

**HTR2C Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP13896c****Specification**

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**HTR2C Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [P28335](#)**HTR2C Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - 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**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP13896c was selected from the Center region of HTR2C. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**HTR2C Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - 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-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) Blocking peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**HTR2C Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Images****HTR2C Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Background**

Serotonin (5-hydroxytryptamine, 5-HT), a neurotransmitter, elicits a wide array of physiological effects by binding to several receptor subtypes, including the 5-HT<sub>2</sub> family of seven-transmembrane-spanning, G-protein-coupled receptors, which activate phospholipase C and D signaling pathways. This gene encodes the 2C subtype of serotonin receptor and its mRNA is subject to multiple RNA editing events, where genomically encoded adenosine residues are converted to inosines. RNA editing is predicted to alter amino acids within the second intracellular loop of the 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptor and generate receptor isoforms that differ in their ability to interact with G proteins and the activation of phospholipase C and D signaling cascades, thus modulating serotonergic neurotransmission in the central nervous system. Studies in humans have reported abnormalities in patterns of 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> editing in depressed suicide victims.

**HTR2C Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - References**

Gregoor, J.G., et al. Psychiatr. Genet. 20(6):311-316(2010) Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010) Kiezebrink, K., et al. World J. Biol. Psychiatry 11(6):824-833(2010) Risselada, A.J., et al. Pharmacogenomics J. (2010) In press : McGrew, L., et al. Mol. Pharmacol. 65(1):252-256(2004)