Product Name: 5HT2C Receptor (7F8) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog #: AMRe06339
For research use only.

Summary

Description	Recombinant rabbit monoclonal antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB
Reactivity	Human
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	0.5mg/ml. The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent.
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% New type preservative N and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:1000-1:5000
Molecular Weight	52kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	HTR2C
Alternative Names	5-HT-1C; 5-HT-2C; 5-HT1C; 5-HT2C; 5-HTR2C; 5HT1C; 5HT2C; 5HTR2C; 5Hydroxytryptamine 2C receptor; Htr1c; HTR2C;
Gene ID	3358.0
SwissProt ID	P28335
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human 5HT2C Receptor

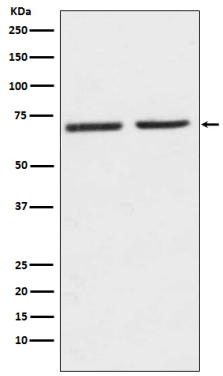
Background

This is one of the several different receptors for 5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin), a biogenic hormone that functions as a neurotransmitter, a hormone, and a mitogen. This receptor mediates its action by association with G proteins that activate a phosphatidylinositol-calcium second messenger system. 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.

Research Area

Neuroscience; Neurotransmission; Receptors / Channels; GPCR; Serotonin Receptors; Signal Transduction; Signaling Pathway; G Protein Signaling; Neurology process; Metabolism; Types of disease; Obesity

Image Data



Western blot analysis of 5HT2C Receptor expression in (1) SH-SY5Y cell lysate; (2) Mouse kidney lysate.