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Anti-HTR1B / 5-HT1B Receptor Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain)

Rabbit Anti Human Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS17527

Product Information

Application	IHC-P
Primary Accession	P28222
Predicted	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Hamster, Pig, Bovine, Guinea Pig, Dog
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	43568
Concentration (mg/ml)	1 mg/ml

Additional Information

Gene ID	3351
Alias Symbol	HTR1B
Other Names	HTR1B, 5-HT-1B, 5-HT-1D-beta, 5-HT1B, 5-HT1b receptor, 5-HT1DB, 5HT1B Receptor, HTR1DB, Serotonin 5-HT-1b receptor, Serotonin receptor 1B, Serotonin 1b receptor, HTR1D2, Serotonin 1D beta receptor
Target/Specificity	Human 5HT1B Receptor. BLAST analysis of the peptide immunogen showed no homology with other human proteins.
Reconstitution & Storage	Immunoaffinity purified
Precautions	Anti-HTR1B / 5-HT1B Receptor Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	HTR1B (HGNC:5287)
Synonyms	HTR1DB
Function	G-protein coupled receptor for 5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin) (PubMed:10452531, PubMed:1315531, PubMed:1328844, PubMed:1348246, PubMed:1351684, PubMed:1559993, PubMed:1565658, PubMed:1610347, PubMed:23519210, PubMed:23519215, PubMed:29925951, PubMed:8218242). Also functions as a receptor for ergot alkaloid derivatives, various anxiolytic and antidepressant drugs and other psychoactive substances, such as lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) (PubMed:23519210, PubMed:23519215, PubMed:29925951). Ligand binding causes a conformation change that triggers signaling via guanine nucleotide-binding

	proteins (G proteins) and modulates the activity of downstream effectors, such as adenylate cyclase (PubMed:10452531, PubMed:1315531, PubMed:1328844, PubMed:1348246, PubMed:1351684, PubMed:1559993, PubMed:1565658, PubMed:1610347, PubMed:23519210, PubMed:23519215, PubMed:29925951, PubMed:8218242). HTR1B is coupled to G(i)/G(o) G alpha proteins and mediates inhibitory neurotransmission by inhibiting adenylate cyclase activity (PubMed:29925951, PubMed:35610220). Arrestin family members inhibit signaling via G proteins and mediate activation of alternative signaling pathways (PubMed:29925951). Regulates the release of 5-hydroxytryptamine, dopamine and acetylcholine in the brain, and thereby affects neural activity, nociceptive processing, pain perception, mood and behavior (PubMed:18476671, PubMed:20945968). Besides, plays a role in vasoconstriction of cerebral arteries (PubMed:15853772).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein
Tissue Location	Detected in cerebral artery smooth muscle cells (at protein level). Detected in brain cortex, striatum, amygdala, medulla, hippocampus, caudate nucleus and putamen.

Citations

- Methamphetamine leads to the alterations of microRNA profiles in the nucleus accumbens of rats