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HTR1A Blocking Peptide (Center)

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP20616c

Specification

HTR1A Blocking Peptide (Center) - Product Information

Primary Accession P08908

HTR1A Blocking Peptide (Center) - Additional Information

Gene ID 3350

Other Names
5-hydroxytryptamine receptor 1A, 5-HT-1A, 5-HT1A, G-21, Serotonin receptor 1A, HTR1A, ADRB2RL1, ADRBRL1

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 239-253 of HUMAN HTR1A

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

HTR1A Blocking Peptide (Center) - Protein Information

Name HTR1A

Synonyms ADRB2RL1, ADRBRL1

Function
G-protein coupled receptor for 5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin). Also functions as a receptor for various drugs

HTR1A Blocking Peptide (Center) - Background

G-protein coupled receptor for 5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin). Also functions as a receptor for various drugs and 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. Beta-arrestin family members inhibit signaling via G proteins and mediate activation of alternative signaling pathways. Signaling inhibits adenylate cyclase activity and activates a phosphatidylinositol-calcium second messenger system that regulates the release of Ca(2+) ions from intracellular stores. Plays a role in the regulation of 5- hydroxytryptamine release and in the regulation of dopamine and 5- hydroxytryptamine metabolism. Plays a role in the regulation of dopamine and 5-hydroxytryptamine levels in the brain, and thereby affects neural activity, mood and behavior. Plays a role in the response to anxiogenic stimuli.

HTR1A Blocking Peptide (Center) - References

Kobilka B.K.,et al.Nature 329:75-79(1987).
Saltzman A.G.,et al.Submitted (FEB-1991) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Levy F.O.,et al.Submitted (MAY-1992) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Kitano T.,et al.Mol. Biol. Evol. 21:936-944(2004).
Puhl H.L. III,et al.Submitted (APR-2002) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.

and 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. Beta-arrestin family members inhibit signaling via G proteins and mediate activation of alternative signaling pathways. Signaling inhibits adenylate cyclase activity and activates a phosphatidylinositol-calcium second messenger system that regulates the release of Ca(2+) ions from intracellular stores. Plays a role in the regulation of 5-hydroxytryptamine release and in the regulation of dopamine and 5-hydroxytryptamine metabolism. Plays a role in the regulation of dopamine and 5-hydroxytryptamine levels in the brain, and thereby affects neural activity, mood and behavior. Plays a role in the response to anxiogenic stimuli.

Cellular Location
Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell projection, dendrite {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P19327}

Tissue Location
Detected in lymph nodes, thymus and spleen. Detected in activated T-cells, but not in resting T-cells

HTR1A Blocking Peptide (Center) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Blocking Peptides