辣椒素受体抗体

产品货号： mlR1931

英文名称： TRPV1

中文名称： 辣椒素受体抗体

别　　名： Capsaicin receptor; DKFZp434K0220; Osm 9 like TRP channel 1; Osm-9-like TRP channel 1; OTRPC1; Transient receptor potential cation channel subfamily V member 1; TRPV 1; TRPV1; Vanilloid receptor 1; Vanilloid receptor subtype 1; VR 1; VR1; TRPV1_HUMAN.

研究领域： 肿瘤　心血管　免疫学　细胞凋亡　细胞膜受体

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应　： Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Pig, Guinea Pig,

产品应用： ELISA=1:500-1000
not yet tested in other applications.
optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 92kDa

细胞定位： 细胞膜

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human VR1:751-839/839 <Cytoplasmic>

亚　　型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

PubMed： PubMed

产品介绍： The detection of noxious stimuli (chemical, mechanical, or thermal) occurs predominantly at the peripheral terminals of primary afferent neurons. This information is ultimately transmitted to the central nervous system to evoke a perception of pain which initiates appropriate protective reflexes. The receptor for capsaicin, VR1 (vanilloid receptor 1; TRPV1 is a nonselective cation channel that resembles members of the transient receptor potential (TRP) family of ion channels. The vanilloid receptor 1 protein functions both as a receptor for capsaicin and a transducter of noxious thermal stimuli. VR1 protein is localized to small-diameter sensory neurons within the dorsal root ganglia and nerve terminals in the dorsal horn.

Function:

Receptor-activated non-selective calcium permeant cation channel involved in detection of noxious chemical and thermal stimuli. Seems to mediate proton influx and may be involved in intracellular acidosis in nociceptive neurons. May be involved in mediation of inflammatory pain and hyperalgesia. Sensitized by a phosphatidylinositol second messenger system activated by receptor tyrosine kinases, which involves PKC isozymes and PCL. Acts as ionotropic endocannabinoid receptor with central neuromodulatory effects. Triggers a form of long-term depression (TRPV1-LTD) mediated by the endocannabinoid anandamine in the hippocampus and nucleus accubens by affecting AMPA receptors endocytosis.

Subunit:

Self-associates. Probably homotetramer. May also form a heteromeric channel with TRPV3. Interacts with calmodulin, PIRT, PRKCM and CSK. Interacts with PRKCG and NTRK1, probably by forming a trimeric complex.

Subcellular Location:

Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein (By similarity). Cell projection, dendritic spine membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Tissue Specificity:

Widely expressed at low levels. Expression is elevated in dorsal root ganglia. In skin, expressed in cutaneous sensory nerve fibers, mast cells, epidermal keratinocytes, dermal blood vessels, the inner root sheet and the infundibulum of hair follicles, differentiated sebocytes, sweat gland ducts, and the secretory portion of eccrine sweat glands (at protein level).

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylation by PKA reverses capsaicin-induced dephosphorylation at multiple sites, probably including Ser-117 as a major phosphorylation site. Phoshphorylation by CAMKII seems to regulate binding to vanilloids. Phosphorylated and modulated by PKCM and probably PKCZ. Dephosphorylation by calcineurin seems to lead to receptor desensitization and phosphorylation by CAMKII recovers activity.

Similarity:

Belongs to the transient receptor (TC 1.A.4) family. TrpV subfamily. TRPV1 sub-subfamily.

Contains 6 ANK repeats.

SWISS:

Q8NER1

Gene ID:

7442

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

辣椒素受体(Vanilloid receptor subtype 1)是机体的一个重要的损伤性感受蛋白,参与了多种生理活动和病理过程，起到对中枢和外周水平疼痛的形成,还可以激活神经纤维末端的辣椒素受体,调节外周血管的舒缩,影响血压，对缺血心肌起到保护作用; VR1 还参与哮喘的发生,调节胃酸的分泌,促进胃肠蠕动。另外,激活辣椒素受体,还可抑制毛干的增殖,近年来发现他介导肿瘤细胞的凋亡。