

## Rabbit antibody to Neurokinin-3 Receptor (434-452): whole serum

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| <b>Catalogue No.:</b>    | R-103-100   |
| <b>Description:</b>      | <b>FUNCTION:</b> This is a receptor for the tachykinin neuropeptide neuromedin K (neurokinin B). It is associated with G proteins that activate a phosphatidylinositol-calcium second messenger system. <b>SUBCELLULAR LOCATION:</b> Membrane; multi-pass membrane protein. <b>PTM:</b> The anchoring of this receptor to the plasma membrane is probably mediated by the palmitoylation of a cysteine residue. <b>MISCELLANEOUS:</b> The rank order of affinity of this receptor to tachykinins is: neuromedin K > substance K > substance P. <b>SIMILARITY:</b> Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family. |
| <b>Batch No.:</b>        | See product label   |
| <b>Unit size:</b>        | 100 uL  |
| <b>Antigen:</b>          | A synthetic peptide (ASTTSSF ISSPYTSVDE YS) corresponding to the absolute C-terminal of rat NK-3 receptor protein (aa: 434-452) conjugated to KLH   |
| <b>Other Names:</b>      | Neuromedin K receptor; NKR; Neurokinin B receptor; NK-3 receptor; NK-3R; Tachykinin receptor 3; Tacr3; Tac3r  |
| <b>Accession:</b>        | NK3R_RAT  |
| <b>Produced in:</b>      | Rabbit  |
| <b>Purity:</b>           | Whole serum   |
| <b>Applications:</b>     | WB. A dilution of 1:500 to 1:2000 is recommended. Biosensis recommends optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.   |
| <b>Specificity:</b>      | Specificity has been shown by western blot using rat brain homogenate. A band of 66 kDa, the theoretical MW of NK-3R, could be easily detected.   |
| <b>Cross-reactivity:</b> | This antiserum is known to cross react with rat NK-3 R.   |
| <b>Form:</b>             | Lyophilised   |
| <b>Reconstitution:</b>   | Reconstitute in 100 uL of sterile water. Centrifuge to remove any insoluble material.   |
| <b>Storage:</b>          | After reconstitution keep aliquots at -20C for a higher stability, and at 2-8C with an appropriate antibacterial agent. Glycerol (1:1) may be added for an additional stability. Avoid repetitive freeze/thaw cycles.   |
| <b>References:</b>       | Mileusnic, D. et al. (1999). Neuroscience. 89(4): 1269.   |

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