HTR1B Protein, Human (Cell-Free, His, SUMO)

Cat. No.:	HY-P702324
Synonyms:	5-hydroxytryptamine receptor 1B; S12; Serotonin 1D beta receptor; 5-HT-1D-beta; Serotonin receptor 1B
Species:	Human
Source:	E. coli Cell-free
Accession:	P28222 (M1-S390)
Gene ID:	3351
Molecular Weight:	62.1 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	M E E P G A Q C A P P P P A G S E T W V P Q A N L S S A P S Q N C S A K D Y I Y Q D S I S L P W K V L L V M L L A L I T L A T T L S N A F V I A T V Y R T R K L H T P A N Y L I A S L A V T D L L V S I L V M P I S T M Y T V T G R W T L G Q V V C D F W L S S D I T C C T A S I L H L C V I A L D R Y W A I T D A V E Y S A K R T P K R A A V M I A L V W V F S I S I S L P P F F W R Q A K A E E E V S E C V V N T D H I L Y T V Y S T V G A F Y F P T L L L I A L Y G R I Y V E A R S R I L K Q T P N R T G K R L T R A Q L I T D S P G S T S S V T S I N S R V P D V P S E S G S P V Y V N Q V K V R V S D A L L E K K K L M A A R E R K A T K T L G I I L G A F I V C W L P F F I I S L V M P I C K D A C W F H L A I F D F F T W L G Y L N S L I N P I I Y T M S N E D F K Q A F H K L I R F K C T S
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.22 μm filtered solution of Tris/PBS-based buffer, 6% Trehalose, pH 8.0.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH_2O. For long term storage it is recommended to add 5-50% of glycerol (final concentration). Our default final concentration of glycerol is 50%. Customers could use it as reference.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	The 5HT1B protein functions as a G-protein coupled receptor for 5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin) and serves as a receptor

for ergot alkaloid derivatives, various anxiolytic and antidepressant drugs, and psychoactive substances like lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD). Upon ligand binding, 5HT1B undergoes a conformational change, initiating signaling through guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins) and modulating downstream effectors, such as adenylate cyclase, ultimately leading to the inhibition of adenylate cyclase activity. Members of the arrestin family play a role in inhibiting signaling via G proteins and activating alternative signaling pathways. This regulatory mechanism extends to the release of 5-hydroxytryptamine, dopamine, and acetylcholine in the brain, influencing neural activity, nociceptive processing, pain perception, mood, and behavior. Additionally, 5HT1B contributes to vasoconstriction in cerebral arteries, forming homodimers and heterodimers with HTR1D.

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