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

Specification

HTR2C Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application	**WB,E**
Primary Accession	P28335
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 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-opiomelacortin 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

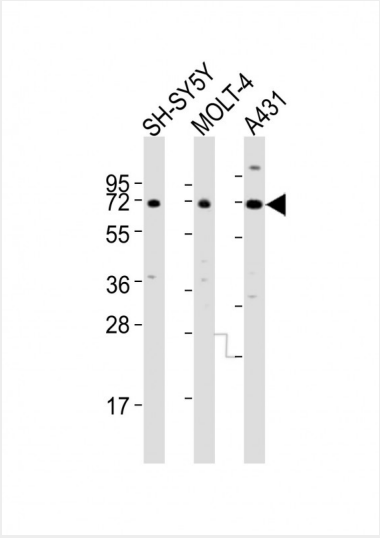
Tissue Location
Detected in brain..

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 Cytomety
- 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 µg 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-opiomelacortin 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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Xie E.,et al.Genomics 35:551-561(1996).
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