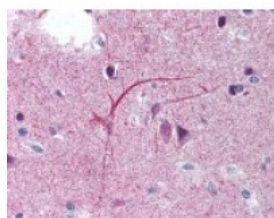




HTR1D Antibody

CATALOG NUMBER: 49-291



Immunohistochemistry staining of HTR1D
in brain cortex (formalin-fixed paraffin-
embedded) tissue using HTR1D Antibody.

Specifications

SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Human, Mouse, Rat
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	IHC, WB
APPLICATIONS:	HTR1D antibody can be used in ELISA, Western Blot, and immunohistochemistry starting at 5 ug/mL.
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.
IMMUNOGEN:	HTR1D antibody was raised against amino acids 1 - 18 of HTR1D (Rat).
HOST SPECIES:	Rabbit

Properties

PURIFICATION:	Protein G Column
PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid
BUFFER:	PBS, 0.02% sodium azide.
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	HTR1D antibody can be stored short term 4 °C. For long term storage aliquot and store at -20 °C. As with all antibodies avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
CLONALITY:	Polyclonal
ISOTYPE:	IgG
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated

Additional Info

ALTERNATE NAMES:	HTR1D, 5-HT1d alpha receptor, 5HT1D Receptor, 5-HT1d-type serotonin receptor, 5-HT1D, 5-HT-1D, 5-HT-1D-alpha, 5-HT1d receptor, HT1d receptor, HTR1DA, HTRL, HT1DA, Serotonin receptor 1D, RDC4, Gpcr14, Serotonin 1d receptor, Serotonin 5-HT-1d receptor
ACCESSION NO.:	P28221
PROTEIN GI NO.:	112819
OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	HTR1D
GENE ID:	3352

Background

BACKGROUND:

Serotonin (5-hydroxytryptamine, 5-HT), originally discovered as a serum factor plays important roles in regulating diverse biological processes in central and peripheral nervous systems, cardiovascular systems, and gastrointestinal systems (1,2). The 5-HT1D (formerly known as 5-HT1Da) receptor has 63% overall structural homology with the 5-HT1B receptor and a 77% amino acid sequence homology in the seven transmembrane domains. In situ hybridization studies have detected highest level of mRNA in primary olfactory cortex, accumbens nucleus, caudate putamen, lateral mammillary nucleus and medial vestibular nucleus. The presence of relatively high levels of 5-HT1D mRNA in the locus coeruleus suggest that, when expressed on nerve terminals, this receptor could modulate the release of catecholamines. The 5-HT1D receptor may function as an autoreceptor. Like 5-HT1B receptors, 5-HT1D receptors also appear to act as heteroreceptors. Acting on the 5-HT1D receptors, 5-HT appears to inhibit release of glutamate from rat cerebellar synaptosomes and acetylcholine from guinea pig hippocampal synaptosomes. It has been suggested that neurogenic inflammation and nociceptive activity within trigemino-vascular afferents. Endothelium-dependent relaxation in the pig coronary artery has been claimed to be mediated by 5-HT1D receptors. Like other members of the 5-HT1 family, 5-HT1D receptors are negatively coupled to adenylate cyclase.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

December 13, 2016