

**Anti-5HT2B Receptor Picoband Antibody**  
Catalog # ABO12286**Specification****Anti-5HT2B Receptor Picoband Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P41595</a>
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

**Description**

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for 5-hydroxytryptamine receptor 2B(HTR2B) detection. Tested with WB in Human;Rat.<br>

**Reconstitution**

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

**Anti-5HT2B Receptor Picoband Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 3357

**Other Names**

5-hydroxytryptamine receptor 2B, 5-HT-2B, 5-HT2B, Serotonin receptor 2B, HTR2B

**Calculated MW**

54298 MW KDa

**Application Details**

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Rat<br>

**Subcellular Localization**

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell junction, synapse, synaptosome .

**Tissue Specificity**

Ubiquitous. Detected in liver, kidney, heart, pulmonary artery, and intestine. Detected at lower levels in blood, placenta and brain, especially in cerebellum, occipital cortex and frontal cortex. .

**Protein Name**

5-hydroxytryptamine receptor 2B

**Contents**

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.05mg Na<sub>3</sub>.

**Immunogen**

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human 5HT2B Receptor (446-478aa MRLRSSTIQSSSIILLDTLLLTENEGDKTEEQ V), different from the related mouse sequence by six amino acids, and from the related rat sequence by nine amino acids.

**Purification**

Immunogen affinity purified.

**Cross Reactivity**

No cross reactivity with other proteins

**Storage****At -20°C for one year. After r°Constitution, at 4°C for one month. It°Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.****Sequence Similarities**

Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.

**Anti-5HT2B Receptor Picoband Antibody - Protein Information****Name** HTR2B ([HGNC:5294](#))**Function**

G-protein coupled receptor for 5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18703043" target="\_blank">18703043</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23519210" target="\_blank">23519210</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7926008" target="\_blank">7926008</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8078486" target="\_blank">8078486</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8143856" target="\_blank">8143856</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8882600" target="\_blank">8882600</a>). Also functions as a receptor for various ergot alkaloid derivatives and psychoactive substances (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12970106" target="\_blank">12970106</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18703043" target="\_blank">18703043</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23519210" target="\_blank">23519210</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23519215" target="\_blank">23519215</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24357322" target="\_blank">24357322</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28129538" target="\_blank">28129538</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30127358" target="\_blank">30127358</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36087581" target="\_blank">36087581</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7926008" target="\_blank">7926008</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8078486" target="\_blank">8078486</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8143856" target="\_blank">8143856</a>). Ligand binding causes a conformation change that triggers signaling via guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins) and modulates the activity of downstream effectors (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23519215" target="\_blank">23519215</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28129538" target="\_blank">28129538</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8078486" target="\_blank">8078486</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8143856" target="\_blank">8143856</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8882600" target="\_blank">8882600</a>). HTR2B is coupled to G(q)/G(11) G alpha proteins and activates phospholipase C-beta, releasing diacylglycerol (DAG) and inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate (IP3) second messengers that modulate the activity of phosphatidylinositol 3- kinase and promote the release of Ca(2+) ions from intracellular stores, respectively (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18703043" target="\_blank">18703043</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23519215" target="\_blank">23519215</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28129538" target="\_blank">28129538</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30127358" target="\_blank">30127358</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36087581" target="\_blank">36087581</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8078486" target="\_blank">8078486</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8143856" target="\_blank">8143856</a>).

target="\_blank">8143856</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8882600" target="\_blank">8882600</a>). Beta-arrestin family members inhibit signaling via G proteins and mediate activation of alternative signaling pathways (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23519215" target="\_blank">23519215</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28129538" target="\_blank">28129538</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30127358" target="\_blank">30127358</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36087581" target="\_blank">36087581</a>). Plays a role in the regulation of dopamine and 5- hydroxytryptamine release, 5-hydroxytryptamine uptake and in the regulation of extracellular dopamine and 5-hydroxytryptamine levels, and thereby affects neural activity. May play a role in the perception of pain (By similarity). Plays a role in the regulation of behavior, including impulsive behavior (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21179162" target="\_blank">21179162</a>). Required for normal proliferation of embryonic cardiac myocytes and normal heart development (By similarity). Protects cardiomyocytes against apoptosis (By similarity). Plays a role in the adaptation of pulmonary arteries to chronic hypoxia (By similarity). Plays a role in vasoconstriction (By similarity). Required for normal osteoblast function and proliferation, and for maintaining normal bone density (By similarity). Required for normal proliferation of the interstitial cells of Cajal in the intestine (By similarity).

#### Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Synapse, synaptosome  
{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q02152}

#### Tissue Location

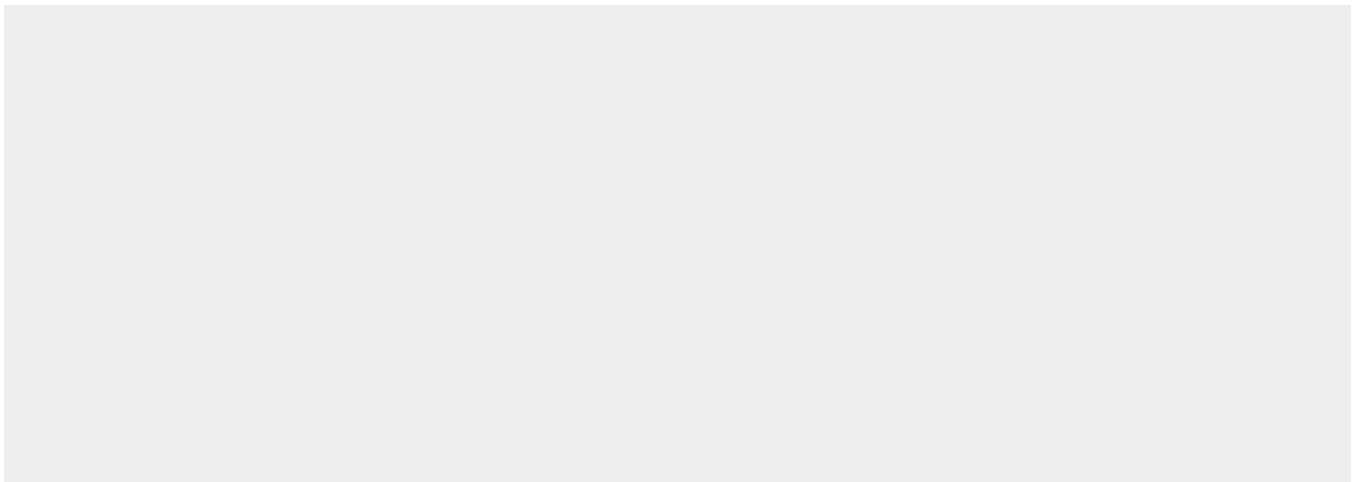
Ubiquitous. Detected in liver, kidney, heart, pulmonary artery, and intestine. Detected at lower levels in blood, placenta and brain, especially in cerebellum, occipital cortex and frontal cortex.

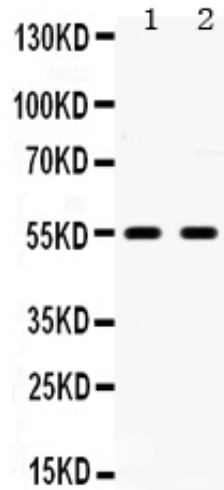
### Anti-5HT2B Receptor Picoband Antibody - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### Anti-5HT2B Receptor Picoband Antibody - Images





Anti- 5HT2B Receptor Picoband antibody, ABO12286, Western blottingAll lanes: Anti 5HT2B Receptor (ABO12286) at 0.5ug/mlLane 1: Rat Brain Tissue Lysate at 50ugLane 2: U87 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugPredicted bind size: 54KDObserved bind size: 54KD

#### **Anti-5HT2B Receptor Picoband Antibody - Background**

5HT2B Receptor is known as HTR2B. This gene encodes one of the several different receptors for 5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin) that belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family. Serotonin is a biogenic hormone that functions as a neurotransmitter, a hormone, and a mitogen. Serotonin receptors mediate many of the central and peripheral physiologic functions of serotonin, including regulation of cardiovascular functions and impulsive behavior. Population and family-based analyses of a minor allele (glutamine-to-stop substitution, designated Q20\*) which blocks expression of this protein, and knockout studies in mice, suggest a role for this gene in impulsivity. However, other factors, such as elevated testosterone levels, may also be involved.