



# Histamine H1 Receptor Polyclonal Antibody

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <b>Catalog No</b>         | YP-Ab-13359  |
| <b>Isotype</b>            | IgG  |
| <b>Reactivity</b>         | Human;Rat;Mouse;   |
| <b>Applications</b>       | WB;IF;ELISA  |
| <b>Gene Name</b>          | HRH1   |
| <b>Protein Name</b>       | Histamine H1 receptor  |
| <b>Immunogen</b>          | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human HRH1. AA range:141-190   |
| <b>Specificity</b>        | Histamine H1 Receptor Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Histamine H1 Receptor protein.  |
| <b>Formulation</b>        | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.  |
| <b>Source</b>             | Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG   |
| <b>Purification</b>       | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.  |
| <b>Dilution</b>           | Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.  |
| <b>Concentration</b>      | 1 mg/ml  |
| <b>Purity</b>             | ≥90%   |
| <b>Storage Stability</b>  | -20°C/1 year   |
| <b>Synonyms</b>           | HRH1; Histamine H1 receptor; H1R; HH1R   |
| <b>Observed Band</b>      | 60kD   |
| <b>Cell Pathway</b>       | Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein .  |
| <b>Tissue Specificity</b> | Lens epithelium,Lung,  |
| <b>Function</b>           | function: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.,PTM:Potential sites of phosphorylation in the third cytoplasmic loop may play an important role in regulating signal transduction through the receptor molecule.,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family., |
| <b>Background</b>         | Histamine is a ubiquitous messenger molecule released from mast cells, enterochromaffin-like cells, and neurons. Its various actions are mediated by histamine receptors H1, H2, H3 and H4. The protein encoded by this gene is an integral membrane protein and belongs to the G protein-coupled receptor superfamily. It mediates the contraction of smooth muscles, the increase in capillary permeability due to contraction of terminal venules, the release of catecholamine from adrenal medulla, and neurotransmission in the central        |



nervous system. It has been associated with multiple processes, including memory and learning, circadian rhythm, and thermoregulation. It is also known to contribute to the pathophysiology of allergic diseases such as atopic dermatitis, asthma, anaphylaxis and allergic rhinitis. Multiple alternatively spliced variants, encoding the same protein, have been identified. [provided by Ref

**matters needing attention**

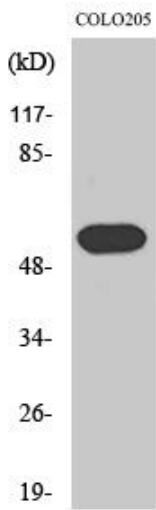
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

**Usage suggestions**

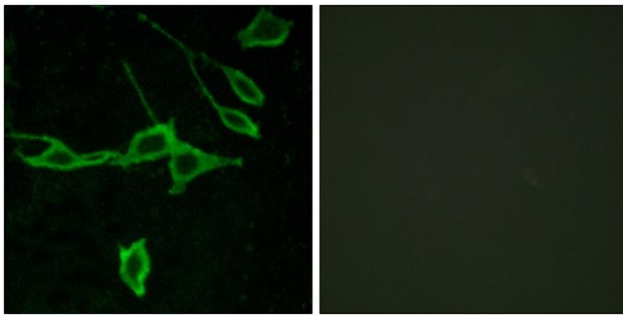
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



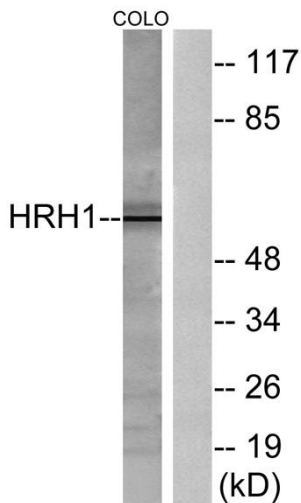
## Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Histamine H1 Receptor Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:2000



Immunofluorescence analysis of LOVO cells, using HRH1 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from COLO205 cells, using HRH1 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.