



Product Information Sheet

Polyclonal Anti- HTR2A (*Magnetic Bead Conjugate*)

Catalogue No. PA1373-M

Lot No. 0131112047327

Ig type rabbit IgG

Size 100µg/vial

Specificity

Human, rat, mouse.

No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Recommended application

ImmunoPrecipitation

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminal of human HTR2A (418-432 aa), different from the mouse sequence by one amino acid.

Purity

Immunogen affinity purified.

Contents

Each vial contains 1mg/ml Magnetic Bead in PBS, pH 7.2, 0.05mg NaN₃.

Storage

Store at 4 °C for frequent use.

Description

This Antagene antibody is immobilized by the covalent reaction of hydrazinonicotinamide-modified antibody with formylbenzamide-modified magnetic beads. It is useful for immunoprecipitation.

BACKGROUND

The mammalian HTR2A (5-HT_{2A} receptor) is a subtype of the 5-HT₂ receptor that belongs to the serotonin receptor family and is a G protein-coupled receptor (GPCR). This is the main excitatory receptor subtype among the GPCRs for serotonin (5-HT), although 5-HT_{2A} may also have an inhibitory effect on certain areas such as the visual cortex and the orbit frontal cortex. This receptor was given importance first as the target of psychedelic drugs like LSD. Later it came back to prominence because it was also found to be mediating, at least partly, the action of many antipsychotic drugs, especially the atypical ones. 5-HT_{2A} also happens to be a necessary receptor for the spread of the human polyoma virus called JC virus. Sparkes et al. (1991) concluded that the gene is located on 13q14-q21 in man and on chromosome 14 in the mouse.

REFERENCE

1. Cook EH, Fletcher KE, Wainwright M, Marks N, Yan SY, Leventhal BL (August 1994). "Primary structure of the human platelet serotonin 5-HT₂ receptor: identity with frontal cortex serotonin 5-HT_{2A} receptor". J. Neurochem. 63 (2): 465–9.
2. Elphick GF, Querbes W, Jordan JA, Gee GV, Eash S, Manley K, Dugan A, Stanifer M, Bhatnagar A, Kroeze WK, Roth BL, Atwood WJ (2004). "The human polyomavirus, JCV, uses serotonin receptors to infect cells". Science 306 (5700): 1380–3.