

SR-1F Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP72578**Specification**

SR-1F Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IF
Primary Accession	P30939
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Monkey
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

SR-1F Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 3355**Other Names**

HTR1F; HTR1EL; 5-hydroxytryptamine receptor 1F; 5-HT-1F; 5-HT1F; Serotonin receptor 1F

Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/40000. 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

SR-1F Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** HTR1F ([HGNC:5292](#))**Function**

G-protein coupled receptor for 5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin) (PubMed:21422162, PubMed:34239069, PubMed:8380639, PubMed:8384716). Also functions as a receptor for various alkaloids and psychoactive substances (PubMed:21422162, PubMed:8380639, PubMed:8384716). Receptor for lasmiditan, a drug for the treatment of acute migraine (PubMed:34239069). 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:34239069)

target="_blank">34239069). HTR1F is coupled to G(i)/G(o) G alpha proteins and mediates inhibitory neurotransmission by inhibiting adenylate cyclase activity (PubMed:34239069, PubMed:35610220).

Cellular Location

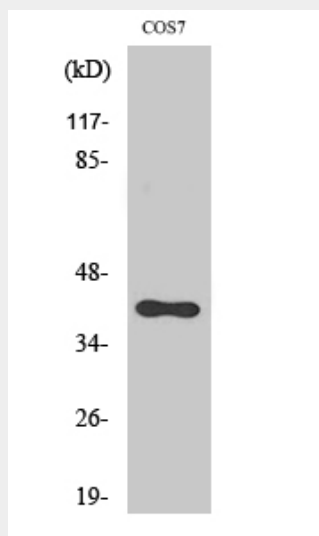
Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

SR-1F 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](#)

SR-1F Polyclonal Antibody - Images



SR-1F Polyclonal Antibody - 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.