PubMed:11459929). Trace amounts in cerebellum, dorsal root ganglia, hippocampus, hypothalamus, liver, medulla, pancreas, pituitary, pontine reticular formation, prostate, skeletal muscle and spleen (PubMed:11459929).

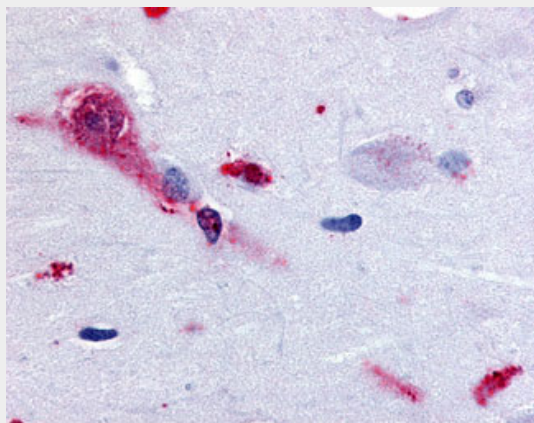
Volume
50 µl

TAAR1 / TA1 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](#)

TAAR1 / TA1 Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) - Images



Anti-TAAR1 antibody ALS10498 IHC of human brain, amygdala.

TAAR1 / TA1 Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) - Background

Receptor for trace amines, including beta- phenylethylamine (b-PEA), p-tyramine (p-TYR), octopamine and tryptamine, with highest affinity for b-PEA and p-TYR. Unresponsive to classical biogenic amines, such as epinephrine and histamine and only partially activated by dopamine and serotonin. Trace amines are biogenic amines present in very low levels in mammalian tissues. Although some trace amines have clearly defined roles as neurotransmitters in invertebrates, the extent to which they function as true neurotransmitters in vertebrates has remained speculative. Trace amines are likely to be involved in a variety of physiological functions that have yet to be fully understood. The signal transduced by this receptor is mediated by the G(s)-class of G-proteins which activate adenylate cyclase.

TAAR1 / TA1 Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) - References

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