

HTR4 Antibody (N-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP12604a**Specification**

HTR4 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	Q13639
Other Accession	NP_001035259.1 , NP_000861.1 , NP_955525.1 , NP_001035262.2
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	1-30

HTR4 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 3360**Other Names**

5-hydroxytryptamine receptor 4, 5-HT-4, 5-HT4, Serotonin receptor 4, HTR4

Target/Specificity

This HTR4 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-30 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human HTR4.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

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

HTR4 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

HTR4 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information**Name** HTR4 ([HGNC:5299](#))**Function** G-protein coupled receptor for 5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin), a biogenic hormone

that functions as a neurotransmitter, a hormone and a mitogen (PubMed:[10821780](#), PubMed:[16102731](#), PubMed:[35714614](#), PubMed:[9603189](#)). Ligand binding causes a conformation change that triggers signaling via guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins) and modulates the activity of downstream effectors (PubMed:[16102731](#), PubMed:[35714614](#)). HTR4 is coupled to G(s) G alpha proteins and mediates activation of adenylate cyclase activity (PubMed:[16102731](#), PubMed:[35714614](#)).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Endosome membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P97288}; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=Interaction with SNX27 mediates recruitment to early endosomes, while interaction with NHERF1 and EZR might target the protein to specialized subcellular regions, such as microvilli. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P97288}

Tissue Location

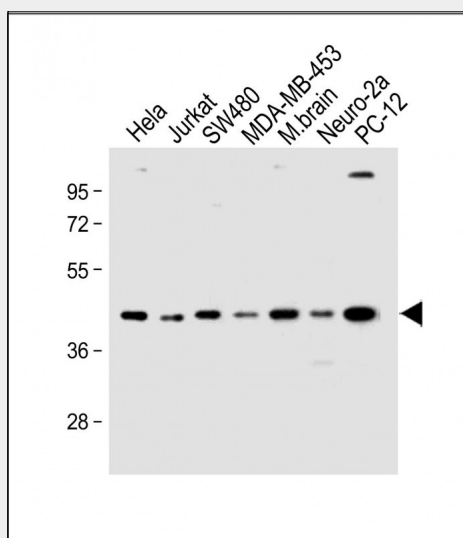
[Isoform 5-HT4(A)]: Expressed in ileum, brain, and atrium, but not in the ventricle. [Isoform 5-HT4(I)]: Expressed in all cardiovascular tissues analyzed.

HTR4 Antibody (N-term) - 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](#)

HTR4 Antibody (N-term) - Images



All lanes : Anti-HTR4 Antibody (N-term) at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: HeLa whole cell lysate Lane 2: Jurkat whole cell lysate Lane 3: SW480 whole cell lysate Lane 4: MDA-MB-453 whole cell lysate Lane 5: Mouse brain lysate Lane 6: Neuro-2a whole cell lysate Lane 7: PC-12 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated

at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 44 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDm/TBST.

HTR4 Antibody (N-term) - Background

This gene is a member of the family of serotonin receptors, which are G protein coupled receptors that stimulate cAMP production in response to serotonin (5-hydroxytryptamine). The gene product is a glycosylated transmembrane protein that functions in both the peripheral and central nervous system to modulate the release of various neurotransmitters. Multiple transcript variants encoding proteins with distinct C-terminal sequences have been described.

HTR4 Antibody (N-term) - References

Hancock, D.B., et al. Nat. Genet. 42(1):45-52(2010) Maillet, M., et al. Biochem. J. 387 (PT 2), 463-471 (2005) : Brattelid, T., et al. Naunyn Schmiedeberg's Arch. Pharmacol. 369(6):616-628(2004) Hiroi, T., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 289(2):337-344(2001) Bender, E., et al. J. Neurochem. 74(2):478-489(2000)