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5-HT1D Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP51694

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P28221
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	41907

Additional Information

Gene ID	3352
Other Names	5-hydroxytryptamine receptor 1D, 5-HT-1D, 5-HT1D, Serotonin 1D alpha receptor, 5-HT-1D-alpha, Serotonin receptor 1D, HTR1D, HTR1DA, HTRL
Target/Specificity	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the center region of human 5-HT1D. The exact sequence is proprietary.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000
Format	0.01M PBS, pH 7.2, 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide, Glycerol 50%
Storage	Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Protein Information

Name	HTR1D (HGNC:5289)
Synonyms	HTR1DA, HTRL
Function	G-protein coupled receptor for 5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin) (PubMed:10452531, PubMed:1565658, PubMed:1652050, PubMed:33762731). Also functions as a receptor for ergot alkaloid derivatives, various anxiolytic and antidepressant drugs and other psychoactive substances (PubMed:10452531, PubMed:1565658, PubMed:1652050, PubMed:33762731). 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:1565658, PubMed:1652050, PubMed:33762731). HTR1D is coupled to G(i)/G(o) G alpha proteins and mediates inhibitory neurotransmission by inhibiting adenylate cyclase activity (PubMed:33762731). Regulates the release of 5- hydroxytryptamine in the brain, and thereby affects neural activity (PubMed:18476671, PubMed:20945968). May also play a role in

	regulating the release of other neurotransmitters (PubMed:18476671, PubMed:20945968). May play a role in vasoconstriction (PubMed:18476671, PubMed:20945968).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein
Tissue Location	Detected in brain neocortex and caudate nucleus (at protein level).

Background

G-protein coupled receptor for 5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin). Also functions as a receptor for ergot alkaloid derivatives, various anxiolytic and antidepressant drugs and other psychoactive substances. Ligand binding causes a conformation change that triggers signaling via guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins) and modulates the activity of down-stream effectors, such as adenylate cyclase. Signaling inhibits adenylate cyclase activity. Regulates the release of 5-hydroxytryptamine in the brain, and thereby affects neural activity. May also play a role in regulating the release of other neurotransmitters. May play a role in vasoconstriction.

References

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