

5HT6 Receptor Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP97591

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
Primary Accession	P50406
Other Accession	P50406
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	46954
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human 5HT6 Receptor/SR-6
Epitope Specificity	51-150/440
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	This gene encodes a protein that belongs to the seven-transmembrane G protein-coupled receptor family of proteins. The encoded protein couples with the Gs alpha subunit and stimulates adenylate cyclase to activate the cyclic AMP-dependent signaling pathway. This receptor is thought to regulate cholinergic neuronal transmission in the brain. Several antidepressants and antipsychotic drugs have a high affinity for this receptor. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2013]

Additional Information

Gene ID	3362
Other Names	5-HT6; 5-HT6R; 5HT6R_HUMAN; HTR6; 5-HT-6; Serotonin receptor 6; 5HT6R_MOUSE; 5HT6R_RAT; ST-B17; 5-hydroxytryptamine receptor 6; 5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin) receptor 6; 5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin) receptor 6, G protein-coupled
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	HTR6 (HGNC:5301)
Function	G protein-coupled receptor for 5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin), a biogenic hormone that functions as a neurotransmitter, a hormone and a mitogen (PubMed: 35714614 , PubMed: 36989299 , PubMed: 37327704 , PubMed: 8522988). Also has a high affinity for tricyclic psychotropic drugs (By similarity). Ligand binding causes a conformation change that triggers signaling via guanine nucleotide- binding proteins (G proteins) and modulates the activity of downstream effectors (PubMed: 35714614). HTR6 is coupled to G(s) G alpha proteins and mediates activation of adenylate cyclase activity (PubMed: 35714614 , PubMed: 37327704). Controls pyramidal neurons migration during corticogenesis, through the regulation of CDK5 activity (By similarity). Is an activator of mTOR signaling (PubMed: 23027611).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein
Tissue Location	Expressed in several human brain regions, most prominently in the caudate nucleus.

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