

**HTR2C Antibody (Center)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP21341c****Specification**

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**HTR2C Antibody (Center) - Product Information**

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P28335</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	51805

**HTR2C Antibody (Center) - 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**

This HTR2C antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 274-308 amino acids from the Central region of human HTR2C.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:4000

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

HTR2C Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**HTR2C Antibody (Center) - Protein Information****Name** HTR2C ([HGNC:5295](#))**Synonyms** HTR1C**Function** 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  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  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-opiomelanocortin 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.

#### Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

#### Tissue Location

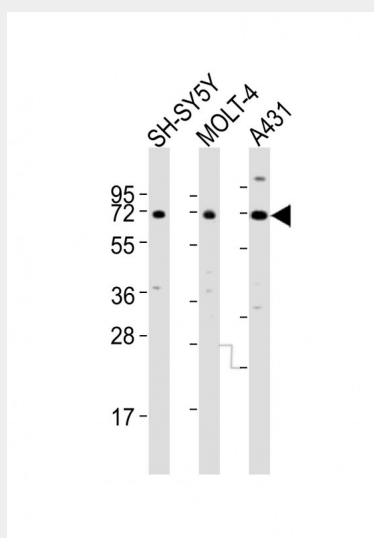
Detected in brain..

### HTR2C Antibody (Center) - 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](#)

### HTR2C Antibody (Center) - Images



All lanes : Anti-HTR2C Antibody (Center) at 1:4000 dilution  
Lane 1: SH-SY5Y whole cell lysates  
Lane 2: MOLT-4 whole cell lysates  
Lane 3: A431 whole cell lysates  
Lysates/proteins at 20  $\mu\text{g}$  per

lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band size : 52 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

#### **HTR2C Antibody (Center) - 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-opiomelanocortin 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 Antibody (Center) - References**

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