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Neurokin B receptor Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP98320

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
Primary Accession	P29371
Other Accession	P29371
Predicted	Rat, Human, Mouse, Rabbit, Dog, Horse, Sheep
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	52202
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human NKR
Epitope Specificity	151-250/440
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.
Post-translational modifications	The anchoring of this receptor to the plasma membrane is probably mediated by the palmitoylation of a cysteine residue.
DISEASE	Hypogonadotropic hypogonadism 11 with or without anosmia (HH11) [MIM:614840]: A disorder characterized by absent or incomplete sexual maturation by the age of 18 years, in conjunction with low levels of circulating gonadotropins and testosterone and no other abnormalities of the hypothalamic-pituitary axis. In some cases, it is associated with non-reproductive phenotypes, such as anosmia, cleft palate, and sensorineural hearing loss. Anosmia or hyposmia is related to the absence or hypoplasia of the olfactory bulbs and tracts. Hypogonadism is due to deficiency in gonadotropin-releasing hormone and probably results from a failure of embryonic migration of gonadotropin-releasing hormone-synthesizing neurons. In the presence of anosmia, idiopathic hypogonadotropic hypogonadism is referred to as Kallmann syndrome, whereas in the presence of a normal sense of smell, it has been termed normosmic idiopathic hypogonadotropic hypogonadism (nIHH). Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry.
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 belongs to a family of genes that function as receptors for tachykinins. Receptor affinities are specified by variations in the 5'-end of the sequence. The receptors belonging to this family are characterized by interactions with G proteins and 7 hydrophobic transmembrane regions. This gene encodes the receptor for the tachykinin neurokinin 3, also referred to as neurokinin B. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Additional Information

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Gene ID	
Other Names	HH11; NK-3R; NK3; NK3R; NKR; TAC3R; TAC3RL; NK3R_HUMAN; TACR3; NK-3 receptor (NK-3R); Neurokinin B receptor; Tachykinin receptor 3; NK3R_MOUSE; neurokinin beta receptor; neuromedin-K receptor; NK3 receptor
Dilution	IHC-P=1:400-800,IHC-F=1:400-800,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	TACR3
Synonyms	NK3R, TAC3R
Function	Receptor for the tachykinin neuromedin-K (neurokinin B), also able to bind and respond to tachynins substance K/neurokinin A and substance P (PubMed:1312036, PubMed:37391393). The rank order of affinity of this receptor to tachykinins is: neuromedin-K > substance K and substance P (PubMed:1312036). Neuromedin-K binding to its receptor triggers G protein-coupled receptor signaling via activation of G(q) and phosphatidylinositol hydrolysis by phospholipase C (PubMed:37391393). Neuromedin-K binding also triggers signaling via activation of adenylate cyclase activity which results in increased intracellular levels of cyclic AMP (cAMP) (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

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