

HTR2C / 5-HT2C Receptor Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain)
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS10273**Specification****HTR2C / 5-HT2C Receptor Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) - Product Information**

Application	IHC-P
Primary Accession	P28335
Reactivity	Human, Monkey
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	52kDa KDa
Dilution	IHC-P ~ N/A

HTR2C / 5-HT2C Receptor Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) - 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

Human 5HT2C Receptor. BLAST analysis of the peptide immunogen showed no homology with other human proteins.

Reconstitution & Storage

Long term: -70°C; Short term: +4°C

Precautions

HTR2C / 5-HT2C Receptor Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

HTR2C / 5-HT2C Receptor Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) - Protein Information**Name** HTR2C ([HGNC:5295](#))**Synonyms** HTR1C**Function**

G-protein coupled receptor for 5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin) (PubMed: 12970106, PubMed: 18703043, PubMed: 19057895, PubMed: 29398112, PubMed: 7895773). 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)

(PubMed:19057895, PubMed:29398112). Ligand binding causes a conformation change that triggers signaling via guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins) and modulates the activity of downstream effectors (PubMed:18703043, PubMed:29398112). HTR2C is coupled to G(q)/G(11) G alpha proteins and activates phospholipase C-beta, releasing diacylglycerol (DAG) and inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate (IP3) second messengers that modulate the activity of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase and promote the release of Ca(2+) ions from intracellular stores, respectively (PubMed:18703043, PubMed:29398112). Beta-arrestin family members inhibit signaling via G proteins and mediate activation of alternative signaling pathways (PubMed:29398112). Regulates neuronal activity via the activation of short transient 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 (By similarity). Plays a role in the regulation of appetite and eating behavior, responses to anxiogenic stimuli and stress (By similarity). Plays a role in insulin sensitivity and glucose homeostasis (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location

Detected in brain..

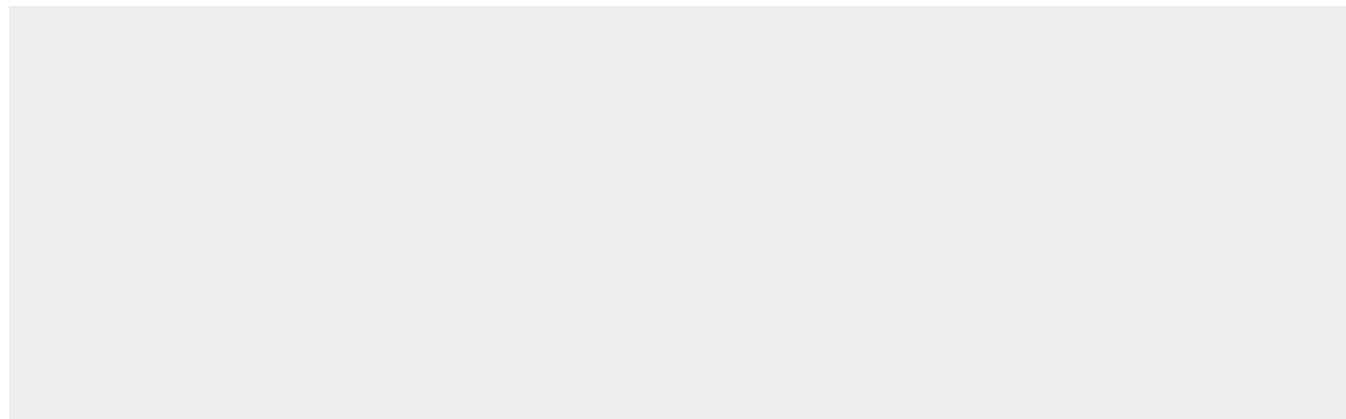
Volume

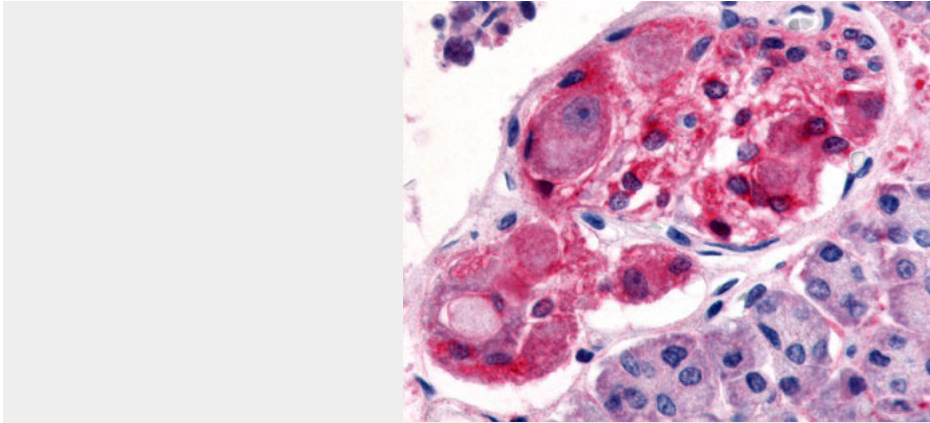
50 µl

HTR2C / 5-HT2C Receptor Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) - 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](#)

HTR2C / 5-HT2C Receptor Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) - Images



Anti-5HT2C Receptor antibody ALS10273 IHC of human pancreas, ganglion and Schwann cells.

HTR2C / 5-HT2C Receptor Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) - 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-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.

HTR2C / 5-HT2C Receptor Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) - References

- Saltzman A.G.,et al.Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 181:1469-1478(1991).
- Stam N.J.,et al.Eur. J. Pharmacol. 269:339-348(1994).
- Xie E.,et al.Genomics 35:551-561(1996).
- Niswender C.M.,et al.Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. 861:38-48(1998).
- Puhl H.L. III,et al.Submitted (APR-2002) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.