

HTR1E Antibody (C-Term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP21709b**Specification**

HTR1E Antibody (C-Term) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	P28566
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	41682

HTR1E Antibody (C-Term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 3354**Other Names**

5-hydroxytryptamine receptor 1E, 5-HT-1E, 5-HT1E, S31, Serotonin receptor 1E, HTR1E

Target/Specificity

This HTR1E antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 223-258 amino acids from human HTR1E.

Dilution

WB~~1:2000

IHC-P~~1:25

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

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

HTR1E Antibody (C-Term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

HTR1E Antibody (C-Term) - Protein Information**Name** HTR1E ([HGNC:5291](#))**Function** G-protein coupled receptor for 5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin) (PubMed:[14744596](#), PubMed:[1513320](#), PubMed:[1608964](#), PubMed:[1733778](#), PubMed:[21422162](#), PubMed:[33762731](#)).

Also functions as a receptor for various alkaloids and psychoactive substances (PubMed:[14744596](#), PubMed:[1513320](#), PubMed:[1608964](#), PubMed:[1733778](#), PubMed:[21422162](#), 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:[14744596](#), PubMed:[1513320](#), PubMed:[1608964](#), PubMed:[1733778](#), PubMed:[21422162](#), PubMed:[33762731](#)). HTR1E is coupled to G(i)/G(o) G alpha proteins and mediates inhibitory neurotransmission by inhibiting adenylate cyclase activity (PubMed:[33762731](#), PubMed:[35610220](#)).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location

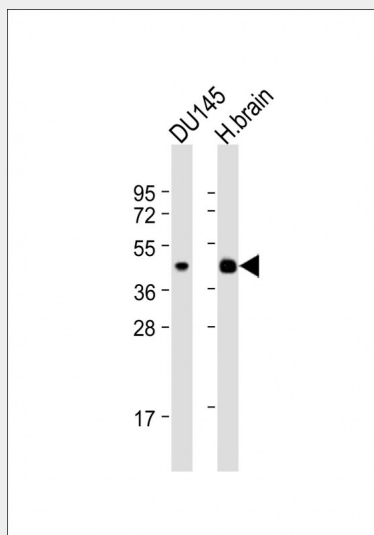
Detected in brain..

HTR1E Antibody (C-Term) - Protocols

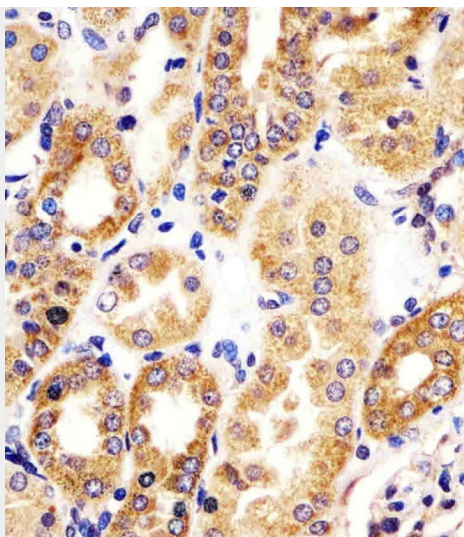
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

HTR1E Antibody (C-Term) - Images



All lanes : Anti-HTR1E Antibody (C-Term) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: DU145 whole cell lysate Lane 2: human brain lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 42 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFD/MTBST.



AP21709b staining HTR1E in human kidney tissue sections by Immunohistochemistry (IHC-P - paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections). Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde and blocked with 3% BSA for 0.5 hour at room temperature; antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a citrate buffer (pH6). Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/25) for 1 hour at 37°C. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary antibody.

HTR1E Antibody (C-Term) - Background

G-protein coupled receptor for 5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin). Also functions as a receptor for various alkaloids and 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.

HTR1E Antibody (C-Term) - References

McAllister G., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 89:5517-5521(1992).
Levy F.O., et al. FEBS Lett. 296:201-206(1992).
Zgombick J.M., et al. Mol. Pharmacol. 42:180-185(1992).
Puhl H.L. III, et al. Submitted (APR-2002) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Mungall A.J., et al. Nature 425:805-811(2003).