

## Histamine H1 Receptor Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP70323

### Specification

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#### Histamine H1 Receptor Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P35367</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

#### Histamine H1 Receptor Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 3269

##### Other Names

HRH1; Histamine H1 receptor; H1R; HH1R

##### Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

##### Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

##### Storage Conditions

-20°C

#### Histamine H1 Receptor Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name HRH1 ([HGNC:5182](#))

##### Function

G-protein-coupled receptor for histamine, a biogenic amine that functions as an immune modulator and a neurotransmitter (PubMed:<<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33828102>>33828102</a>, PubMed:<<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8280179>>8280179</a>). Through the H1 receptor, histamine mediates the contraction of smooth muscles and increases capillary permeability due to contraction of terminal venules. Also mediates neurotransmission in the central nervous system and thereby regulates circadian rhythms, emotional and locomotor activities as well as cognitive functions (By similarity).

##### Cellular Location

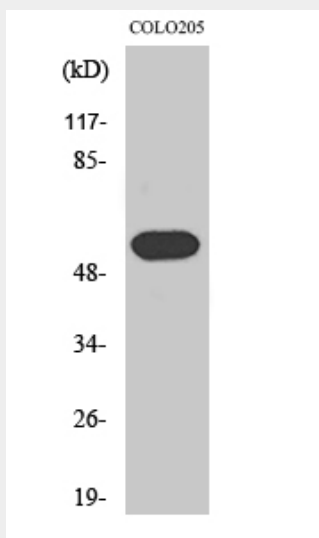
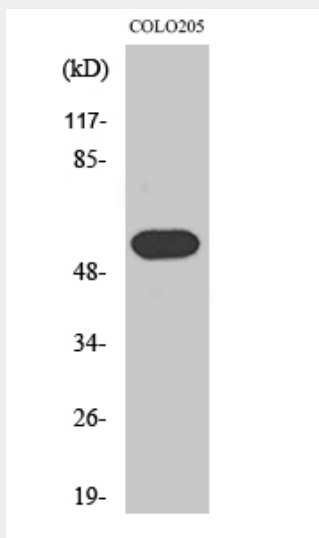
Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

#### Histamine H1 Receptor Polyclonal 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](#)

### Histamine H1 Receptor Polyclonal Antibody - Images



### Histamine H1 Receptor Polyclonal Antibody - Background

In peripheral tissues, the H1 subclass of histamine receptors mediates the contraction of smooth muscles, increase in capillary permeability due to contraction of terminal venules, and catecholamine release from adrenal medulla, as well as mediating neurotransmission in the central

nervous system.