

OXTR Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP17658a

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	<u>P30559</u>
Other Accession	<u>NP_000907.2</u>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB36838
Calculated MW	42772
Antigen Region	8-36

Additional Information

Gene ID	5021
Other Names	Oxytocin receptor, OT-R, OXTR
Target/Specificity	This OXTR antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 8-36 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human OXTR.
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	OXTR Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	OXTR
Function	Receptor for oxytocin. The activity of this receptor is mediated by G proteins which activate a phosphatidylinositol-calcium second messenger system.
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

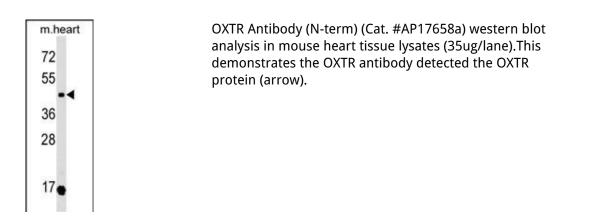
Background

The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor family and acts as a receptor for oxytocin. Its activity is mediated by G proteins which activate a phosphatidylinositol-calcium second messenger system. The oxytocin-oxytocin receptor system plays an important role in the uterus during parturition.

References

Romero, R., et al. Am. J. Obstet. Gynecol. 203 (4), 361 (2010) : Kim, H.S., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 107(36):15717-15721(2010) Thompson, R.J., et al. Psychoneuroendocrinology (2010) In press : Tost, H., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 107(31):13936-13941(2010) Amrani, Y., et al. Respir. Res. 11, 104 (2010) :

Images



Citations

• Tph2-/- female mice restore socio-sexual recognition through upregulating ERα and OTR genes in the amygdala.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.