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# HTR2C Blocking Peptide (Center)

**Synthetic peptide**
**Catalog # BP21341c**

## Specification

### HTR2C Blocking Peptide (Center) - Product Information

Primary Accession P28335

### HTR2C Blocking Peptide (Center) - Additional Information

**Gene ID** 3358

**Other Names**
5-hydroxytryptamine receptor 2C, 5-HT-2C, 5-HT2C, 5-HTR2C, 5-hydroxytryptamine receptor 1C, 5-HT-1C, 5-HT1C, Serotonin receptor 2C, HTR2C, HTR1C

**Target/Specificity**
The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 274-288 of HUMAN HTR2C

**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.

### HTR2C Blocking Peptide (Center) - Protein Information

**Name** HTR2C

**Synonyms** HTR1C

**Function**
G-protein coupled receptor for 5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin). Also functions as a receptor for various drugs and psychoactive substances, including ergot alkaloid derivatives, 1-2,5,-dimethoxy-4-iodophenyl-2-aminopropane (DOI) and lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD). Ligand binding causes a conformation change that triggers signaling via guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins) and modulates the activity of down-stream effectors. Beta-arrestin family members inhibit signaling via G proteins and mediate activation of alternative signaling pathways. Signaling activates a phosphatidylinositol-calcium second messenger system that modulates the activity of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase and down-stream signaling cascades and promotes the release of Ca(2+) ions from intracellular stores. Regulates neuronal activity via the activation of short transient receptor potential calcium channels in the brain, and thereby modulates the activation of pro-opiomelacortin neurons and the release of CRH that then regulates the release of corticosterone. Plays a role in the regulation of appetite and eating behavior, responses to anxiogenic stimuli and stress. Plays a role in insulin sensitivity and glucose homeostasis.

### HTR2C Blocking Peptide (Center) - Background

G-protein coupled receptor for 5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin). Also functions as a receptor for various drugs and psychoactive substances, including ergot alkaloid derivatives, 1-2,5,-dimethoxy-4-iodophenyl-2-aminopropane (DOI) and lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD). Ligand binding causes a conformation change that triggers signaling via guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins) and modulates the activity of down-stream effectors. Beta-arrestin family members inhibit signaling via G proteins and mediate activation of alternative signaling pathways. Signaling activates a phosphatidylinositol-calcium second messenger system that modulates the activity of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase and down-stream signaling cascades and promotes the release of Ca(2+) ions from intracellular stores. Regulates neuronal activity via the activation of short transient receptor potential calcium channels in the brain, and thereby modulates the activation of pro-opiomelacortin neurons and the release of CRH that then regulates the release of corticosterone. Plays a role in the regulation of appetite and eating behavior, responses to anxiogenic stimuli and stress. Plays a role in insulin sensitivity and glucose homeostasis.

### HTR2C Blocking Peptide (Center) - References

Saltzman A.G.,et al.Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 181:1469-1478(1991).
Stam N.J.,et al.Eur. J. Pharmacol. 269:339-348(1994).
Xie E.,et al.Genomics 35:551-561(1996).
Niswender C.M.,et al.Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. 861:38-48(1998).
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**Cellular Location**
Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

**Tissue Location**
Detected in brain..

## HTR2C Blocking Peptide (Center) - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides