

Histamine H1 Receptor Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP70323**Specification**

Histamine H1 Receptor Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IF
Primary Accession	P35367
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

Histamine H1 Receptor Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 3269**Other Names**

HRH1; Histamine H1 receptor; H1R; HH1R

Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

IF~~1:50~200

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

Histamine H1 Receptor Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** HRH1 ([HGNC:5182](#))**Function**

G-protein-coupled receptor for histamine, a biogenic amine that functions as an immune modulator and a neurotransmitter (PubMed:33828102, PubMed:8280179). Through the H1 receptor, histamine mediates the contraction of smooth muscles and increases capillary permeability due to contraction of terminal venules. Also mediates neurotransmission in the central nervous system and thereby regulates circadian rhythms, emotional and locomotor activities as well as cognitive functions (By similarity).

Cellular Location

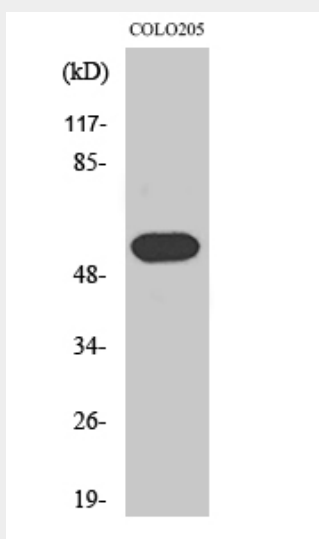
Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Histamine H1 Receptor Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

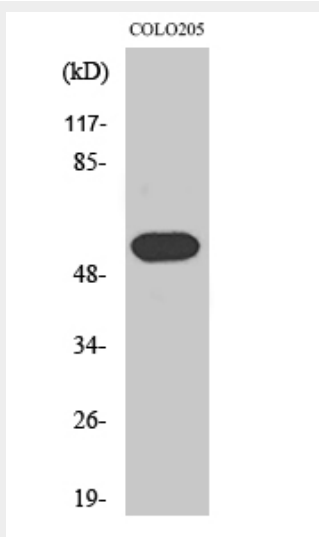
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

Histamine H1 Receptor Polyclonal Antibody - Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Histamine H1 Receptor Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:2000



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Histamine H1 Receptor Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:2000

Histamine H1 Receptor Polyclonal Antibody - Background

In peripheral tissues, the H1 subclass of histamine receptors mediates the contraction of smooth

muscles, increase in capillary permeability due to contraction of terminal venules, and catecholamine release from adrenal medulla, as well as mediating neurotransmission in the central nervous system.